#### **<u>OTS</u>**: THE ULTIMATE CHEMICAL-FREE MITICIDE



Photo by Carolyn Kreiger, Summer 2009

## OTS

### NOTCH CLEAN TO THE MIDRIB, REMOVING THE BOTTOM OF THE CELL WALL

Queen learing. Mel Disselkoen method notching & removing of the lower cell u © J. Schmidt photo

#### **MEL'S APPROACH = OTS + DOOLITTLE'S APPROACH**



#### <u>OTS</u>: CHOOSE ONE OR MORE 36-HOUR-OR-YOUNGER LARVAE AND BREAK CELL WALL BENEATH IT



### **OTS** <u>STEP 1</u>: SCAN THE BROOD FRAME FOR 36-HOUR-OR-YOUNGER LARVAE



### **OTS** <u>STEP 2</u>: CHOOSE THE BEST LARVAE TO NOTCH



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# **OTS** <u>NOTE</u>: LARVAE TOO BIG INDICATES OLDER THAN 36 HOURS



### <u>MITE LOAD</u>: HONEYBEE VERSUS MITE REPRODUCTION STARTING WITH 100 MITES AND 10,000 BEES ON MARCH 8 IN THE GRAND RAPIDS, MI AREA (43<sup>RD</sup> PARALLEL)



### POPULATION DYNAMICS OF A JULY START ARE VERY DIFFERENT THAN A TRADITIONAL HIVE

Reaches 63,000 Bees With Queen Laying Minimum Of 1,000 Eggs/Day



Adult bees — Brood

#### <u>POST-SOLSTICE EGG LAYING</u>: OLD QUEENS SHUT DOWN BUT NEW QUEENS MAINTAIN PEAK BEYOND SUMMER SOLSTICE



### <u>UNLOADING THE MITE</u>: MAKING STARTS BREAKS THE NORMAL BREEDING CYCLE OF THE MITE BY INTERRUPTING BOTH THE MEDIUM AND THE STIMULUS

A fertile mite must have a *medium* to lay her eggs and a *stimulus* to start reproducing. The medium and stimulus are always on the 5th day of the larvae, day 8, one day before capping the cell

