

Protecting Pollinators

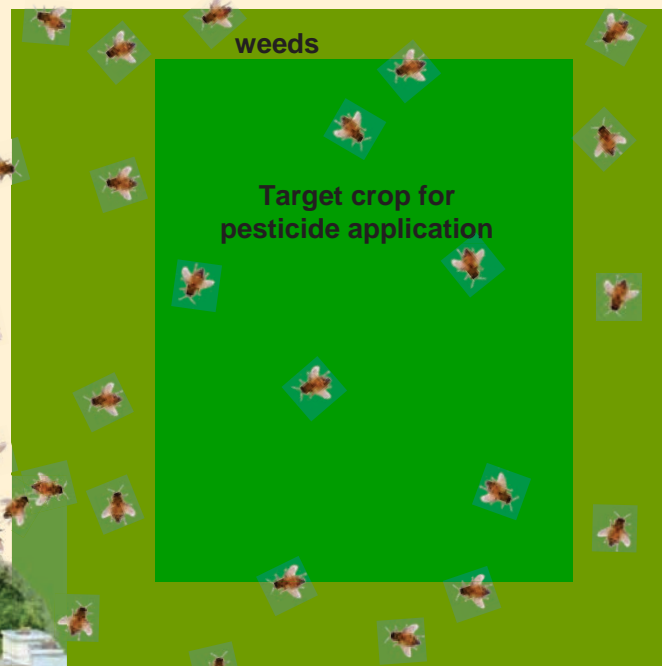
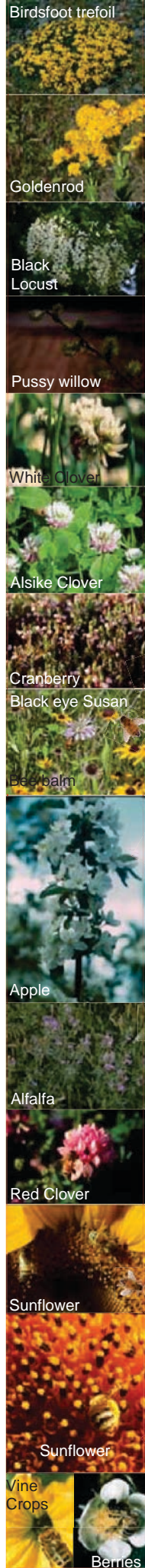
Marla Spivak and
 Dept. Entomology, U
www.extension.u

Why should I protect bees?

In Minnesota these crops require insect pollination to set seed and fruit:

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| apple | cucumber | strawberry |
| blueberry | melon | sunflower |
| canola | pumpkin | wildflowers |
| cranberry | squash | clover, alfalfa |

**If flowers are
 bees may be**



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 t
- Bees may be foraging on near non-target crop

While Using Pesticides

and Gary S. Reuter

University of Minnesota
umn.edu/honeybees
2008

are blooming,
are foraging.

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!

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



Bees fly up to 2.5 miles when foraging

comes from:

target crop



12-27-07

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