# The National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators

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#### What it is, why it's needed, who is doing what

#### ervice's Role

#### **Best Management Practices**

our involvement

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- The National Strategy Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators
- Presidential Memorandum June 2014
  - pollinater
  - Expanding blic education programs and outreach
  - Increasing and impr Developing public-p

Research to under tand, prevent, and recover from

non ollinator habitat artnerships

Established Pollinator-Health Task F

he

- Well documented and widely described declines
  - Ecosystems and agree ture
- Some of the Why' decline is unknown
  - Federal level expectally for wild pollinators - Federal include functing and
    - ndmanagemen

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of the

#### • Goals

– Reduce honey bee colony losses to no more than 15% by 2025

Increase eastern population of monarch to 225
Restore on enhance 7 million acres of land for
pollington over next 5 years

Pollimator research action plan

Agency pollinator action plan

• Best Management B-actices

 Federal agencies are identifying priority pollinator plants for grow-out

National Seed Strategy

## caral Agencies

na des most federal agencies

epartment of State

Department Defense

epartment of Interior -

Department of A

#### **The Forest Service and Pollinators**

- Increase and Improve 300,000 acres of pollinator habitat on FS administered land in both FY 16 and 17
- Pollinator actic chlan
  - Identifying pollinator suitable species for native plant materials program
- Best Management Practices

Turning point for the Forest Service

### The Dilemma of Bare Soil

- ES dogma is that bare soil after a project is a bad thing
- Various publications note that as little as 5% bare soil is detrimental – Northern Rockies Tall Forb Community / Rocky Mountain Aspen Communities
  - ~80% of native bees are ground nesting and require bare soil

### **Best Management Practices**

- Pollinator-Friendly Best Management Practices for Federal Land
  - Hosted on the Forest Service Celebrating Wildflowers website
- 3 Parts
  - Improve pollinator habitat
  - Protect pollinators while taking management action
  - Protecting specific pollinators

### Improve Pollinator Habitat

BMPs for 6 commonly managed habitat types – promoting herbaceous growth

- Forests
- Roadsides
- Arid and semiarid shrublands
- Grasslands
- Riparian areas
- Wildlife openings

# **Protecting Pollinators**

- Minimize risk of pesticides to pollinators
- Prescribed burning
- Livestock grazing
- Prescribed Mowing
- · Agricultural practices for wildlife
- Mulching for landscaping
  - Managing lawns
  - Hayland management
- Row cropping

### Pesticides

- Restricting use to only when absolutely necessary
- Altering timing
- Having buffers
- Minimize drift (<10mph)

#### rescribed Burning

Right fire, right place, right time
Mosaics - Burn only 30%
Timing
Late fall or early spring

- Early or late in the day

### Livestock Grazing

- Prevent trampling of ground nesting pollinators
- Leave 50%
- Allow forbs to flower
- Rotation to leave areas ungrazed
- Avoid grazing when flowers are already scarce
- Alter timing to avoid impacts to larvae

## **Roadside Mowing**

- Mow during non flowering seasons
- Use flushing bar and mow at reduced speeds
- Leave cut high (12-16 inches) or mow in patches

# Where Were Headed

#### The Strategy

- What it is, why it's needed, who is doing what

Best Management Practices

Forest Service's Role

Your Involvement

### Your Involvement

If you care about pollinators tell us about it

Ask us to prioritize pollinator conservation

Ask us to implement BMPs

### **Pollinator Resources**

**Xerces Society** 

Pollinator.org

Pollinators

- Website and App

Celebrating Wildflowers / Celebrating

# Questions

#### Pollinated by SLUGS