



# Pesticides



Pesticide poisoning can be a pervasive problem in the agricultural landscape. The lethal and sublethal ramifications for managed and wild pollinators are difficult to predict and quantify, but it is well-established that spraying crops in bloom, or spraying crops with blooming weeds, can be a major cause of honey bee kills, as well as the harmful and largely unnoticed kills of other pollinators. Pesticide safety for pollinators is an important consideration for all growers and other landowners.

Pesticides can have both lethal and sublethal impacts on managed and wild pollinators. Pollinators can be exposed to pesticides by walking or flying in sprayed areas, or consuming contaminated food or water. In honey bee hives, foragers returning to the hive with contaminated food and water can expose the queen, the brood and younger workers. Pesticides can become “concentrated” in the hive’s wax, stored pollen and nectar, and in the bodies of adults and brood.

Because they are specifically designed to kill insects, insecticide exposure is the primary concern. However, fungicides and herbicides can also have a harmful impact on pollinators. It is hard to predict the full impact of pesticide exposure on bees in the field, because other factors (e.g., environmental conditions, disease, poor nutrition) can play a role. There can also be serious sublethal or chronic effects. These may include effects on spatial skills and learning, which in turn can impact pollination activities.

Many transgenic crops require fewer pesticide applications, which can benefit pollinators. Current research has found that these crops are *relatively* safe for managed bees (although further studies of the long-term health of bee colonies that collect and store pollen from genetically modified crops are still necessary).

With conventional pesticides, exposure can result from drifting, accidents or equipment malfunction, human error, illegal or misuse of pesticides, and so forth. A new study has found that insecticidal seed treatments can lead to new routes of pesticide exposure for pollinators, when contaminated dust is blown from planting equipment into the surrounding landscape. This dust may lead to residues in the nectar, pollen and guttation droplets of non-target plants – all of which may lead to lethal or sublethal effects on bees.



Pesticide residues can become concentrated in the hive’s wax, and pollen and nectar stores, and in the bodies of the bees themselves



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### *Preventing Poisonings*



## *Preventing Pollinator Poisonings*

The most important tool in protecting pollinators from pesticide exposure is communication between growers, beekeepers, neighbours, and agriculture professionals. This will allow appropriate measures to be taken to protect or move the bees. Before applying a pesticide, advise beekeepers with hives within 1 km of your crop so they can move colonies as needed. For a list of beekeepers in the area, contact the Provincial Apiarist at 1-888-466-2372 ext. 63595 ([paul.kozak@ontario.ca](mailto:paul.kozak@ontario.ca)).

Pollination contractors are acutely aware of the risks that pesticides pose to their bees. They may refuse to place their bees near a field that could be sprayed while their bees are foraging in it, or where spray may drift onto the hives, onto blooming plants in the field margins, or onto the crops which they were hired to pollinate. For example, some beekeepers will not rent bees for use on fields close to sweet corn if the corn will be in bloom during the contracted period.

If spraying must occur near honey bees, the best option is to remove the hives from the area entirely. Failing that, covering the hives with damp burlap will provide some protection. Bees that are covered must be left some room and provided with an accessible source of fresh water under the cover to allow them to cool the hive during the confinement. Feeding the bees with sugar syrup may help keep the nectar foragers inside the hive during the period of risk.

Solitary bee domiciles (alfalfa leaf-cutter bees, orchard bees) may be moved out of the area at night when the females are resting in the tubes. They should be stored at a cool temperature until the hazard has passed and they can be returned to the field.



Growers and pesticide applicators should be aware of how difficult, time-consuming and disruptive to the bees wrapping or moving hives can be.

Any pesticide applications should take place when there is minimal risk of foraging bees being exposed (e.g., at night when foragers are not active). Spraying after 7 p.m. is the safest option, as this allows the spray to dry before the bees are exposed to it the next day. The next safest window is early in the morning, before it warms up enough for foragers to become active. Spraying should be completed no later than 7 a.m.

Spray equipment should always be kept in proper working order, and the appropriate nozzle for the job chosen according to the label direction. Dusts and wettable powder formulations are often more toxic than liquids or granulated forms. Drift control is critical; do not spray when winds exceed 5-10 km/hr, or if the wind is blowing towards the direction of beehives or pollinator habitat. Ground application should be used instead of aerial application whenever possible. Serious honey bee kills can result when insecticides are applied to a crop containing flowering weeds, even if the crop itself is not in bloom. Bees can collect contaminated pollen and nectar from a field and carry it back to the hive, potentially harming the queen and brood. Quality scouting and economic threshold decision tools should be used to minimize pesticide use wherever possible.



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In greenhouse crops, foliar application of insecticide can harm managed bumble bee pollinators, but at least in one case (using thiamethoxam) applying the pesticide via the irrigation system eliminated negative effects on the pollinators. This method has not been tested on high-value outdoor crops receiving drip irrigation, but may hold some promise.

### Pollinator Pesticide Safety Tips— Summary

- Only spray if necessary. A crop that is in bloom should never be treated with a pesticide.
- Time insecticide applications appropriately. (After 7 p.m., or before 7 a.m.)
- Do not spray when it is windy (>5-10 km/hr) or if the wind is blowing towards the direction of beehives or pollinator habitat.
- Clip or beat down weeds or cover crops that are blooming in the target field prior to spraying.
- Choose an insecticide and formulation that is not highly toxic to bee ( for more information, see [Types of Pesticides](#) on our website.

**\*NEW\* (Added April 18, 2013):** See also Health Canada's recent publication Pollinator [Protection and Responsible Use of Treated Seed](#), which was issued in response to the large number bee kills that occurred in Ontario in 2012.



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