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