Bee Friendly Pollination Strategies

Harry Vanderpool
President
Oregon State Beekeepers Association

503-399-3675
shallotman@yahoo.com
Honey bee pollination in Oregon

Major crops dependent on bee pollination:

- Blueberry
- Cherries
- Pear
- Apple
- Cane berries
- Cranberries
- Strawberries
- Clover
- Meadowfoam
- Vegetable seeds
- Watermelons
We are all working very hard.....

.....and trying to make a living at the same time!
We do ourselves an incredible injustice when we fight each other. There was never a more critical time for us to be unified. - Barry Bushue 2018
Parasites and Diseases

Change in habitat / intensive agriculture

Pesticides & Fungicides

In hive chemicals

Malnutrition

Migration

Lack in genetic diversity
We all need to make a living at the same time!
We all need to make a living at the same time!
This is a good thing!
How applicators can help

- Avoid spraying during bloom periods.
- If possible spray in the evening or early morning.
- Controlling blooming weeds in crop areas before applying pesticides.
- Protect water sources from contamination by pesticides.
Bees Forage For Water!
We all need to make a living at the same time!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)</th>
<th>Toxic to Bees (RT)</th>
<th>No Bee Fracutionary Statement (PS) on Label</th>
<th>Common Product Names</th>
<th>Notes and Special Precautions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinotefuran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Venom, Safari,</td>
<td>Reported residual toxicity to honey bees, residual [5], incompatible with bumble bees [2].</td>
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<td>≥ 0.9 lb/acre, 6 hours RT,</td>
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How to Reduce Bee Poisoning from pesticides

L. Hooven
R. Sagili
E. Johansen

A PACIFIC NORTHWEST EXTENSION PUBLICATION & PNW 591
Oregon State University • University of Idaho • Washington State University

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