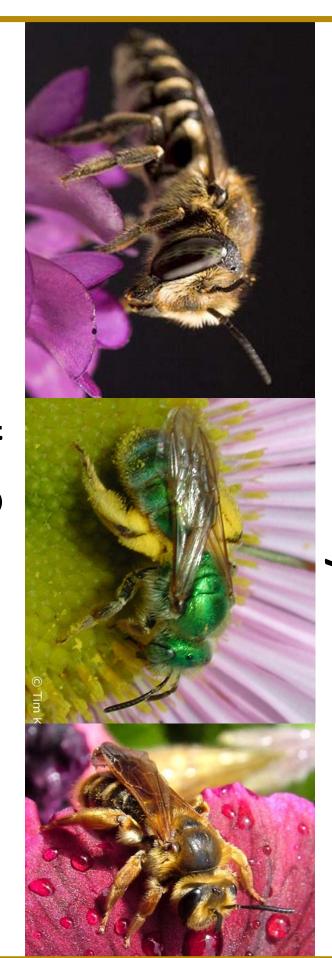
Bee Issues: Communication is the Key



Jim Gray North Dakota Department of Agriculture

Statistics

- #1 Honey Producing State
- 33 million pounds of Honey in 2013
- Valued at \$67.6 million
- 482,560 Registered Colonies
- 205 Licensed Beekeepers
- 11,050 Registered Apiary Locations



Beekeeping Law

- ALL beekeepers need a license, good for 1 year
- Entrance Permit
- Register number of colonies
- Register all apiary locations
- Landowner permissiongood for years
- Identification of hives
- Name, address, phone #



Communication is the Key!

- Two public meetings focused on pollinator issues
- November 2012 Pesticide & Fertilizer Forum
- July 2013 Pollinator Summit
- NDDA July 31st 2013 Pollinator Summit
- About 100 attendees
- Represented stakeholders
- Agriculture
- Beekeepers
- Pesticide Applicators
- Government (EPA, USDA)
- Academia (NDSU, U of MN)
- Members of the public

ND Pollinator Plan

NORTH DAKOTA POLLINATOR PLAN

Vorth Dakota Department of Agriculture Publicati









- Ensuring robust apiary industry & agriculture economy
- Continued high compliance with state pesticide & apiary requirements

Goals

- Ensuring positive relationships & peaceful co-existence
- Reducing pesticide exposure and risk to pollinators

More on the ND Pollinator Plan...

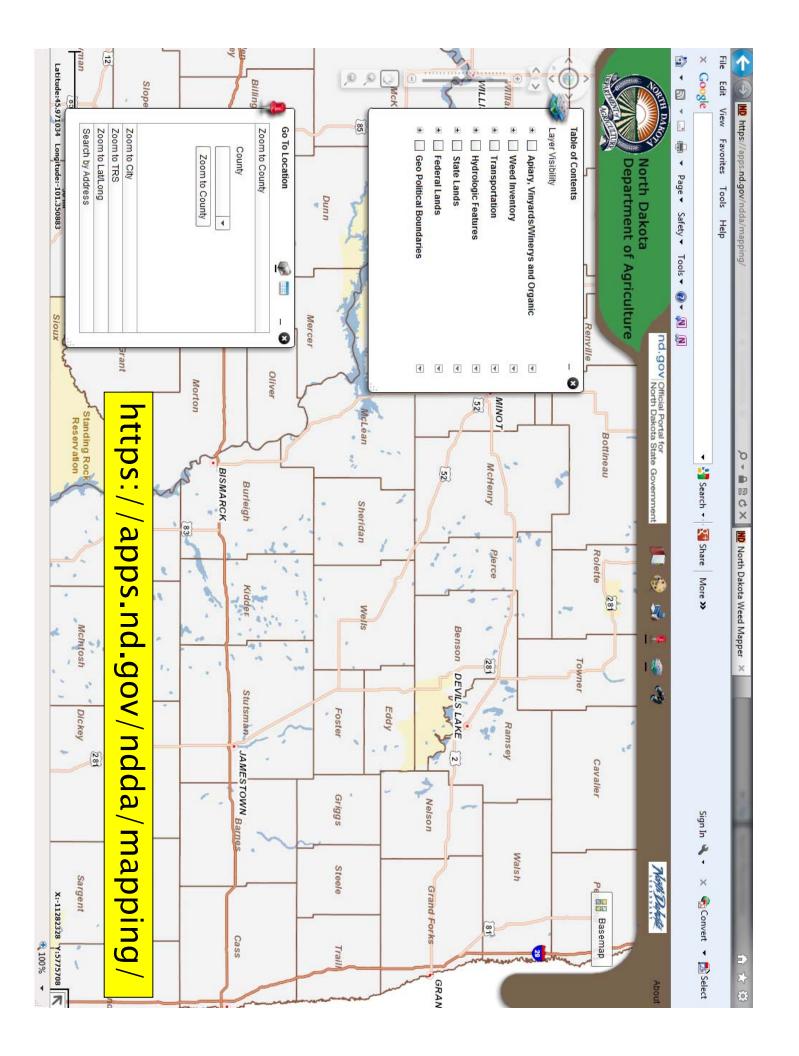
- Includes voluntary, reasonable best management practices
- Pesticide user BMPs
- Landowner/Grower BMPs
- Beekeeper BMPs
- Released in draft form on December 2
- Final draft released late February 2014
- Meant to be revisited & updated periodically

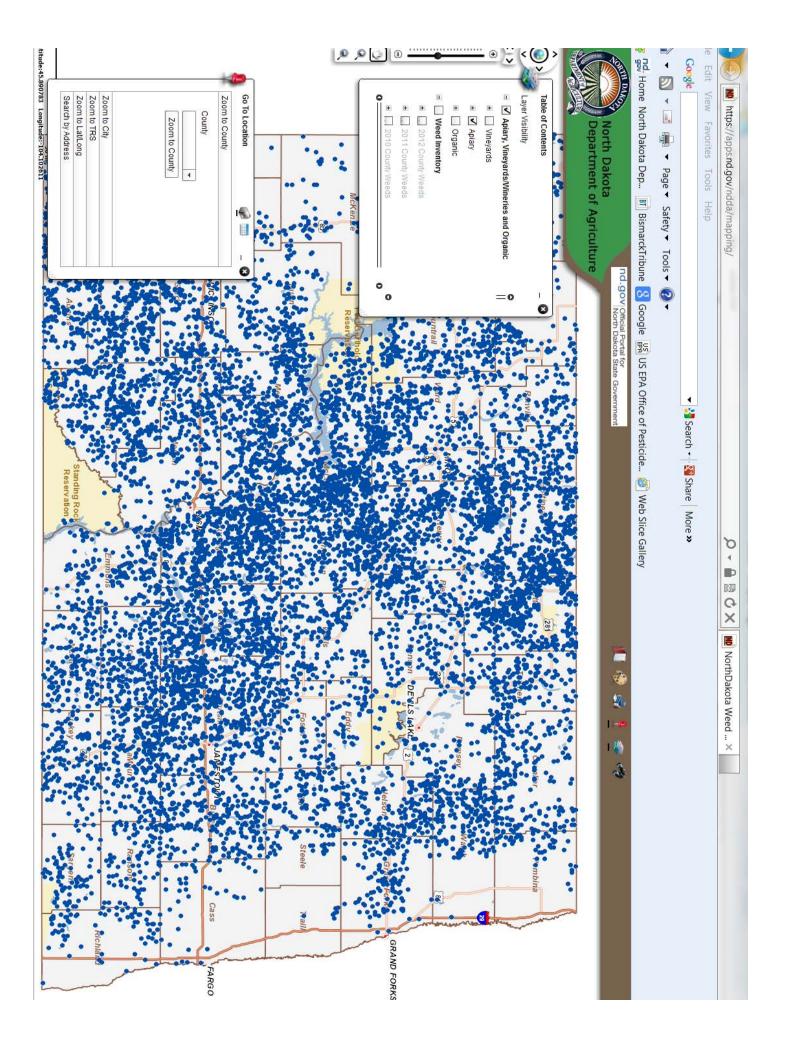
Pesticide User BMPs

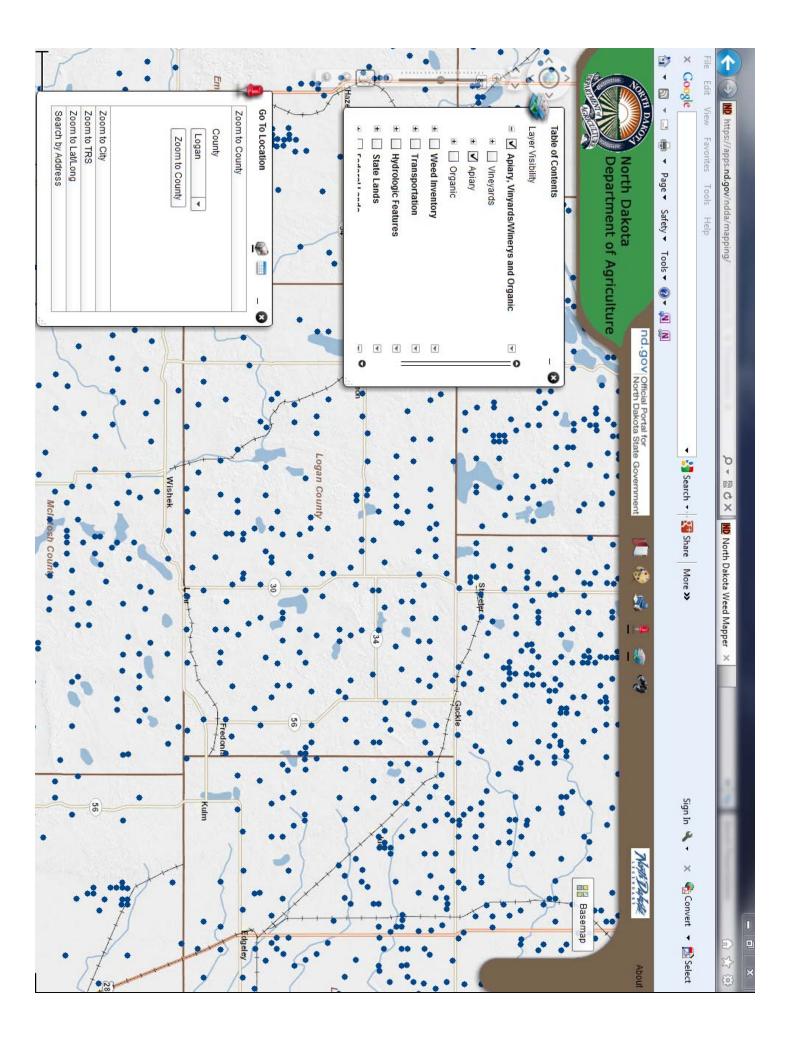
- Utilize IPM
- Economic thresholds
- Product choice
- Tank partners
- label Use registered pesticides according to the
- Apply pesticides when bees are least active
- Early morning, late evening
- Temperature less than 55 degrees F

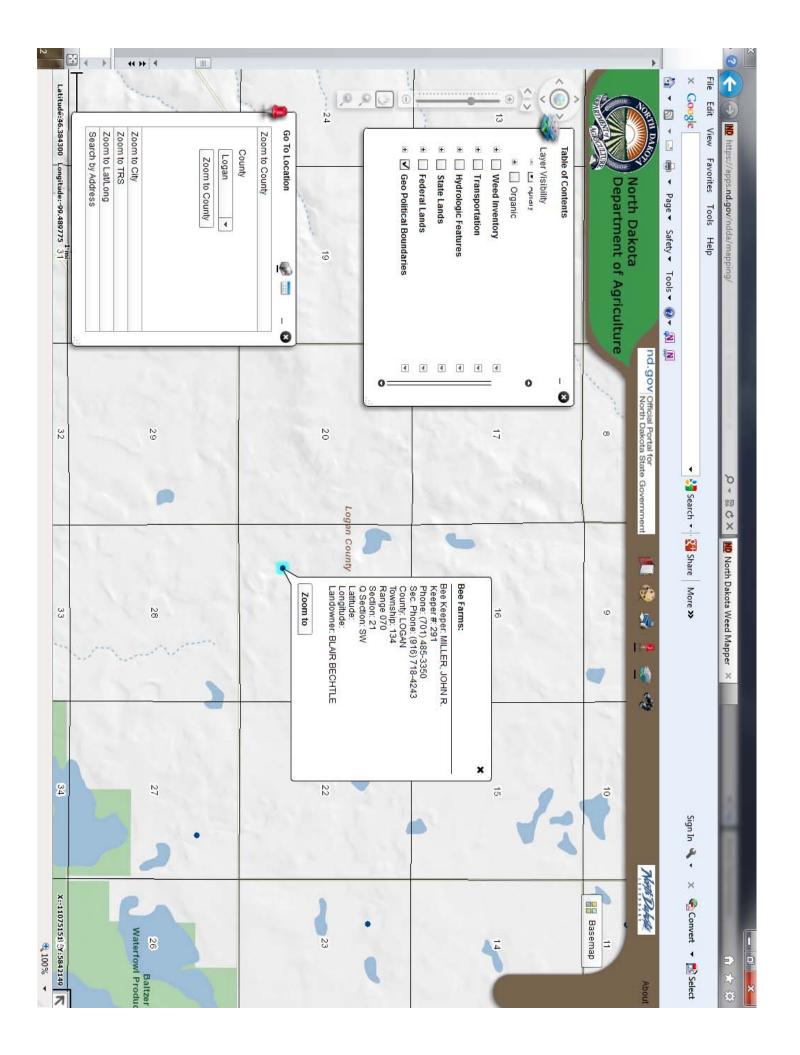
Pesticide User BMPs

- Avoid drift
- To hives
- To flowering plants
- To water
- Choose pesticides with lower risk to bees
- Identify and notify beekeepers within 2 miles of site at least 48 hours prior to application
- Apiary map on NDDA homepage(<u>www.nd.gov/ndda</u>)









Work with beekeepers to choose beehive locations

- minimal impact
- access to forage and water
- Roads/trails to use
- Provide contact information for applicators, renters, and neighbors

Communicate with renters about bee issues

- Discuss bee issues with renters when rental agreements allowed access to property and who has authority to grant are negotiated, including if beekeepers are going to be
- Include renters when determining hive placement

- Communicate with pesticide applicator notify neighbors, etc. whose responsibility it is to look for hives,
- Who has the responsibility to identify and communicate with nearby beekeepers.
- Applicators may do this as part of their standard make beekeeper contacts themselves. procedures, but some landowners may preter to

beekeepers near fields Inform agronomists and crop consultants if there are

Ensure pollinators are considered when looking making pest management decisions

Plant bee forage

- Consider planting flowering plants to improve bee forage, especially in non-farmable or non-crop areas
- May concentrate bees away from fields
- If pesticide labels require vegetative buffers plant flowering plants
- Cover crops
- Even a small percentage of flowering plants can provide a considerable amount of forage for pollinators

- Utilize talc/graphite alternatives in planters
- When planting seeds treated with insecticides, available utilize alternatives to talc/graphite as they become

- Work with landowners to choose hive locations
- Minimal impact
- Access to forage and water
- Roads/trails to use
- placing and moving hives Be cognizant of neighboring landowners when
- Ensure bees do not negatively impact neighboring landowners
- Should avoid neighbor's bins, equipment storage, or day-to-day activities

- Work constructively with applicators when notified of upcoming pesticide applications
- Block, move, or net hives
- Notify applicators when arriving and when moving hives
- Ensure applicators are aware of current hive locations and can notify you before making pesticide applications
- Contact information for pesticide applicators can usually be obtained from landowners.

Obtain landowner permission for hive placement every year and keep in contact

As landowner information changes, it is important to without permission. ensure everybody is aware and bees are not placed

Inspect bee behavior regularly

- Ensure that pests are identified and managed as early as possible
- Report all suspected pesticide-related bee kills to the NDDA pesticide program immediately
- The NDDA will respond to complaints including collecting and analyzing samples

Use registered pesticides according to the label

Comply with all requirements of ND apiary law

- Intended to ensure open communication and a level playing field for beekeepers
- Includes:
- obtaining a beekeeping license each year and registering all beehive locations
- Provide up-to-date hive location and contact information
- Hives to be identified with the name and contact information of the beekeeper

Summary

- Strong feelings from ND growers that beekeepers are guests
- Regulatory-focused approach will likely be met with resistance from all stakeholders
- Goals/Areas of Focus:
- Open communication
- Improved understanding
- Peaceful coexistence
- Robust beekeeping industry & ag economy

Thank You