

Varroa bestrijding met oxaalzuur in de zomerperiode

18 februari 2018,





Varroa destructor

- Invasieve exoot
- Natuurlijke gastheer *Apis cerana*
- Sinds 1983 in Nederland
- Reproductie in broed
- Voedt zich vnl. met vetlichaam van honingbijen
- Aantoonbaar effect op winteroverleving
- Vector voor virussen



Wintersterfte 1987/88

- Context: Varroa in Nederland maar nog niet op Texel en Terschelling
- Landelijk gemiddelde: 11%
- Niet behandelde volken / + varroa: 32% sterfte
- Niet behandelde volken / – varroa: 0-1% sterfte

	Volken	Sterfte
Mierezuur	548	13%
Perizine + tabak + ether	317	8%
Mierezuur + melkzuur	162	56%
Amitraz	133	29%
Perizine + mierezuur	55	9%
Onbekende middelen	45	4%
Perizine + darreraatmethode	25	0%
Mierezuur + meel	22	100%
Salpeter + rook	20	100%
Perizine + arrestraammethode	15	0 %
Sineacar	14	29%
Mierezuur + arrestraam + darreraat	8	75%
Mierezuur + arrestraam	2	0%

Winter Survival of Individual Honey Bees and Honey Bee Colonies Depends on Level of *Varroa destructor* Infestation

Coby van Dooremalen , Lonne Gerritsen, Bram Cornelissen, Jozef J. M. van der Steen, Frank van Langevelde, Tjeerd Blacqui re

Published: April 27, 2012 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0036285>

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Single and interactive effects of *Varroa destructor*, *Nosema* spp., and imidacloprid on honey bee colonies (*Apis mellifera*)

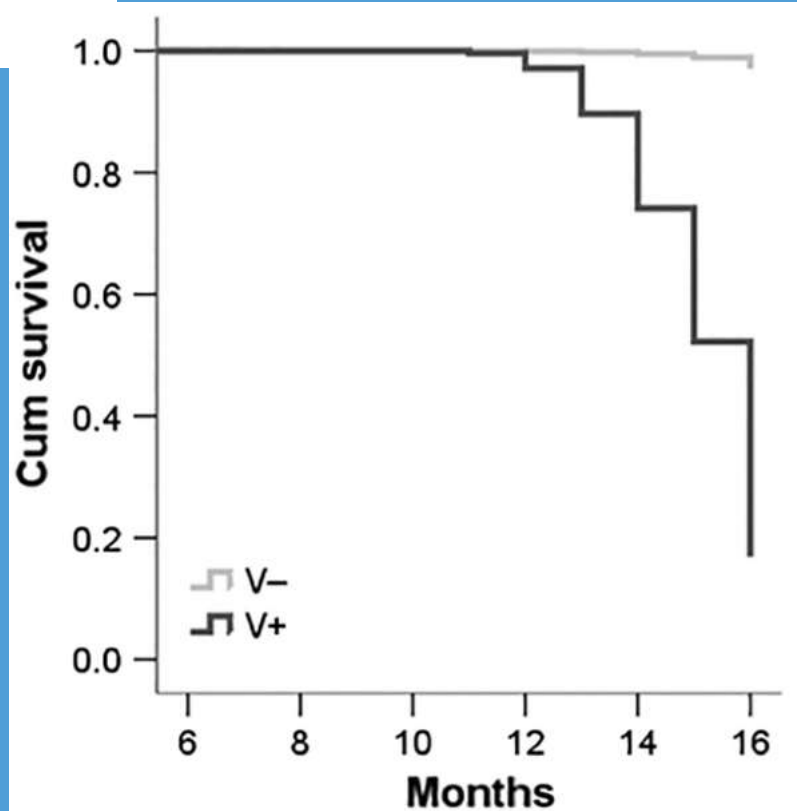
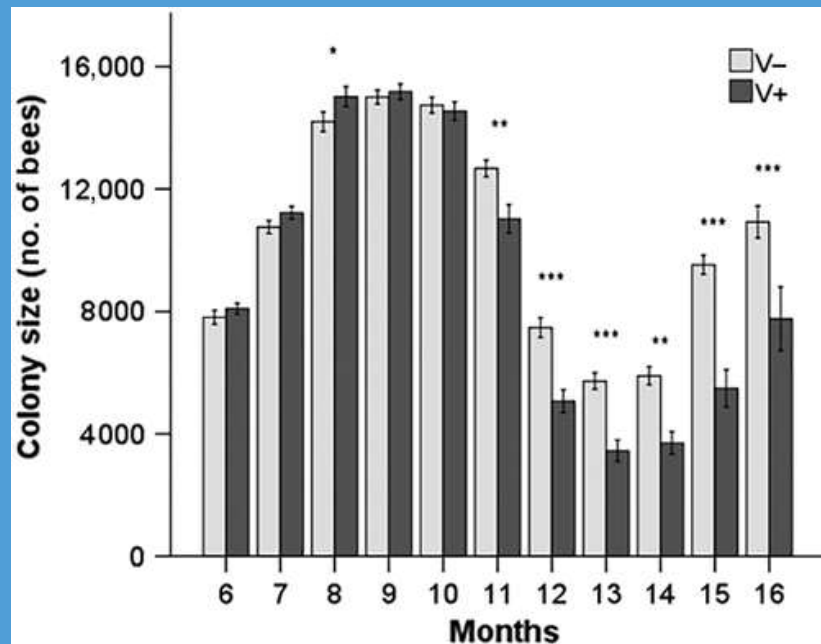
Coby van Dooremalen , Bram Cornelissen, Chula Poleij-Hok-Ahin, Tjeerd Blacqui re

First published: 13 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2378>

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Single and interactive effects of *Varroa destructor*, *Nosema* spp., and imidacloprid on honey bee colonies (*Apis mellifera*)

Coby van Dooremalen , Bram Cornelissen, Chula Poleij-Hok-Ahin, Tjeerd Blacquière



Registratienummer	Productnaam	ATCvet
REG NL 10038	APIGUARD	QP53AX22 - Thymol
REG NL 9309	APISTAN	QP53AC10 - Fluvalinate
REG NL 118709	FORMIVAR 60, 60 g mierenzuur /100 g bijenkast-oplossing voor honingbijen	QP53AG01 - Formic acid
REG NL 118711	FORMIVAR 85, 85 g mierenzuur /100 g bijenkast-oplossing voor honingbijen	QP53AG01 - Formic acid
REG NL 116565	OXUVAR 5,7%, 41 mg/ml concentraat voor oplossing voor honingbijen	QP53AG03 - Oxalic acid
REG NL 120060	Oxybee poeder en oplossing voor een 39,4 mg/ml bijenkastdispersie voor honingbijen	QP53AG03 - Oxalic acid
REG NL 118723	PolyVar Yellow 275 mg bijenkorfstrip	QP53AC05 - Flumethrin
REG NL 10330	THYMOVAR	QP53AX22 - Thymol

VarroMed	een vaste combinatie van twee organische zuren, oxaalzuur en mierenzuur dihydraat	QP53AG Behandeling van varroase (Varroa destructor) bij honingbijenvolkeren met en zonder broed.	12-8-2016
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Effectieve bestrijding van varroa



bijen@wur



PLANT RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL
WAGENINGEN UR



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



100 years
1918 - 2018

<http://edepot.wur.nl/292797>

Oxaalzuur voor varroabestrijding

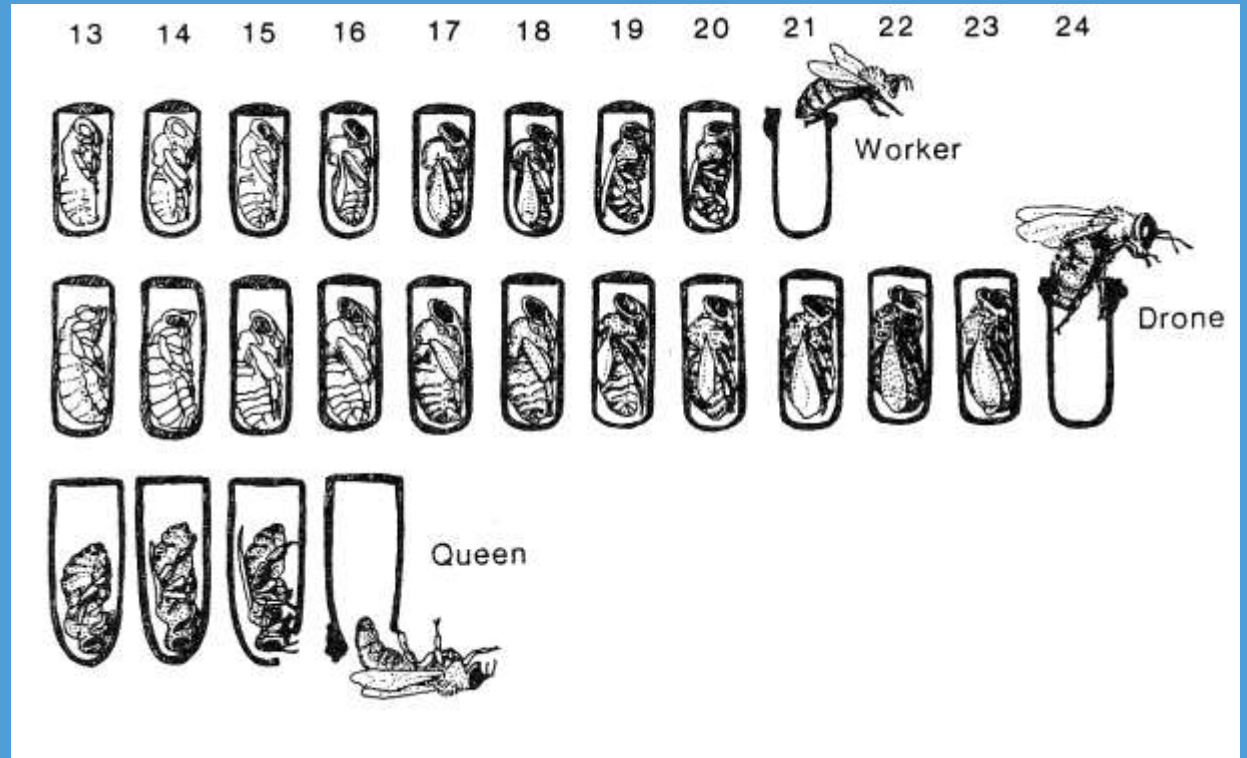
- Werkzame stof: Oxaalzuurdihydraat
- Acute toxiciteit voor mijten
- Toepassingen
 - Druppelen
 - Sproeien
 - ~~Sublimeren / verdampen~~
- Volken vrij van broed in winter en zomer
 - Sommige methoden met broed, maar effectiviteit variabel



Oxaalzuur in de zomer

- Mei – juli
- Combinatie met broedloze periode
 - Zwermverhinderend
 - Broed verwijderen
 - Koningin opsluiten

Timming en Planning



Wat is belangrijk?

- DOEL: Varroa bestrijding
 - Effect op varroapopulatie
- NIET HET DOEL: Honingbijen
 - Effect op bijenvolk
 - Volksgrootte en ontwikkeling
 - Overleving
 - Effect op koningin
- Ook niet het doel: bijenhouder / producten
 - Residuen?



Voorbeelden

Oxaalzuuralternatief voor in de zomer

Proef 1, 13 bijenvolken (bijen@wur)

6 juli: Koningin in kluisje

27 juli: Koningin los

1 aug :Ox sproei
(2,1%, 30g/L)

NOV: volksgrootte

JAN: Ox drupel,
volksgrootte

APRIL: Overleving,
Volksgrootte

Effect opsluiten	Effect Oxaalzuur	Volksgrootte (n=10)	Winteroverleving
12/13 kon. in leven 1 ontsnapt	1/11 koningin dood	NOV: 7 ramen bijen JAN: 5 ramen bijen April: 9 ramen bijen	9/10 volken



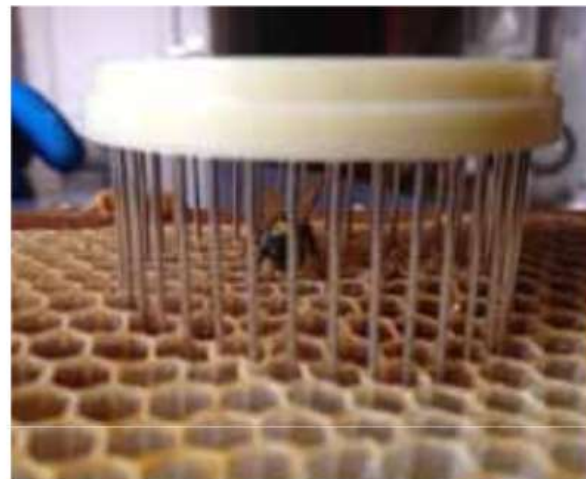
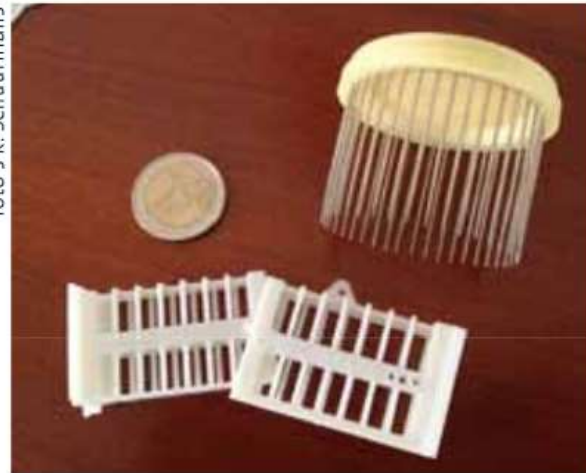


Oxaalzuuralternatief voor in de zomer

Proef 2, 10 bijenvolken 2 typen kluisjes (R. Schuurmans)

- Koninginnen 14 dagen opgesloten
- Sproeien voor nieuw broed gesloten is
- In 1 geval werd een stille moerswissel geconstateerd.

foto's R. Schuurmans



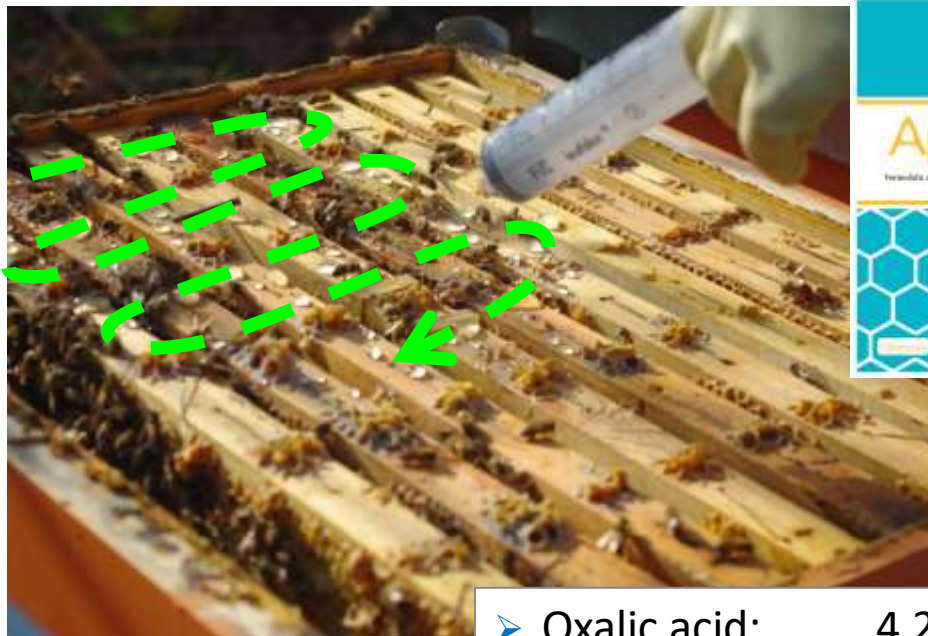
Take the queen and introduce in a cage



On day 25 open and treat with OA

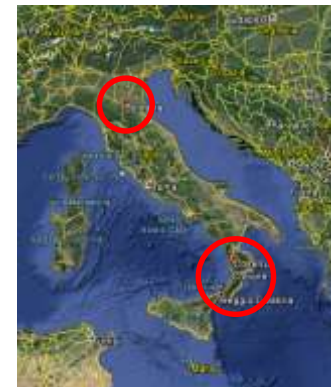
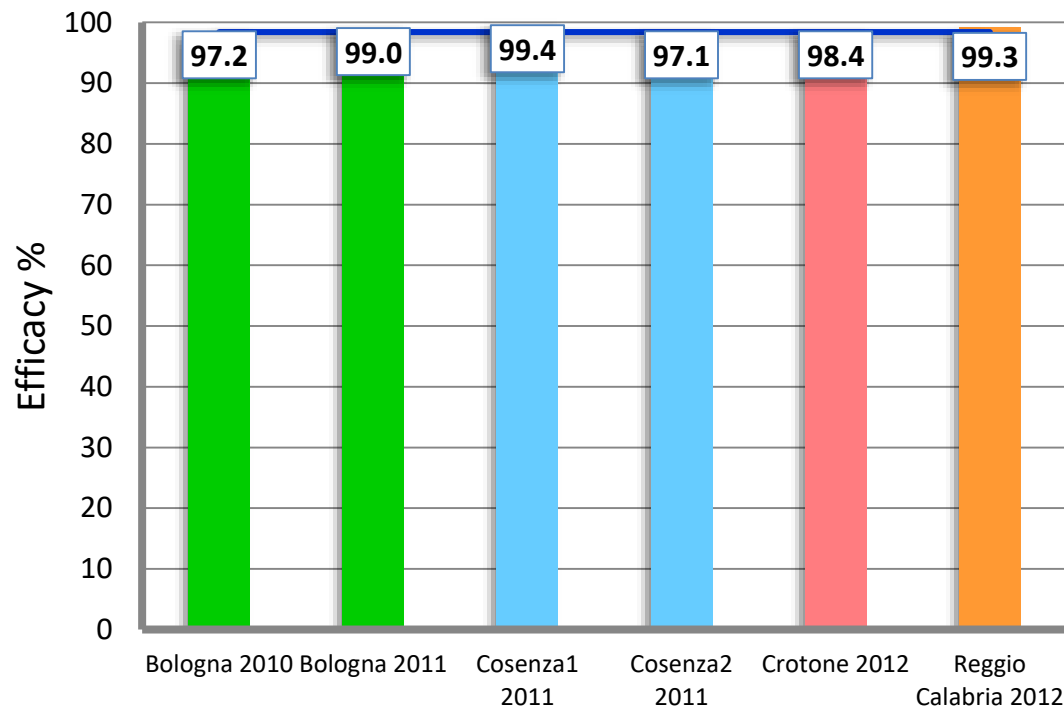


Administration of oxalic acid by trickling

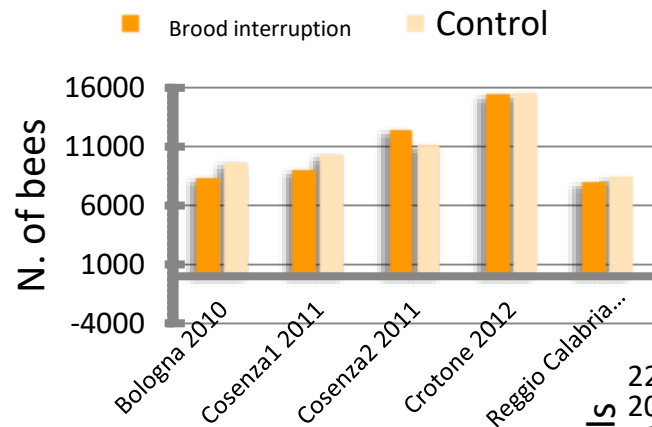


- Oxalic acid: 4,2%
- Sucrose: 60%
- Dose (DB hives): 5 ml/comb with bees

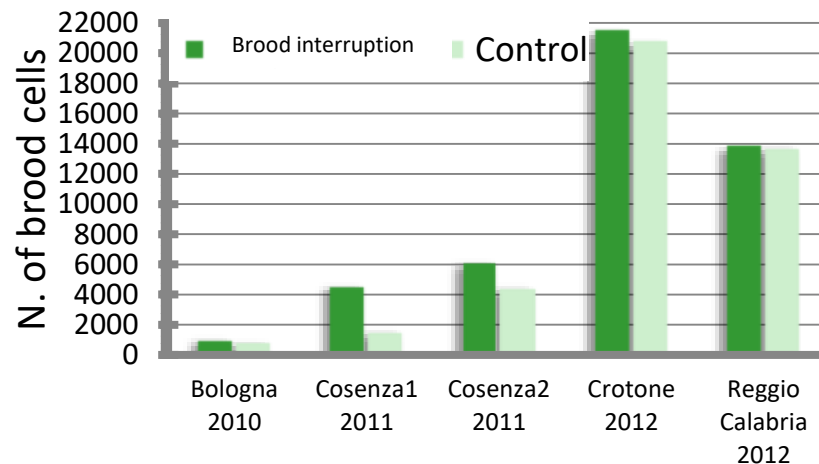
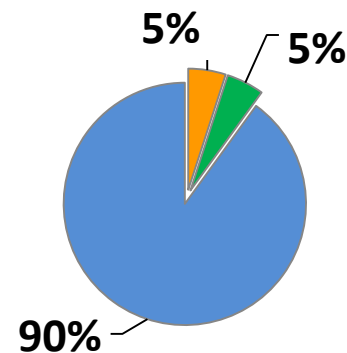
Efficacy of queen caging + OA trickling



Pre-winter colonies and queen survival



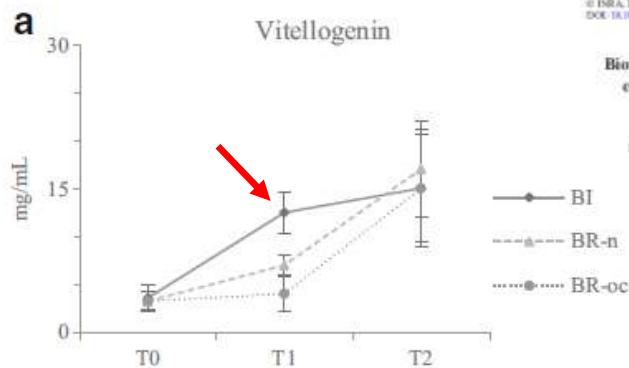
Brood int. Controls Alive



Impact on colony wellbeing



End August:
Uniform brood pattern
Larval feeding
Young bees
New wax
Healthy colony appearance
High vitellogenin in haemolymph



Apidologie
© INRA, EDP and Springer-Verlag France SAS, part of Springer Nature, 2016
DOI: 10.1007/s12092-016-0558-8

Original article

Biomarkers of nutritional status in honeybee haemolymph:
effects of different biotechnical approaches for *Varroa*
 destructor treatment and wintering phase

Riccardo Canevari^{1,2}, Erica Vincenza³, Antonia Nascetti², Emanuela Monari³,
Giulia Andreani³, Roberta Galuppi², Gloria Isani²



Brood removal or queen caging combined with oxalic acid treatment to control varroa mites (*Varroa destructor*) in honey bee colonies (*Apis mellifera*)

Aleš GREGORC^{1,2}, Mohamed ALBURAKI³, Chris WERLE⁴, Patricia R. KNIGHT¹,
John ADAMCZYK⁴

Brood removal or queen caging combined with oxalic acid treatment to control varroa mites (*Varroa destructor*) in honey bee colonies (*Apis mellifera*)

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John ADAMCZYK⁴

- Druppelen
- Effect op werksters
- 3x blootgesteld
 - Dag 0,4,8
- Controle
 - Pos: Apistan
 - Neg: Suikerwater
- Evaluatie
 - Na 13 dagen

1) Cage experiment: 30 bee cages / 13 day-test

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	X 6
20 bees (40 µl): 3.4 % OA 47 % sucrose	20 bees (40 µl): 3.7 % OA 27 % sucrose	20 bees (40 µl): 3.0 % OA 32 % sucrose	20 bees (40 µl): 32 % sucrose 1 X 1 cm Apistan® Strip	20 bees (40 µl): 32 % sucrose Control	

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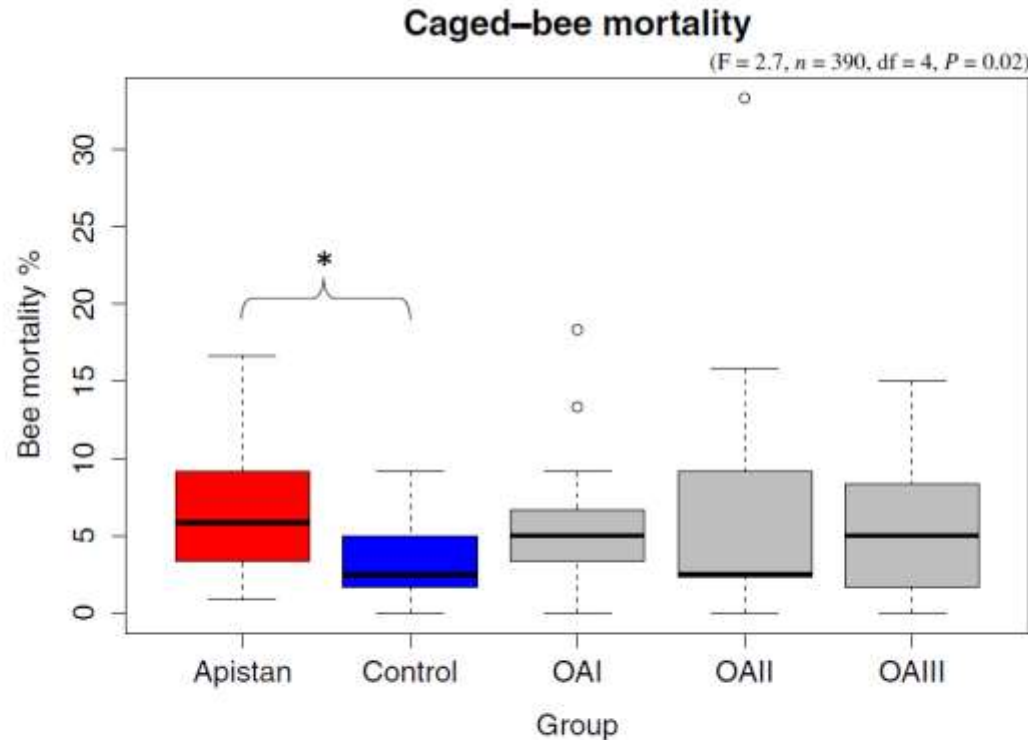
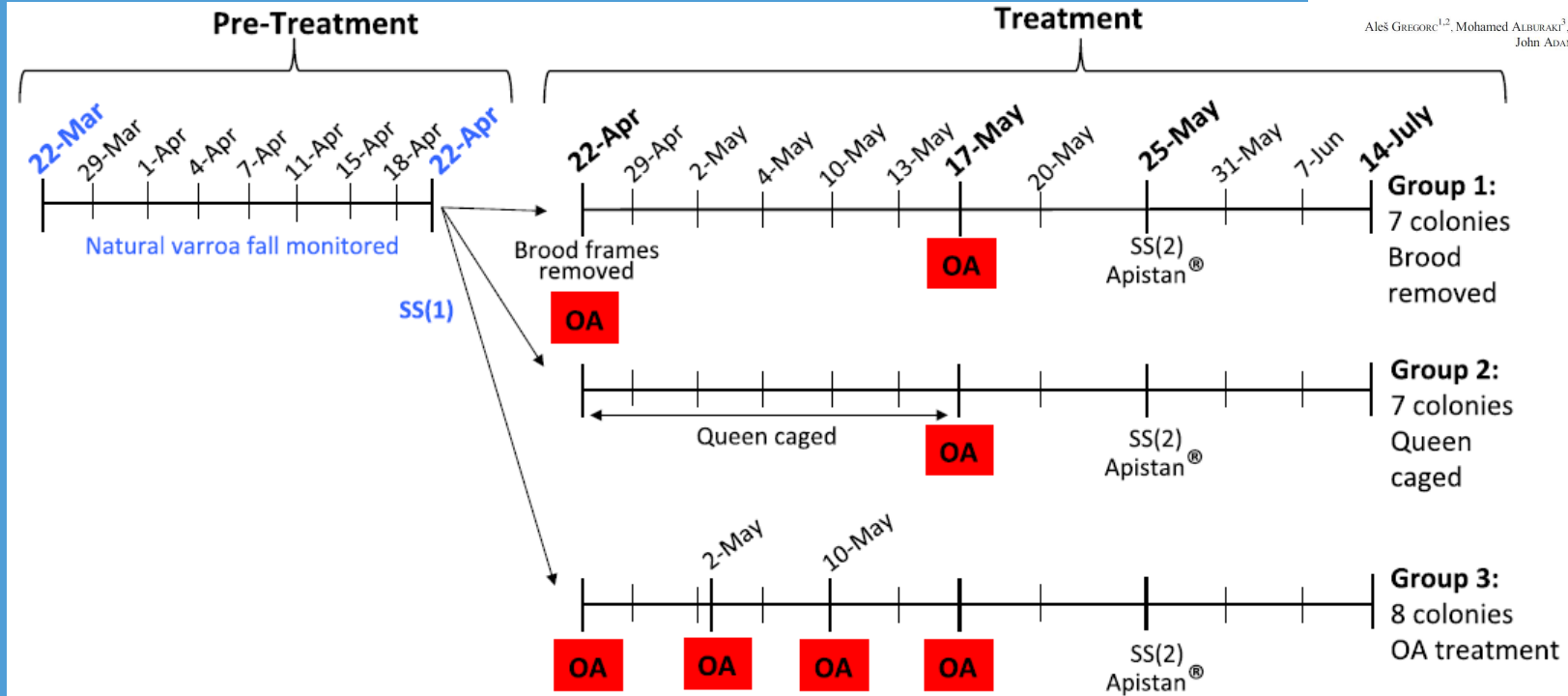


Figure 3. Cumulative percentages of caged bee mortality after 13 days from five treatment groups, with significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between the Apistan®-treated group and the control. OA treatment solutions were OA I, 3.4% OA and 47.62% sucrose; OA II, 3.37% OA and 27.1% sucrose; and OA III, 2.97% OA and 31.95% sucrose in water solution, while the Apistan®-treated group received a 1×1 -cm strip per 20 bees.

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Each OA-treated colony received 5 mL of a 2.9% OA and 31.9% sucrose-in-water solution (w /w) per occupied space between combs.



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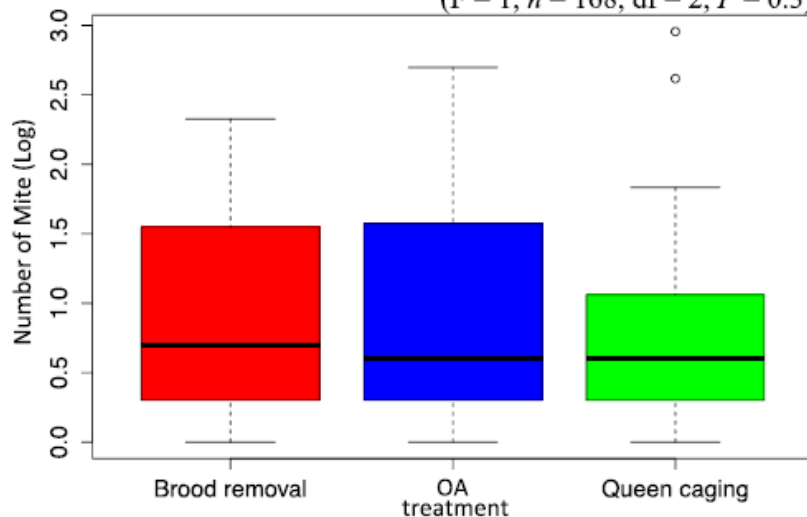


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Overall post-treatment mite fall

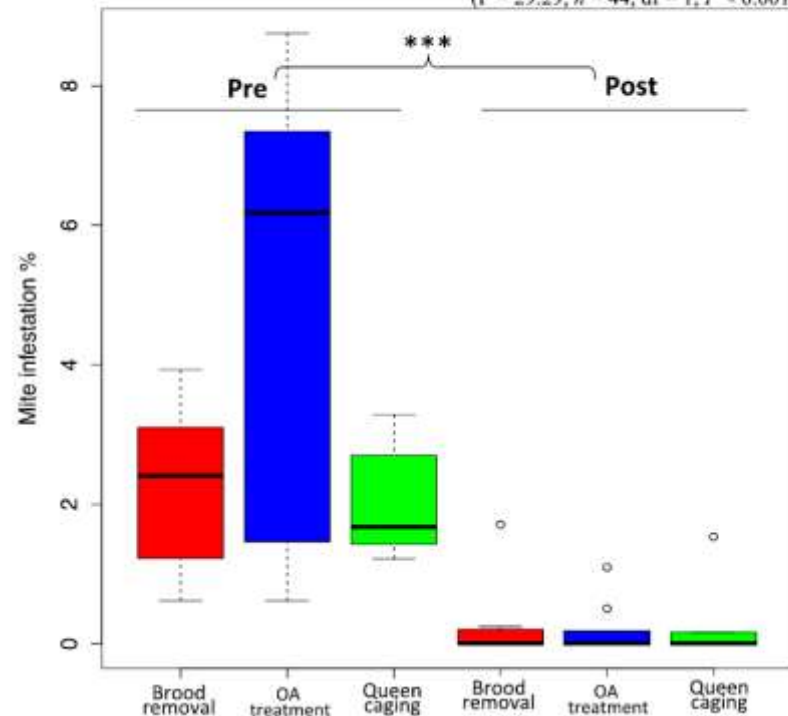
($F = 1, n = 168, df = 2, P = 0.3$)



A. Gregorc et al.

Sugar Shake / Pre and Post-Treatment

($F = 29.29, n = 44, df = 1, P < 0.001$)



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Queen survival and oxalic acid residues in sugar stores after summer application against *Varroa destructor* in honey bees (*Apis mellifera*)

Bram Cornelissen^{1*}, Jeroen Donders¹, Pam van Stratum², Tjeerd Blacqui re¹, and Coby van Dooremalen¹

Table 1. Normal mortality as experienced during beekeeping activities and maximum acceptable mortality as a result of an oxalic acid application according to beekeepers (N = 11), compared to observed mortality of old (N = 37) and young queens (N = 79) in the experiment.
¹compared to 'observed mortality'.

	Queens		Test values ¹		
Mortality	Old	Young	Pearson χ^2	df	P-value
Normal	1.1	4.2	0.03	1	0.13
Maximum	4.1	4.1	0.41	1	0.48
Observed	2.7	3.8			

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Treatment	Residue in honey stores
OA spray (30mg / L water, ~ 4.2ml per comb space) (n=8)	94 ±7 mg/kg Range: 70 – 129 mg/kg
CTRL (Water) (n=9)	80 ±4mg/kg Range: 63 – 95 mg/kg
Natural presence in honey	Most honeys <200mg/kg Range: 3.3 – 761.4 mg/ kg

Samenvattend (1)

- Sproeien toepassen (30gr Oxaalzuurdihydraat / liter water)
~6ml per straatje
- Druppelen kan ook. Ervaring in NL echter beperkt tot winter
 - Gregorc 3% (6,5gr OxDih 50gr suiker, 100ml water)
 - 5ml per bezette straatje

WERKWIJZE

1. Trek handschoenen aan.
2. Open de bijenkast.
3. Tel het aantal straatjes bezet met bijen.
4. Druppel per straatje bezet met bijen 5 ml van de oplossing op de bijen.
5. Bij een volk op twee bakken moeten ook de bezette ramen onderin de kast bedruppeld worden.
6. Sluit de bijenkast.

Aantal volken	Hoeveelheid water	Hoeveelheid suiker	Hoeveelheid oxaalzuur
5	150 ml	150 gram	9 gram
10	300 ml	300 gram	18 gram
20	600 ml	600 gram	35 gram

Samenvattend (2)

- DOEL: VARROA
 - Effectiviteit is hoog: tussen 90 en 99%

Samenvattend (3)

- NIET HET DOEL: Honingbijen
 - Effect op werksters
 - Lab: niet verschillend met ctrl bij blootstelling veldrealistische dosering
 - Effect op koningin
 - Geen verschil overleving tussen opgesloten en vrije koninginnen (Nanetti et al) en geen effect van Ox op koninginnen overleving (Cornelissen et al. 2012)
 - Effect op eileg onbekend

Samenvattend (4)

Original Article

Indirect effects of oxalic acid administered by trickling method on honey bee brood

F. Hatjina & L. Haristos

Veges 173: 174 | Released 04 May 2005, Accepted 18 Aug 2005, Published online 24 Mar 2015

Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/00218839.2005.11101174>

■ NIET HET DOEL: Honingbijen

- Effect op volken
 - Reductie broedoppervlakte bij druppelen (Hatjina & Haristos, 2005)
- Effect op overleving
 - Geen negatief effect
 - Overleving in winter vergelijkbaar met andere behandelingen



The screenshot displays the COLOSS (honey bee research association) website. The header features the COLOSS logo and navigation links: HOME, WHO WE ARE, WHAT WE DO, BEEBOOK, MEMBERS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, HOW TO SUPPORT, and JOIN COLOSS. A search bar and links for Register and Login are also present. The main content area is titled 'Varroa control' and includes a large group photo of the Varroa Control Task Force members. Below the photo, a caption reads 'Photo: Varroa Control Task Force meeting 2016'. A paragraph describes the task force as a group of Varroa destructor researchers, bee health experts, and extension workers, with over 60 members from more than 20 countries. Links for 'Download the list of participants' and 'Activities of the Varroa Control TF - Report 2016-2019' are provided. On the right, an 'EVENTS' sidebar lists upcoming meetings and workshops, including the COLOSS Virus Task Force Meeting (March 05-06, Germany), COLOSS B-RAP Workshop (February 6-7, Sweden), COLOSS Monitoring Group Workshop (February 5-6, Sweden), COLOSS Survivors Task Force Workshop (March 18-19, Italy), and COLOSS Velutina Task Force Meeting (March 21-23, Italy). At the bottom right, there are social media links for Facebook and Twitter, along with a YouTube video player showing a presentation.

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Home Task forces **Varroa control**



Photo: Varroa Control Task Force meeting 2016

The Varroa Control Task Force of COLOSS is composed of Varroa destructor researchers, bee health experts, and extension workers. Current participation includes greater than 60 members from more than 20 countries.

[Download the list of participants](#)

[Activities of the Varroa Control TF - Report 2016-2019](#)

EVENTS NEWS LINKS CONTACT

- COLOSS Virus Task Force Meeting *
March 05-06 * Germany
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1,400 members

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 **COLOSS Association**
up to 100 members



Tot slot

Wintersterfte enquête

Vragen?

