IN THE LATE SUMMER before the mite can cause damage to winter bees, when the queen reduces laying, and when the ambient temperatures drop below 86°F / 30°C, usually the end of August and first week of September (any treatments in October are too late, the damage is already done). In August hives are stronger. For 15 frames of bees, use 3 pads delivering a total of 18 grams of acid per 24-hour period. 75-90% efficacy was obtained in tests in New Jersey (see Research Results on our website, www.mitegone.com).

YOU CAN LEAVE THE PADS IN UNTIL SPRING AND REUSE 50-60% OF PADS BY RE-SOAKING.

IN THE SPRING, before the main brooding period, use Mother Nature’s calendar, i.e.: the cherry or dandelion bloom. In the Okanagan and anywhere else where apricot trees are blooming is treatment time.

BEST RESULTS WITH 2 PADS IN THE SPRING ARE obtained when treating hives of at LEAST 8-10 FRAMES OF BEES, 4 FRAMES OF BROOD, as they are usually in:
• AFTER WINTER CHECK when reversing colonies, having bees in lower box and having second box on for expansion.
• IN LATE SPRING when making or putting on second boxes on strong splits 8-10 frames of bees.

THE TREATMENT IS NOT WEATHER DEPENDANT, SUCH COLONIES KEEP HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE CONSTANT.

IT IS HARD TO TREAT SMALL OR TOO STRONG COLONIES;
4 frames of bees in otherwise 2 boxes of empty frames just will not do it. Overly strong colonies just about to swarm need lot of air and will ventilate vigorously, you will need 5-6 pads and your treatment still may not work.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS TO PUT SMALL COLONIES INTO SINGLE BOXES OR NUKES WHERE THAY CAN MAINTAIN BROOD TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY. You do not have to take away empty boxes just put them over the carpet divider on top.

IT IS BETTER TO EQUALIZE, BUT IF YOU CANNOT, USE RULES OF THUMB:
• USE ONE PAD FOR EVERY FIVE FRAMES OF BEES IN STRONG COLONIES.IN AUGUST, FOR HIGHER INFESTATIONS, ADD EXTRA PAD OR RE-SOAK PADS AFTER 20 DAYS.
• USE A MINIMUM OF THREE PADS FOR THE LATE SUMMER TREATMENT OF 2 HIGH COLONIES.

• IF YOU CANNOT COUNT MITES, BROOD OR BEES ALWAYS USE 3 PADS.

PLACING PADS:

ALWAYS PLACE PADS VERTICALLY WITH THE CUT EVAPORATING SURFACE DOWN BETWEEN THE LAST COMB AND WALL OF THE TOP BOX.

DO NOT TAKE OUT PADS UNTIL THEY ARE DRY.

TAKE THE PADS OUT WHEN IT IS CONVENIENT SUCH AS YOUR NEXT VISIT TO THE HIVES.

DO NOT LEAVE THE PADS IN THROUGH THE SUMMER HONEY FLOW THE COMB MAY GET CHEWED UP.

IF YOU TREAT IN RECOMMENDED TIMES YOU SHULD NOT NEED THE ADJUSTMENTS BELOW:

IN HOT, DRY, “CALIFORNIA-LIKE” SUMMER CLIMATES:
At 100 °F outside temperature and 20% humidity the bees will evaporate and ventilate acid and water to cool the hive down. The evaporation rate per full cut may be 25 grams in a 24 hour period. It is important to reduce the evaporating surface area and thus reduce the evaporating rate. To do this, use 2 or 3 inch wide plastic tape (like the one police use to close area of crime or accident.) 12“long and put it flat on top of hive. Put filled pad by evaporating end in middle of it so when you bend the tape over it the mid of evaporating surface is sealed. Hang the pad in tape into hive bend tape over edge of hive body and staple to top edge.
At these high temperatures make sure entrances are large enough so hives can ventilate properly.

THIS ARRANGEMENT WILL ALSO WORK IN MATING BABY NUKES.
IN HOT HUMID CLIMATES AND OUTSIDE TEMPERATURES OF 30 °C 86°F

- From 45%-65% internal humidity the evaporation rate is 6 grams and does not require adjustment.
- At 85% internal humidity the evaporation rate will drop to 3 grams a day. If that situation is prevailing install extra one or two pads.
- At 90% INTERNAL HUMIDITY EVAPORATION will cease. That happens only if the outside conditions surpass 86°F/30°C, and 90% humidity. The bees do not have a way of reducing humidity.

SOMETIMES IN SPRING, COLD FORCES BEES TO CLUSTER AND EVAPORATION STOPS. What will happen is explained below.

EFFECTIVE, NON-WEATHER DEPENDANT MITEGONE FORMIC ACID TREATMENT: Requires the delivery of 6 grams of acid per day for every 5 frames of bees in a standard deep Langstroth hive. One pad’s evaporation surface will achieve this rate at 75°F/24°C and 55% INTERNAL humidity (the same temperature and humidity that the bees maintain inside the hive at pad location between the frame and the wall in moderate climates). What happens if during your treatment, your hives cluster and stop maintaining the temperature and humidity in the hive? Or, what happens if the outside temperature is over 86°F/30°C, and outside humidity is 90%? The bees do not have a way of reducing humidity, so what happens when the humidity inside the hive reaches 90%? The answer to both of these questions is that nothing happens. The acid does not evaporate nor do mites get killed. Your treatment is simply on hold. When conditions improve, acid will evaporate at a constant rate and mites will drop down into pool of heavy acid concentration and die. In reality treatment can last a month or longer.