



# Formosan Entomologist

Journal Homepage: [entsocjournal.yabee.com.tw](http://entsocjournal.yabee.com.tw)

## 【Scientific note】

### 牛壁逃防治蜜蜂蟹蟎之施用方法及效果【科學短訊】

何鑑光、安奎

\*通訊作者E-mail :

Received:    Accepted:    Available online: 1981/03/01

## Abstract

### 摘要

牛壁逃51 % (O,O Diethyl-O-(3-Chloro-4 Methyl-7-Coumar-ingl)-Phosphorothioate)可濕性粉劑，可用於防治蜜蜂蟹蟎 (*Varroa jacobsoni* Oudemans)。試驗結果，使用牛壁逃1000倍稀釋液，每片巢脾噴灑25-30ml 每週處理一次，春秋兩季各處理兩次，可收良好的防治效果。藥劑如噴入蜜蜂幼蟲巢房會產生藥害，引起卵及幼蟲之死亡率分別為29.2 % 及57.5 %。垂直噴藥法與斜角噴藥法引起未封蓋期 (卵及幼蟲) 之死亡率分別為23.6 % 及6.9 %。因之噴藥時，使噴藥方向與巢脾成30°C-45°C斜角，可減少落入巢房之藥量，減低未封蓋期蜜蜂的死亡率。

### Key words:

### 關鍵詞:

Full Text:  [PDF\( 0.05 MB\)](#)

下載其它卷期全文 Browse all articles in archive: <http://entsocjournal.yabee.com.tw>

## EFFECTS OF GUBITOL AND ITS APPLICATION METHODS ON HONEYBEE MITE (*VARROA JACOBSONI OUDEMANS*) IN TAIWAN

Kai-Kuang Ho and James Kwei An  
Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology  
National Taiwan University

### ABSTRACT

Gubitol 51% (0, 0 Diethyl-0-(3-Chloro-4 methyl-7-coumarinyl)-phosphorothioate) wettable powder can be used as control agent for honeybee mite (*Varroa jacobsoni* Oudemans) in Taiwan. 25–30ml of 1000X dilution per each frame twice with one week interval in Spring and Fall is quite sufficient. The Gubitol will cause a relative toxicity to young stages of honeybee, direct treat the chemical to cells, the mortalities of eggs and larvae are 29.2% and 57.5% respectively. Compare the mortalities of unsealed stages (eggs and larvae) of honeybee in different application methods, the vertical spraying method is 23.6% and the oblique spraying method is 6.9%.

## 牛壁逃防治蜜蜂蟹蟎之施用方法及效果

何鎧光 安奎

台灣大學植物病蟲害學系

牛壁逃51% (O, O Diethyl-O-(3-Chloro-4 Methyl-7-Coumarinyl)-Phosphorothioate) 可濕性粉劑，可用於防治蜜蜂蟹蟎 (*Varroa jacobsoni* Oudemans)。試驗結果，使用牛壁逃 1000 倍稀釋液，每片巢脾噴灑 25~30 ml 每週處理一次，春秋兩季各處理兩次，可收良好的防治效果。藥劑如噴入蜜蜂幼蟲巢房會產生藥害，引起卵及幼蟲之死亡率分別為 29.2% 及 57.5%。垂直噴藥法與斜角噴藥法引起未封蓋期 (卵及幼蟲) 之死亡率分別為 23.6% 及 6.9%。因之噴藥時，使噴藥方向與巢脾成 30°C~45°C 斜角，可減少落入巢房之藥量，減低未封蓋期蜜蜂的死亡率。

---

Note: The full paper of this abstract is published in Honeybee Science 1980 1(4): 155-156.