A photograph showing a large number of bees, likely honeybees, on a wooden surface and a blue-painted wooden board. The bees are clustered together, with some flying and others resting. The background is a light-colored wooden wall. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

The beekeeper's perspective on medicines for bees

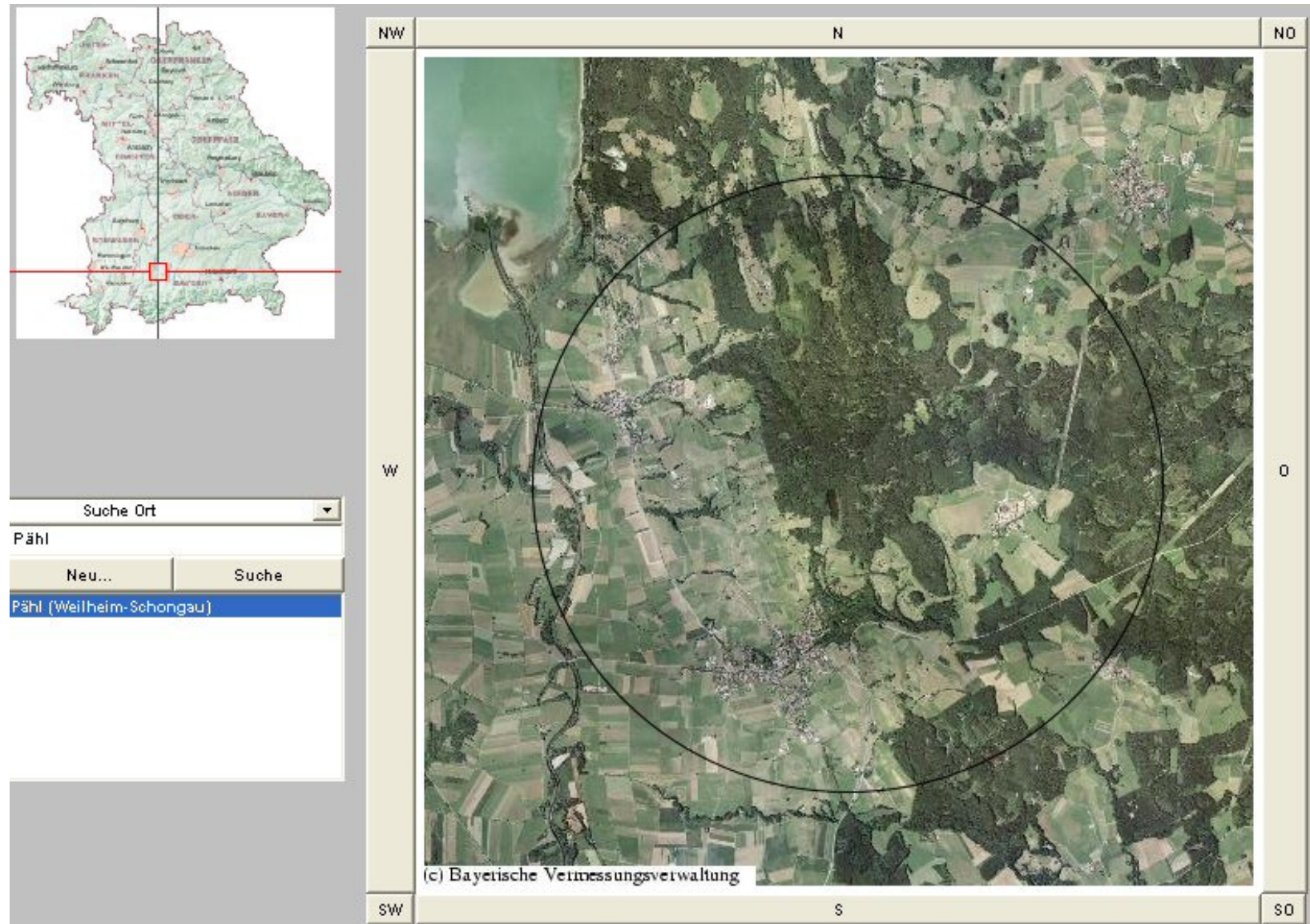
Walter Haefeker, President
European Professional
Beekeepers Association
(EPBA)

Unlike other farm animals bees are not kept in tightly controlled settings ...





Foraging range of at least 30 square kilometers



"Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food"
(Hippocrates)

- Many pathogens are always present in bee colonies.
- Ability of bees to handle natural pathogen load depends on diversity of food sources (especially pollen).
- In a healthy environment bees remain without clinical symptoms.
- Bees are a superorganism with a collective immune system.
- Neurotoxic pesticides interfere with foraging, communication, sense of smell, hygiene etc.
- Introduction of new pathogens and parasites as a result of global trade finds honey bees unprepared by evolution.
- Beekeepers need to strengthen natural defenses and provide help with the newly introduced threats.

Honey ≠ Honey



\$12 / KG



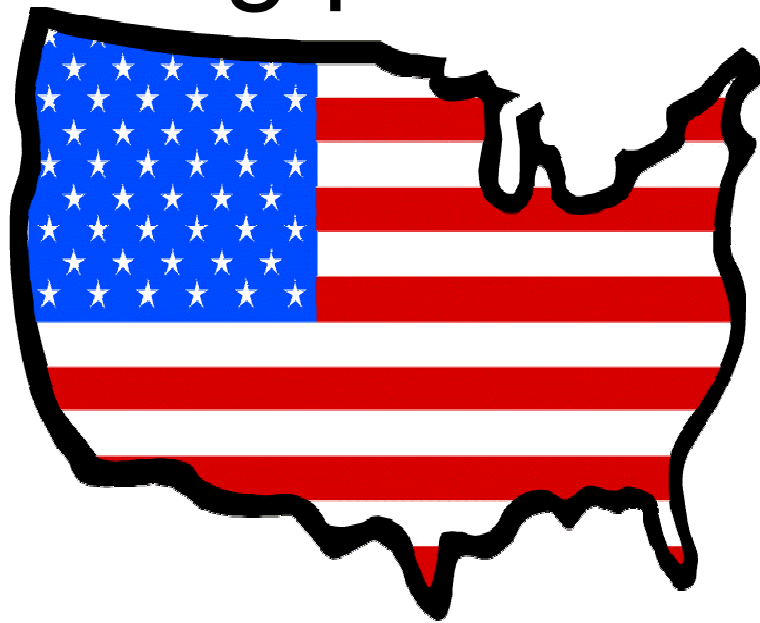
\$1,2 / KG

Differentiating Factors

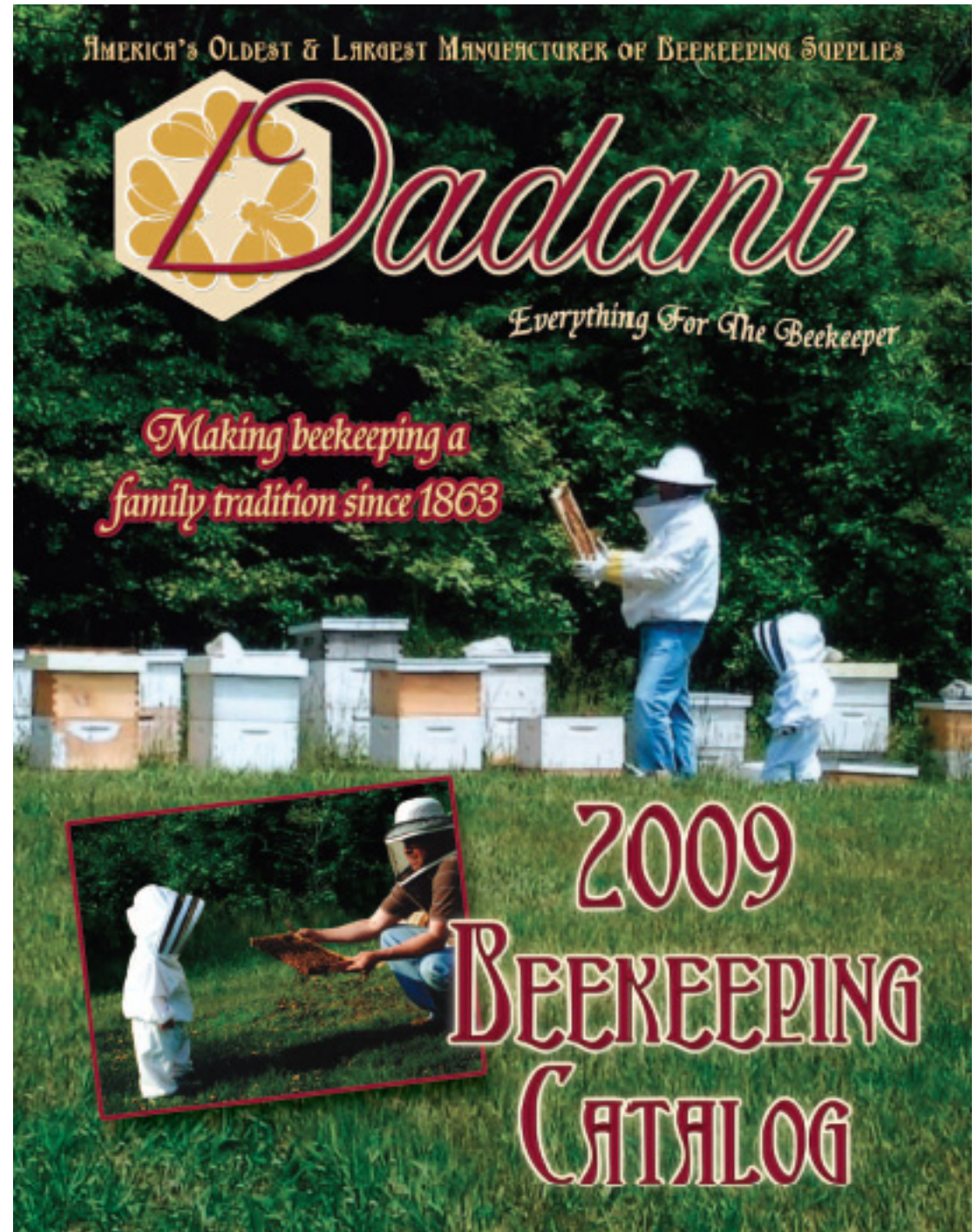
- Regional product (includes free pollination)
- Diverse flavors (diverse floral and honey dew sources)
- Natural and healthy
- Not highly processed
- Residue free or Organic
- Marketed directly to the consumer or regional store
- Answerable directly to the consumer. No way to hide behind labeling.

If the superior image of European honey is compromised, the price advantage cannot be maintained and beekeepers will go out of business!

Let's take a
look across the
big pond ...



... where honey is a
byproduct and
pollination is the main
revenue source.



Wide array of medications including three Antibiotics (Tetracycline, Tylosin, Fumagillin) are available over the counter or by mail order.

MEDICATION GENERAL USAGE

The following is offered as a guideline for medication usage. Be sure to follow label direction in your treatment program.

For the beginning beekeeper, choosing the right medications and knowing when to use them can be tricky. Following is a chart we have devised to simplify and explain these treatments. If you ever have any questions in regards to what type of

medication to use, call your nearest Dadant branch and they will point you in the right direction. We also suggest ordering your medications early so you will be prepared when it comes time to apply.

Medications/Usage	Length of Treatment	Method of Application	Time of Year To Apply
Apiguard <i>Varroa</i> (Also benefits in the control of Tracheal mites) <i>see pg. 51</i>	Two treatments: 1st: 12-14 days 2nd: 2-4 weeks	Place delivery tray on top of top bar frames. A 1/4" space is needed. Close off screened bottoms and vent holes.	Should be applied during the fall, unless infestation is severe. Temperatures 60°F-105°F. Don't apply when honey supers are on.
Mite-Away II <i>Varroa/Tracheal</i> <i>see pg. 52</i>	21 days	Apply 1 1/2" spacer to top of brood box and spacer sticks. Apply pad with holes facing downward. Be sure to close off screened bottoms and vent holes, leaving bottom entrance open.	Early Spring or Fall, prior to or after honey flow. Cannot be used with honey supers on. Recommend usage when day-time temperatures are 50°-79°F. Avoid use when temperatures rise above 79°F.
Apistan <i>Varroa</i> <i>see pg. 52</i>	42-56 days	1 strip per 5 frames of bees.	When temperatures are above 50°F, generally Spring and Fall.
Sucroside <i>Varroa</i> <i>see pg. 52</i>	21-30 days Multiple applications are necessary.	Spray down every frame in brood boxes and supers. Spray must contact bees to work.	Apply as needed. Can be used with honey supers on. Spring, Summer, Fall
Mite-A-Thol/Menthol <i>Tracheal</i> <i>see pg. 55</i>	14-28 days	80°F or below, place on top bars of hive body. 80°F or above, place on bottom board.	Recommended to apply in Spring. Temperatures must be 60°F - 95°F.
Terramycin <i>Foulbrood</i> <i>see pg. 48</i>	Three treatments 4-5 day intervals	Sprinkle recommended dosage around edges of brood box on top bars of frames. Once a week for 3 weeks.	Treat Spring and Fall.
Tylan <i>Foulbrood</i> <i>see pg. 48</i>	3 treatments, 7 days apart.	Sprinkle recommended dosage around edges of brood box on top bars of frames. Once a week for 3 weeks.	Treat Spring and Fall.
Gardstar <i>Small Hive Beetles</i> <i>see pg. 49</i>	Apply to ground 24-48 hours prior to hive placement with sprinkle can or pressure sprayer.	Highly toxic—if applying around hive where beetles are present. Sprinkle can must be used.	Apply when needed.
Fumagilin <i>Nosema</i> <i>see pg. 55</i>	Varies with rate of feed consumption.	Mix in with sugar syrup.	Treat Spring and Fall.
Paramoth <i>Wax Moth</i> <i>see pg. 55</i>	3-4 weeks	6 Tbsp. for 15 supers, duct tape all openings making as air tight as possible. Re-apply crystals as needed. Air out supers prior to placing on hive 1-2 weeks.	Apply as needed, particularly in warm weather.



HIVE INSPECTION SHEET NOTEPAD

Hive Inspection Sheets to help record hive activity. For further description please see page 40.

M01940 Hive Inspection Sheet Notepad, Ship Wt. 1 lb. **\$2.50**

Easy access to medicines

FOULBROOD DISEASE PREVENTION FOR HEALTHY BEES

TETRA-B MIX

—No Hassle Pre-Mixed Terramycin™—

Handy Resealable
2 lb. Shaker Can and
Bulk 10 lb. or 50 lb. Bags.

M00162



- Ready To Use
- No Mixing
- Convenient
- Effective



*** For best results
always read and follow
label directions.**

Tetra-B Mix is a ready-to-feed mixture containing the antibiotic Terramycin. Recommended as an aid in the prevention of American and European foulbrood. May be used for fall treatment of colonies prior to winter or for the spring treatment of overwintered colonies. Spread over the top bars of the frames in each section of the brood nest. All use should stop at least four weeks prior to a surplus honeyflow.

- M00162 2 lb. Shaker Can, Each.
Ship Wt. 3 lbs. **\$9.50**
- 10 lb. Bags, Each, Ship Wt. 11 lbs.
M00161 1-4 Bags. **\$16.50**
5-49 Bags. **\$15.15**
50 & Up Bags. **\$14.55**
- 50 lb. Bags, Each, Ship Wt. 52 lbs.
M00163 **\$69.50**

TERRAMYCIN™

Terramycin antibiotic is a proven treatment for American and European Foulbrood. Blend with powdered sugar to make your own medication. Early spring treatment is recommended with three one tablespoon applications at 5 day intervals. Spread over top bars of frames in brood nest area. Never treat 30 days before or during a nectar flow. TM-10.

* The future availability of M00174 is unknown at the time of printing. We recommend M00162 Tetra-B Mix as a replacement should it become unavailable.



M00174*

- Terramycin™ 6.4 oz. Packets***
(50 feedings per packet) M00174
1-4 Packets **\$6.25 ea.**
5-24 Packets **\$5.55 ea.**
25-61 Packets **\$5.40 ea.**
62 & Up Packets. **\$5.00 ea.**

* Shipping weight 1 lb. per packet.

—Concentrate—



M00176

Terramycin 100MR

A bulk pack used by commercial beekeepers for treating large numbers of colonies. A 50 lb. bag when properly mixed with sugar feeds 4000+ colonies. 50 lb. Bag
M00176, Ship Wt. 53 lbs. **\$425.00**

TYLAN®

(tylosin tartrate)

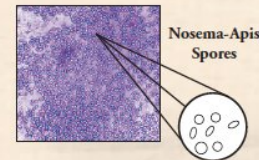


Tylan is a newly approved antibiotic for treatment of foulbrood in honey bees. Labeled to legally use only as a dust, tylosin should be mixed at a rate of 200mg of tylosin to 20 grams of confectioners powdered sugar. The 100g bottle when mixed with 22 lbs. of powdered sugar will make 500 doses. Approximately 3 tablespoons of mixture per dose to be administered weekly for 3 weeks by dusting over the top bars of the brood chamber.

- M01700 Tylan (soluble) 100g, Each,
Ship Wt. 1 lbs.
Qty 1-4 **\$42.50**
Qty 5-9 **\$39.00**
Qty 10+ **\$38.50**

NOSEMA

Fumagilin-B is the only registered antibiotic effective in the control of Nosema. Feed in the fall, again in spring and for all newly installed package bees. *For best results always read and follow label directions.



Nosema-Apis
Spores



Available in 3 sizes

Nosema disease causes more small honey crops than any other bee disease. It quietly robs the colony of strength and vitality. Nosema is especially prevalent in overwintered colonies in spring and in package bees. **Fumagilin-B** is the only registered antibiotic effective in the control of Nosema. Feed in the fall, again in spring and for all newly installed package bees.

- Fumagilin-B ½ gram**
5 to 6 feedings
Each, Ship Wt. 4 oz.
M00171 1-11 **\$16.50**
12 Up **\$15.50**

- Fumagilin-B 2 gram**
20-24 feedings
Each, Ship Wt. 1 lb.
M00173 1-39 **\$38.75**
40-111 **\$36.75**
112 Up **\$34.75**

- Fumagilin-B 9½ grams**
95-114 feedings
Each, Ship Wt. 2 lbs.
M00172 1-11 **\$124.95**
12-17 **\$122.95**
18 Up. **Call for pricing**

TRACHEAL MITES

Menthol, a natural product, is effective in killing adult tracheal mites. Menthol is a natural desiccant which naturally causes the microscopic tracheal mite to lose body fluids causing death.



—A Natural Product—

Not available at all Dadant branches

Mite-A-Thol

- M001781 Single Package,
Ship Wt. 1 lb. **Only \$4.50***

Package of One Dozen 50 Gram Complete Treatments

- M00178 Ship Wt. 3 lbs per pkg.
Package of 12-50 gram Doses, **Only \$43.50***
10 Packages & Up, **Only \$41.50***

WAX MOTH

Para-moth—A dry crystal that does an excellent job of keeping wax moths and their larvae under control. Place on top of a stack of stored supered combs.

Not available at all Dadant branches

Wax Moth Damage



For 1 and 5 lb. quantities, branch pick-up only is available. If shipped, product will ship from Hamilton, IL. **Additional charges may apply.**

- M00140 1 lb., Ship Wt. 2 lbs. ... **\$9.95**
M00141 5 lbs., Ship Wt. 6 lbs. ... **\$28.50**

M00142 35 lbs., Ship Wt. 38 lbs. . **\$122.00**
For 35 lb. quantity truck freight charges will be at least \$100 plus a \$15 hazardous charge. Call for exact rates.

49

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NYTimes.com/Travel

Honeybees Vanish, Leaving Crops and Keepers in Peril

Next Article in Business (1 of 31) »



Ann Johansson for The New York Times

Isaias Corona of Bradshaw Honey Farm, near Visalia, Calif., putting corn syrup — bee food — into hives. The farm has lost about half its bees.

By ALEXEI BARRIONUEVO
 Published: February 27, 2007

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Has easy access to medicine been the answer for US beekeepers?

- The United States suffer among the highest rate of colony losses in the world.
- Pollination fees have skyrocketed due to dropping availability of honey bee colonies.
- There may be less the 2 million honey bee colonies left in the US.
- Just for the 725,000 acres of almond crop in California 1,4 million colonies are needed.

How would beekeepers like to deal with European and American Foul Brood?

- Don't mask problem with antibiotics.
- Use shook swarm method.
- Move treated hives to area with good nectar flow.
- Lab test pure bred queens for resistance against brood diseases before introduction to beekeepers.
- Avoid draconian measures, that drive affected beekeepers underground or out of business.
- Learn from positive experience in New Zealand.

http://www.haefeker.de/cgi-data/Faulbrut_Neuseeland_web.avi

How would beekeepers like to deal with Varroa Destructor?

- Hives come in many shapes and sizes
- Beekeeping in many climate conditions
- Organic acids (naturally occurring in honey) are effective, but ideal application difficult to achieve without additional tools.
- Formic acid: Need test strips to verify right concentration was reached and maintained.
- Investigate non-chemical approaches, like varroa antagonists (virus) and molecular vaccines (DNA plasmids)



How would beekeepers like to deal with Nosema?

- Nosema spores always present.
- Unclear, if there is actually a significant difference in virulence between nosema apis and nosema ceranae.
- Clinical nosema in most cases indicator of something else gone wrong.
- Address root causes of nosema rather than treating this symptom.
- Don't introduce toxins that are synergistic with nosema into the environment (Bt-Crops).

How would beekeepers like to deal with viral infections?

- A whole range of viruses are always present.
- Load of viruses correlated with intensive agriculture.
 - Soon to be published research in France shows lowest colony losses in downtown Paris ...
 - Israeli acute paralysis virus is a reciprocal host-virus. Pesticides can destabilize genome of host. (Apimondia 2009)
 - Canadian researchers found significantly higher viral loads in honeybee colonies in areas with intensive corn cultivation. (Apimondia 2009)

Conclusions

- Health of honey bees is reflective of the surrounding environment.
- Medicines are no substitute for making sure the environment does not become hostile to bees.
- Medicines are no substitute for good beekeeping practices.
- Beekeeping methods need to take advantage of natural defenses and genetic resources within bee populations.
- Much room for improvement in application of organic acids to combat varroa.
- Much room for improvement in AFB strategy.
- Additional medicines may be welcome as last resort but the contamination of bee products is a very important consideration.
- Many beekeepers especially the rising number of organic beekeepers will not use products that may compromise their bee products.