

SUMMARY EXECUTIVE

In the country the apiculture, has developed of significant way, but this also has carried achieve several sanitary problems the introduction of plagas and illnesses in the hives, between these the mite "Varroa" Low is problematic study the use of organic acids in the control of this plague.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To determine the effect of three doses of lactic acid and Oxalic but a combination of the two acids in the control of varroa population in beehives.

ESPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Determine the efficiency of each one of the acids in study, in the control population of varroa adult.

Determine the most effective dose of each one of the acids in the control population of larvae of varroa. Evaluate the fortress in the camera child of bees.

Evaluate the survival of the larvae of bees.

Determine the costs of application by treatment

MATERIALS

Cores of bees

Frames

Alimentador

Acid Lactic

Acid Oxalic

Sugar

Water distilled

INTRUMENTS

Teams of protection and tools beekeeping

Chisguete of nebulization

METHODOLOGY

Used a Design Blocks Entirely at random (D. B. C. A) With 10 treatments and three repetitions.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Determine that the treatment (A1 +A2)D2 with an average of 2,75 varroas adults at the end of the investigation, showing efficiency in 3 of the 4 controls concluding like the more effective.

As the results obtained the treatments more effectives in the control of larvae of varroa are: A2D2, and (A1 +A2)D3, with an average at the end of the investigation of 2.24 larvae of varroa.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve main control effective of varroa in the hives has to apply the mix (A1+ A2)D2 (Acido láctico acido oxálico in dose of 5cc/hives).

Has to realize investigations with these products applied directly in the food of the hives to evaluate his effectiveness.