

ANIMALS

PETS (COMPANION ANIMALS) EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL

Nancy Hinkle, Extension Veterinary Entomologist

Numerous external parasites infest our pets. Dogs and cats can become infested with fleas, ticks, and mange mites, and pet birds with mites and lice infest our homes and yards. Control measures should focus on the infested pet and the pet's roaming area as well.

Pet owners should seek professional advice and assistance from veterinarians, professional-licensed pest control operators and UGA Cooperative Extension agents when dealing with external parasite control on pets and the home environment. This will help prevent problems when using chemicals to treat pets, as well as indoor and outdoor areas. Pets can be poisoned and even killed by insecticides improperly applied for external parasites. Rugs, carpets, and home furnishings can be damaged by the improper use of insecticides. Humans can be allergic to external parasiticides used on pets and insecticides used in the home. For these reasons, when treating pets and the home environment, always seek professional advice and adhere to instructions provided on drug and insecticide labels.

Many of the insecticides listed in this section will control or aid in control of other external dog parasites and offer temporary relief from flies. Mites are difficult to control and only those products labeled for mites can be expected to provide acceptable results. Only those insecticides that have labels specifically permitting feline treatment can be used to treat cats; exercise extreme caution when treating cats to avoid toxicity.

DOGS AND CATS – INSECTICIDES LABELED/APPROVED FOR EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	INDOOR	PETS	OUTDOOR
Fleas, Ticks	<i>afoxolaner</i> NexGard	Chewable		Dogs & Cats	
	<i>allethrin</i>	Aerosol Shampoo	X	Dogs & Cats	
Ticks	<i>amitraz</i> Preventic Tick Collar, Mitaban	Collar Dip		Dogs Dogs	
	<i>deltamethrin</i> Bayer Annihilator PolyZone	Residual Spray	X		X
	<i>deltamethrin</i> Scalibor	Collar		Dogs	
	<i>deltamethrin</i>	Collar		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks, Mosquitoes, Lice, Mites	<i>dinotefuran + pyriproxyfen + permethrin</i> Vectra 3D	Topical		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>etofenprox, methoprene</i> Hartz UltraGuard for Cats	Spot-on		Cats	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>etofenprox, pyriproxyfen</i> Hartz UltraGuard for Dogs	Spot-on		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fipronil</i> Frontline	Spot-on Spray		Dogs & Cats	
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>fipronil + methoprene</i> Frontline Plus for Cats	Spot-on		Cats	
	<i>fipronil + methoprene</i> Frontline Plus for Dogs	Spot-on		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fipronil + methoprene + pyriproxyfen</i> Frontline Gold for Dogs	Spot-on		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>fipronil + methoprene + amitraz</i> Certifect	Topical		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>flumethrin + imidacloprid</i> Seresto	Collar		Dogs & Cats	
	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Topical for Dogs	Topical		Dogs	

PETS (COMPANION ANIMALS) EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL
DOGS AND CATS – INSECTICIDES LABELED/APPROVED FOR EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL, *continued*

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	INDOOR	PETS	OUTDOOR
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Topical for Cats	Topical		Cats	
	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Chewable for Dogs	Chewable		Dogs	
Fleas	<i>imadacloprid</i> Advantage	Spot-on		Dogs & Cats	
	<i>imadacloprid + pyriproxyfen</i> Advantage II; Advecta for Cats	Topical		Cats	
Fleas, Lice	<i>imadacloprid + pyriproxyfen</i> Advantage II; Advecta for Dogs	Topical		Dogs	
Fleas	<i>indoxacarb</i> Activyl for Cats	Spot-on		Cats	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>indoxacarb</i> Activyl for Dogs	Spot-on		Dogs	
Mites	<i>ivermectin</i>	Suspension		X	
Fleas	<i>lufenuron</i> Program, Sentinel	Suspension Tablet Injection		Cats Dogs Cats	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>methoprene</i> Precor	Aerosol	X	Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats	
		Spot-on Shampoo Collar Emulsifiable concentrate Spray (RTU)	X X		
Fleas	<i>nitenpyram</i> Capstar	Tablet		Dogs & Cats	
Fleas, Ticks, Lice, Mites	<i>permethrin</i>	Aerosol	X	Dogs Dogs Dogs Dogs	
		Spot-on Emulsifiable concentrate Shampoo Spray	X		
Fleas	<i>pyrethrin + methoprene</i> Petcor Flea Spray	Topical		Dogs & Cats	
Fleas, Ticks, Lice, Mites	<i>pyrethrins + piperonyl butoxide</i>	Spray Shampoo Dip	X	Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats	
		Emulsifiable concentrate			
		Dust	X		
		Fogger Suspension	X X		
Fleas, Ticks	<i>pyriproxyfen</i> Nylar	Spray	X	Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats	
		Collar			
		Shampoo			
		Spot-on Fogger	X		
Fleas	<i>resmethrin</i>	Spray Emulsifiable concentrate	X X		

PETS (COMPANION ANIMALS) EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL
DOGS AND CATS – INSECTICIDES LABELED/APPROVED FOR EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL, *continued*

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	INDOOR	PETS	OUTDOOR
Fleas, Ticks	<i>sarolaner</i> Simparica	Chewable		Dogs	
Fleas, Ticks, Mites	<i>selamectin</i> Revolution	Spot-on		Dogs & Cats	
Fleas, Ticks, Mites	<i>selamectin + sarolaner</i> Revolution Plus	Spot-on		Cats	
Fleas, Ticks	<i>spinetoram</i> Cheristin	Topical		Cats	
Fleas	<i>spinosad</i> Comfortis	Chewable		Dogs & Cats	
	<i>spinosad + milbemycin oxime</i> Trifexis	Chewable Tablet		Dogs	
	<i>tetramethrin</i>	Spray	X		

PET BIRDS

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	INDOOR	PETS	OUTDOOR
Mites, Lice, Fleas	<i>pyrethrins + piperonyl butoxide</i> (Many Available)	Aerosol	X	X	

FLEA CONTROL PRODUCTS

Nancy Hinkle, Extension Veterinary Entomologist

Adult fleas spend their entire lives on their host(s) or people. As they are laid, flea eggs fall off the animal and collect in the environment (carpet or dirt). Flea larvae emerge from eggs within a couple of days and crawl around, eating their parents' feces. In about two weeks, the larva has completed its development and is ready to spin a cocoon within which it will change into an adult. Once this metamorphosis has taken place, the adult flea remains within the cocoon until it is stimulated to emerge. If a host is not present, an unemerged flea can remain within its cocoon for months, allowing a flea infestation to persist for long periods without an animal around. Cues that signal a nearby host include movement, heat, and carbon dioxide (exhaled by all mammals). Upon detecting one of these stimuli, the flea bursts from the cocoon and hops toward the host. It repeatedly flings itself against the host until its claws catch. To avoid being groomed off or knocked loose, the flea burrows into the host's coat. Adult fleas must suck blood once an hour, so they never leave the host. Once on the host, fleas live for two or three weeks.

Fleas can live on wild animals such as opossums, raccoons, foxes, skunks, etc., so it is important to discourage wild animals from visiting your yard and sharing their fleas. Do not leave pet food outside at night, and seal garbage cans to prevent attracting wildlife. Cover the openings to crawl spaces with screens, and do not allow wild animals to den under the house, in the attic, or in outbuildings.

Because flea eggs, larvae, and pupae are dispersed in the environment, they are very difficult to control. Daily vacuuming helps suppress fleas indoors. The most efficient flea control method is to treat the host (dog or cat) and kill adult fleas before they can reproduce. Pets should be treated early in the spring, before fleas become a problem, to prevent large populations becoming established in the environment. Over-the-counter products, while less expensive, do not contain the same ingredients as those obtained through veterinarians that may be more effective. Numerous counterfeit products are being marketed on the Web; don't endanger your pet's health by risking use of products with unknown ingredients. Always read and follow label directions. Pesticides can sicken or kill pets and people if used incorrectly.

HOST-APPLIED FLEA PRODUCTS

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	TREATMENT INTERVAL	PET
Fleas, Ticks	<i>afoxolaner</i> NexGard	Chewable	Once/month	Dogs
Ticks	<i>amitraz</i> Preventic Tick Collar	Collar	Replace every 3 months	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>deltamethrin</i> Scalibor	Collar	Once/6 months	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks, Mosquitoes, Lice	<i>dinotefuran + permethrin + pyriproxyfen</i> Vectra 3D	Topical Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas	<i>dinotefuran + pyriproxyfen</i> Vectra	Topical Spot-on	Once/month	Cats
Fleas, Ticks	<i>etofenprox + methoprene</i> BioSpot Flea & Tick Spray for Dogs	Spray		Dogs
	<i>etofenprox + methoprene</i> BioSpot Flea & Tick Spray for Cats	Spray		Cats
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>fipronil</i> Frontline	Topical Spot-on, Spray	Once/month Once/month	Dogs & Cats Dogs & Cats
	<i>fipronil + methoprene</i> Frontline Plus for Dogs	Spot-on		Dogs
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>fipronil + methoprene</i> Frontline Plus for Cats	Spot-on		Cats
	<i>fipronil + amitraz + methoprene</i> Certifect	Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>fipronil + cyphenothrin + methoprene</i> Frontline Tritak for Dogs	Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fipronil + etofenprox + methoprene</i> Frontline Tritak for Cats	Spot-on	Once/month	Cats
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fipronil + methoprene</i> Pronyl	Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>flumethrin + imidacloprid</i> Seresto	Collar	Once/8 months	Cats

HOST-APPLIED FLEA PRODUCTS, *continued*

PARASITE CONTROLLED	MATERIAL BRAND NAME	FORMULATION	TREATMENT INTERVAL	PET
Fleas, Ticks, Lice	<i>flumethrin + imidacloprid</i> Seresto	Collar	Once/8 months	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Topical for Cats	Topical	Once/3 months	Cats
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Topical for Dogs	Topical	Once/3 months	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>fluralaner</i> Bravecto Chewable for Dogs	Chewable	Once/3 months	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks	<i>indoxacarb</i> Activyl for Cats	Spot-on	Once/month	Cats
Fleas, Ticks	<i>indoxacarb</i> Activyl for Dogs	Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Mites	<i>imidacloprid + moxidectin</i> Advantage Multi for Cats	Spot-on		Cats
Fleas, Sarcoptic mites	<i>imidacloprid + moxidectin</i> Advantage Multi for Dogs	Topical Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Ticks, Mosquitoes	<i>imidacloprid + permethrin + pyriproxyfen</i> K9 Advantix II	Topical Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas	<i>imidacloprid + pyriproxyfen</i> Advantage II for Cats	Topical	Once/month	Cats
Fleas, Lice	<i>imidacloprid + pyriproxyfen</i> Advantage II for Dogs	Topical	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas (immatures)	<i>lufenuron</i> Program	Tablets Liquid Injectable	Once/month Once/month Once/6 months	Dogs Cats Cats
Fleas (immatures)	<i>milbemycin oxime + lufenuron</i> Sentinel	Tablets	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas	<i>nitfenpyram</i> Capstar	Tablets	Once/day	Dogs & Cats
Fleas	<i>pyrethrin + methoprene</i> Petcor Flea Spray	Topical	Weekly	Dogs & Cats
Fleas, Ticks	<i>sarolaner</i> Simparica	Chewable	Once/month	Dogs
Fleas, Ear Mites	<i>selamectin</i> Revolution	Topical Spot-on	Once/month	Dogs & Cats
Fleas, Ticks, Mites	<i>selamectin + sarolaner</i> Revolution Plus	Spot-on		Cats
Fleas	<i>spinetoram</i> Cheristin	Topical	Once/month	Cats
Fleas	<i>spinosad</i> Comfortis	Tablet	Once/month	Dogs & Cats
Fleas	<i>spinosad + milbemycin oxime</i> Trifexis	Chewable	Once/month	Dogs

HONEY BEE DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

Keith S. Delaplane, Extension Entomologist

PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION	RATE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
American foulbrood (AFB)	Effective Jan. 1, 2017, the antibiotics <i>oxytetracycline</i> (Terramycin), <i>tylosin</i> (Tylan) and <i>lincomycin</i> (Lincomix) are available for treating symptoms of AFB, but only under a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) prescribed by a licensed veterinarian.	Allowable rates and dosages are by veterinary prescription or by written Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) instructions obtained from a licensed veterinarian.	Antibiotics are not effective against this disease and serve only to mask symptoms. If symptoms are restricted to one comb, it may be possible to eliminate the disease by removing, burning, and burying the affected comb and requeening the colony with stock genetically selected for AFB-resistant hygienic behavior. If symptoms recur (very probable), then the colony must be burned. Kill the colony by wrapping it completely in a large plastic trash sack and allowing it to suffocate in the heat of the day. Dig a pit and burn all bees, combs, and frames. Bottom boards, supers, and lids can be salvaged by scorching their interiors with a torch. As a general practice, do not feed bees honey from unknown sources and exercise caution when purchasing used equipment. The disease is highly communicable by contact, whether by contaminated food, equipment, or drifting bees.
European foulbrood (EFB)	Same as for American foulbrood.	Same as for American foulbrood.	These drugs are for preventing and treating disease. Treat in February and September and never within 4 weeks of a marketable nectar flow. Help infected colonies by adding unsealed brood and feeding 1:1 sugar syrup. Use hygienic-selected bee stick.
Chalkbrood	None		Keep hives well-ventilated. Prop lid slightly to exhaust warm, damp air. Lean hive forward to drain rain water from interior. Use bee stock selected for hygienic behavior.
Nosema	<i>fumidil-B</i>	Product is expected to be released October 2019. Please read product label for mixing and application instructions.	Feed medicated syrup in spring and fall and never immediately before a marketable nectar flow. Keep hives well-ventilated. Prop lid slightly to exhaust warm, damp air. Lean hive forward to drain rain water from interior.
Small hive beetles	For treatment inside colonies: Adult beetles can be trapped and drowned in vegetable oil with any of the numerous in-hive adult beetle traps available by bee suppliers. Some beekeepers report success at trapping adults with sheets of micro-fiber cloth laid on top of brood combs. These cloths are widely used in the automobile detailing industry. Beetles – and a small number of bees – get entangled and die in the fibers. In-hive trapping should be done in conjunction with soil nematodes to optimize beetle control.		
	<i>permethrin</i> GardStar 40% EC	For treatment outside colonies: Mix 5 millimeters GardStar concentrate with 1 gallon water. Thoroughly wet ground in an area 18-24 inches wide in front of each hive (1 gal/6 hives).	Product is designed to kill immature beetles when they leave hive in order to pupate in the soil. Product is highly toxic to bees. Avoid direct spray onto hive surfaces. Apply in late evening after bees become inactive. For pre-placement cleanup of new apiary site, apply thoroughly to ground surface 24-48 hours prior to hive placement.
	<i>Heterohabditis indica</i> predatory soil nematodes (Southeastern Insectaries, Perry, GA)	For treatment outside colonies: Mix 1 million infective juveniles in 2 gallons water per colony. Strain out gelatin globules and trickle solution on ground in front of hive. Treat ground under hive if screen bottoms are used.	Management: Predatory nematodes have been shown to effectively kill SHB pupae in soil in front of hives.

HONEY BEE DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION	RATE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
<p>Tracheal mites</p> <p><i>This mite is now rarely seen in Georgia and treatments are not recommended.</i></p>	menthol	one 1.8 oz packet per colony	Do not use on hives containing marketable honey. Enclose 1.8 oz menthol in a 7-inch square plastic (or other porous) screen packet. Treat colonies in fall and early spring and only when daytime highs range from 60-90°F. If daytime high is > 80°F, place packet on bottom board. If daytime high is 60-79°F, place packet on top bars. Replace menthol as needed. Remove all menthol 10-12 weeks after first treatment and at least 1 month before nectar flows. Vegetable oil in the medicated extender patty described below helps control AFB, EFB and tracheal mites.
	oil patties	Mix patties with 2 parts sugar and 1 part vegetable cooking shortening. Each patty should be 0.5 lb.	Place oil patty on top bars of brood frames. Treatments applied February through April are most effective.
Varroa mites	<p>Population growth of mites can be limited by use of genetically-selected mite resistant stock, screened bottom boards, and spring-time drone brood trapping. For the latter, a drawn comb of drone cells is inserted in the hive in early spring. Bees fill it with drone pupae, and once the brood is capped, the beekeeper removes the frame, freezes it (killing mites along with the brood), then returns it to the hive so the bees can eat the brood and recover some of their nutrient investment. Because mites significantly prefer drone brood, a large fraction of the mite population will be removed and killed with this procedure. Any of the mite treatments below will be more effective at times of year when brood area is naturally low. It is especially important to treat in late summer/early autumn in order to protect the bees destined to form the overwintering cluster.</p>		
	<p><i>fluvalinate</i> Apistan</p> <p>This product is now widely ineffective due to evolved mite resistance.</p>	1 strip for each 5 combs of bees in each brood chamber	Do not use on hives containing marketable honey. Hang one strip between frames 3 and 4, and another strip between frames 7 and 8. Leave strips in hive for 42-56 days. Apistan treatments are usually most effective when used in early fall.
	<p><i>coumaphos</i> CheckMite+ Strip</p> <p>This product is now widely ineffective due to evolved mite resistance.</p>	1 strip for each 5 combs of bees in each brood chamber	Remove honey supers before application of CheckMite+ Strips and do not replace until 14 days after the strips are removed. Hang the strips within two combs of the edge of the bee cluster. If two deep supers are used for the brood nest, hang CheckMite+ Strips in alternate corners of the cluster, in the top and bottom super. Treat all infested colonies within yard. The treatment is most effective when brood rearing is lowest. Do not treat when surplus honey is being produced. Leave the strips in the hive for at least 42 days (six weeks), but do not leave strips in hive for more than 45 days. Do not treat more than twice a year for varroa mites.
	<p><i>thymol</i> Apiguard</p>	1 tray per colony, repeated after 2 weeks	<p>Open the hive. Peel back the foil lid of the Apiguard tray leaving one corner of the lid attached to the tray. Place the open tray centrally on top of the brood frames, gel side up. Ensure that there is a free space of at least 0.5-inch between the top of the tray and the hive cover board, for example, by placing an empty super on top of the brood box. Close the hive. After two weeks replace the first tray with a new one, according to the same instruction. Leave the product in the colony until the tray is empty. Remove the product when installing the supers on the colony.</p> <p>The efficacy of Apiguard is maximized if the product is used in late summer after the honey harvest (when the amount of the brood present is diminishing). However, in the case of severe infestations, Apiguard can also be used during springtime, when temperatures are above 60°F. Efficacy will vary between colonies due to the nature of the application. Therefore, Apiguard should be used as one treatment among others within an Integrated Pest Management program, and mite fall regularly monitored. If further significant mite fall is observed during the following winter or spring, use an additional secondary winter or spring treatment for varroa.</p>

HONEY BEE DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION	RATE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Varroa mites <i>(continued)</i>	<i>oxalic acid</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 226 917 716"> 1. Solution method: Dissolve 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Smoke bees down from the top bars. With a syringe or an applicator, trickle 5 ml of this solution directly onto the bees in each occupied bee space in each brood box. The maximum dose is 50 ml per colony whether bees are in nucs, single, or multiple brood chambers. Under certain unfavorable conditions (e.g., weak colonies, unfavorable overwintering conditions), this application method may cause some bee mortality or overwintering bee loss. <li data-bbox="542 737 917 1136"> 2. Vaporizer method: Apply only to outdoor colonies with a restricted lower hive entrance. Seal all upper hive entrances and cracks with tape to avoid escape of Oxalic Acid vapor. Smoke bees up from the bottom board. Place 1.0 g Oxalic Acid Dihydrate powder into vaporizer. Follow the vaporizer manufacturer's directions for use. Insert the vaporizer apparatus through the bottom entrance. Apply heat until all Oxalic Acid has sublimated. <li data-bbox="542 1167 917 1839"> 3. Spraying package bees: Ensure bees are clustered before applying oxalic acid (for example, store in cool dark location 24 hours before application). Spray broodless package bees with a 1:1 sugar:water solution at least 2 hours before spraying with oxalic acid. This allows bees to fill honey stomachs with sugar water reducing ingestion of oxalic acid. Mix a 2.8% oxalic acid solution by dissolving 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Evenly apply 3.0 mL of 2.8% oxalic acid solution per 1,000 bees using a pump sprayer or battery powered sprayer (for example, a typical 2 lb package contains approximately 7,000 bees which requires 21 mL of solution). Apply solution evenly on both sides of the package. Store bees in a cool darkened room for 72 hours before hiving. 	Product is extremely hazardous. Observe all labeled instructions for protective clothing and handling practices.

HONEY BEE DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION	RATE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
<p>Varroa mites (continued)</p>	<p><i>thymol</i> ApiLife VAR</p>	<p>1 treatment consists of 3 wafers over 26-32 days</p>	<p>Applications can be made in any season (spring, summer, fall, winter) in which all applicable restrictions, precautions and directions for use can be followed. Do not use when surplus honey supers are in place. Use when average daily temperatures are between 59-69°F. Do not use ApiLife VAR at temperatures above 90°F.</p> <p>Two treatments per year may be made. A treatment (3 tablets) consists of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Take one tablet and break into four equal pieces. Place pieces on the top corners of the hive body. Avoid placing pieces directly above the brood nest. After 7-10 days, replace with a fresh tablet broken in to pieces as above. Repeat procedure again 7-10 days later and leave last tablet for 12 days. After 12 days, remove residuals from the colony.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To prevent the bees from gnawing the tablet either enclose each piece of tablet in an envelope of screen wire (8 mesh/inch) or place the uncovered pieces above a sheet of metal screen that prevents bees from contacting it.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Remove ApiLife VAR tablets from hive at least 1 month (30 days) prior to harvesting the honey.</p>
	<p><i>formic acid</i> Mite-Away Quick Strips</p>		<p>Optimal treatment season is spring or fall corresponding to optimal temperature windows described below. Outside daytime temperature highs should be between 50-92°F. Temperatures >95°F during the first three days of treatment can cause excessive brood mortality and absconding. Remove strips from pouch. For hives with single brood chambers lay two strips across the top bars of the frames of the brood chambers, staggering them so they lay flat and across the full width of the hive body, with approximately 2 inches between strips and 4 inches between the ends of the brood chamber and the outer edges of the strips. For hives with two brood chambers place the strips as described above on the frame top bars of the lower hive body, so the strips are in-between the brood chambers. Put on honey supers if a honey flow is anticipated. The active ingredient dissipates after 3 days; however, do not disturb the colony for 7 days to allow it to recover from manipulation. Spent strips need not be removed after use.</p>
<p>Wax moths</p>	<p><i>paradichlorobenzene</i> PDB moth crystals</p>	<p>Stack stored supers, cover stack and make air-tight with newspaper or duct tape. At intervals equal to the height of 5 deep supers or 10 shallow supers, insert 6 tablespoons of PDB. Put crystals on a small piece of cardboard placed on top bars of frames. Replace crystals as they evaporate. Air-out supers before using on live bee hives.</p>	<p>Wax moths are secondary scavengers. Wax moths in living colonies indicate an underlying problem. Check for queenlessness, disease, or mites. Protect stored combs by: (1) storing them on top of strong colonies, (2) freezing combs and supers, then stacking them and taping shut all cracks to exclude moths, (3) stacking combs so they are constantly exposed to air and daylight, (4) operating an electronic “bug zapper” in the super storage room to kill adult moths, (5) using PDB crystals.</p>

