

Protecting Pollinators While Using Pesticides

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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

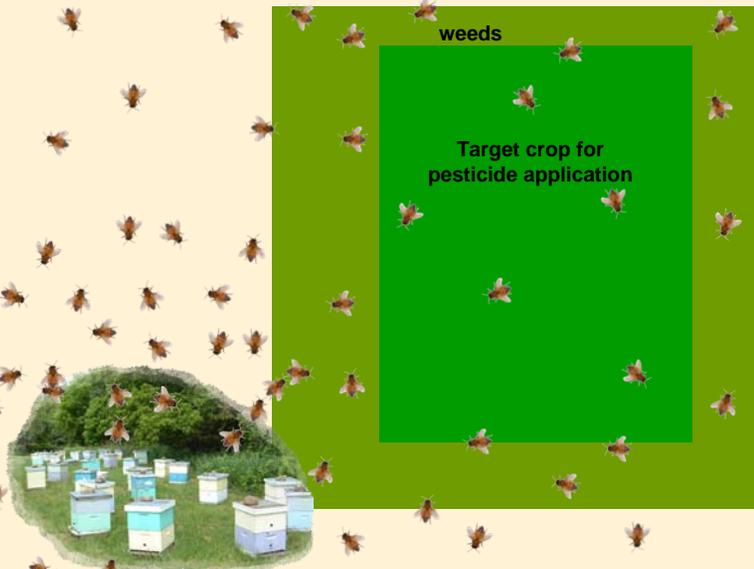
**If flowers are blooming,
bees may be foraging.**

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

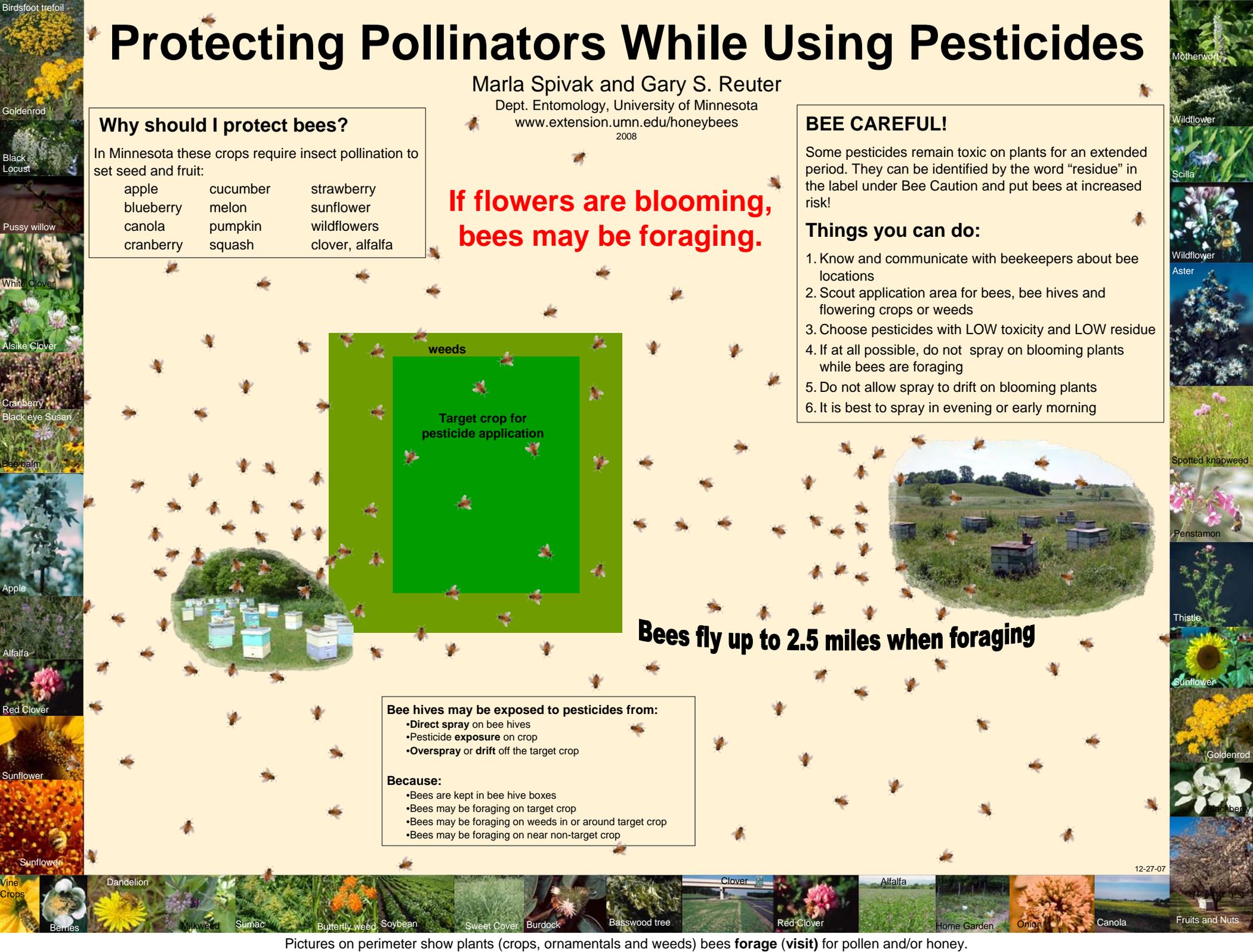
Bee hives may be exposed to pesticides from:

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

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