

## **B. PACKAGE LEAFLET**

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## THYMOVAR

15 g thymol per bee-hive strip for honey bees

### 1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER AND OF THE MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE, IF DIFFERENT

Marketing authorisation holder:

Andermatt BioVet GmbH; Stahlstrasse 5, 88339 Bad Waldsee, Germany

Manufacturer for the batch release:

Dr. Schaette AG, Stahlstrasse 5, 88339 Bad Waldsee, Germany

### 2. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

THYMOVAR ,15 g thymol per bee hive strip for honey bees.  
Thymol.

### 3. STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE AND OTHER INGREDIENT

THYMOVAR; is formulated on bee-hive strips, each containing 15 g of thymol, an essential oil allowed in food supplies.

One bee-hive strip contains:

Active substance:  
15 g thymol

Excipient:  
5.8 g cellulose sponge cloth

Pharmaceutical form:  
Bee-hive strip. Medicated cellulose sponge cloth (yellow wafer of 50 x 145 x 4.3 mm)

### 4. INDICATION

Treatment of varroosis on honey bees due to varroa mites.  
ATCvet code: QP 53 AX 22

### 5. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use when maximum daytime temperature is **above 30 °C**.

### 6. ADVERSE REACTIONS

Bees may remove food from directly under the bee-hive strip. Brood too close to the bee-hive strip (< 4 cm) will be removed too. A slight agitation of the colony and minor increase in mortality of the bee brood and bees during the treatment can occur at high temperatures (above 30 °C). There may be a reduced acceptance of the food if feeding takes place at the same time as the treatment.

If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

### 7. TARGET SPECIES

Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)

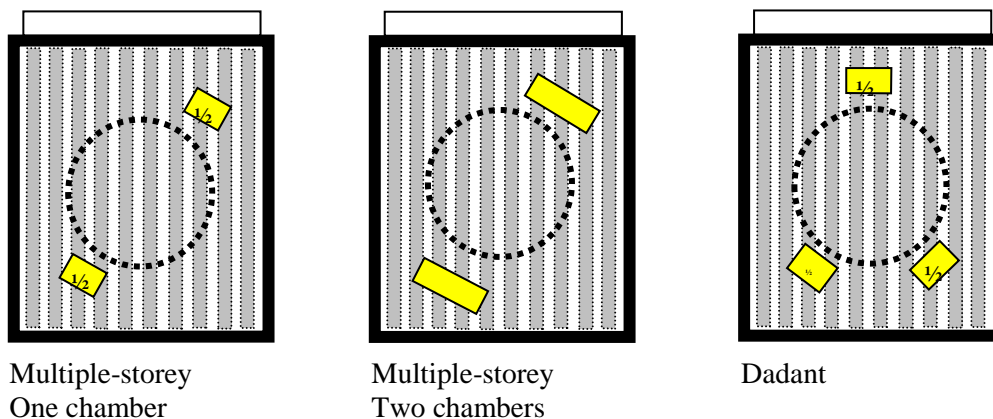
### 8. DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE(S) AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Dosage:

Hive system	THYMOVAR <sup>®</sup> -wafers	
	1 <sup>st</sup> application	2 <sup>nd</sup> application
Multiple-storey (1 chamber)	1	1
Multiple-storey (2 chambers)	2	2
Dadant	1 ½*	1 ½*

\* Wafers can be cut with a pair of scissors.

Figure 1: Appropriate placement of the wafers in the open hives viewed from the top.



## 9. ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION

THYMOVAR contains thymol, a volatile substance which sublimates in the air depending on temperature. On release, thymol vapour concentrations build up in the treated beehive. These vapours are highly toxic to varroa mites but concentrations are not high enough to harm the honey bees. For optimal control, appropriate concentrations of thymol vapour must be maintained for six to eight weeks.

Temperature:

Best efficacy is achieved when maximum daytime temperatures are between 20 °C and 25 °C throughout treatment. Reduced product efficacy occurs if average temperatures fall below 15 °C during the treatment.

**Do not apply if outside temperatures exceed 30 °C.** Treatment at temperatures in excess of 30 °C leads to increased stress and mortality of adult bees and brood.

Time of treatment:

The best time for THYMOVAR treatment is as soon as possible **after the last honey harvest** in late summer at recommended temperatures. Treat all hives in an apiary at the same time to avoid robbing behaviour.

Application:

Prior to THYMOVAR treatment, remove all honey supers, close or replace open or screened hive floors with solid floors, and reduce the hive entrances to normal size.

It is recommended that part of the feeding is carried out before the treatment, if the infestation of varroa and the temperatures allow.

Begin the **1<sup>st</sup> application** of a treatment by placing appropriate number of bee-hive strips (positions shown in Fig. 1) on top of combs of the brood chamber (upper brood chamber if two). Bee-hive strips should be close to, but not directly over open or sealed brood (preferable distance > 4 cm).

Close the hive, leaving space (about 5 mm) between the bee-hive strips and the hive cover to improve the evaporation of thymol. Do not place plastic cover foils directly on the bee-hive strips.

Remove the 1<sup>st</sup> set of depleted THYMOVAR wafers after **3-4 weeks**.

Begin the **2<sup>nd</sup> application** immediately with a new set of bee-hive strips in appropriate numbers and positions, as shown in Fig. 1. Remove these bee-hive strips when they are depleted at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> **3-4 week** application period.

Feeding:

Never place bee-hive strips near a sugar feeder as this may reduce feeding.

If the combination of sugar feeding and THYMOVAR application begins to stagnate, the colonies can be fed before the 2<sup>nd</sup> application in the following sequence: Finish 1<sup>st</sup> application by removing the bee-hive strips after 3 weeks, then place the sugar feeder into the hive and finish the feeding before inserting the bee-hive strips for the 2<sup>nd</sup> application.

#### Integrated Pest Management:

The efficacy may vary between colonies due to the surrounding conditions (temperature, reinfestation etc.). THYMOVAR should therefore be used as a treatment amongst other within an Integrated Pest Management programme, and mite drop regularly monitored. Right after the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> application, place a screened sticky board on the floor of the hives and monitor mite drop for a two week period. Re-treat (preferably with another active ingredient) those individual colonies where the average mite drop was greater than 1 mite per day (winter or spring treatment).

#### **10. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD**

Honey: Zero days.

Do not use before and during the collecting period of the bees (honey flow).

Do not extract treated combs of the brood chamber in the following spring.

#### **11. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Store below 30 °C.

Do not refrigerate or freeze. Protect from frost.

Protect sachets from direct sunlight.

Shelf-life after first opening the immediate packaging:

All bee-hive strips of this sachet should be used immediately and cannot be stored further.

Do not use after the expiry date stated on the border of the sachet.

#### **12. SPECIAL WARNING(S)**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes because of possible contact dermatitis and irritation.

In case of skin contact wash thoroughly the affected area with soap and water. In case of eye contact wash the eyes thoroughly with copious amounts of clean running water and seek medical advice.

When handling the product, the beekeeper must wear the usual protection equipment.

Higher dosage of the bee-hive strips than recommended can lead to impetuous behaviour of the colony and abundant dead bee and larvae (> 20) might be found in front of the hive entrance. To normalise the behaviour of the colony you should remove excess bee-hive strips of the hive.

#### **13. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCT OR WASTE MATERIAL, IF ANY**

Any unused or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

Normally, used bee-hive strips and the sachets can be discarded as household refuse.

THYMOVAR -bee-hive strips should not come into contact with water courses as this may be dangerous for fish and other aquatic organisms.

#### **14. DATE ON WHICH THE PACKAGE LEAFLET WAS LAST APPROVED**

{MM/YYYY} or <month YYYY>

#### **15. OTHER INFORMATION**

For animal treatment only.

Marketing authorisation number: