Protecting Pollinators

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Why should I protect bees?
In Minnesota these crops require insect pollination to set seed and fruit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>apple</th>
<th>cucumber</th>
<th>strawberry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blueberry</td>
<td>melon</td>
<td>sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canola</td>
<td>pumpkin</td>
<td>wildflowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cranberry</td>
<td>squash</td>
<td>clover, alfalfa</td>
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</tbody>
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canola  pumpkin  wildflowers
cranberry  squash  clover, alfalfa

If flowers are blooming, bees may be foraging.

Things you can do:
1. Know and communicate with beekeepers about bee locations
2. Scout application area for bees, bee hives and flowering crops or weeds
3. Choose pesticides with LOW toxicity and LOW residue
4. If at all possible, do not spray on blooming plants while bees are foraging
5. Do not allow spray to drift on blooming plants
6. It is best to spray in evening or early morning

BEE CAREFUL!
Some pesticides remain toxic on plants for an extended period. They can be identified by the word "residue" in the label under Bee Caution and put bees at increased risk!

Bee hives may be exposed to pesticides:
- Direct spray on bee hives
- Pesticide exposure on crop
- Overspray or drift off the target crop

Because:
- Bees are kept in bee hive boxes
- Bees may be foraging on target crop
- Bees may be foraging on weeds in or around the target crop
- Bees may be foraging on near non-target crop

Pictures on perimeter show plants (crops, ornamentals and weeds) bees forage (visit) for pollen and/or honey.
While Using Pesticides

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Target crop for pesticide application

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d- cucumber
d- strawberry
- blueberry
d- melon
d- sunflower
- canola
d- pumpkin
- wildflowers
- cranberry
d- squash
- clover, alfalfa
- aspen

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Bees fly up to 2.5 miles when foraging.

Flowers and weeds bees forage (visit) for pollen and/or honey.