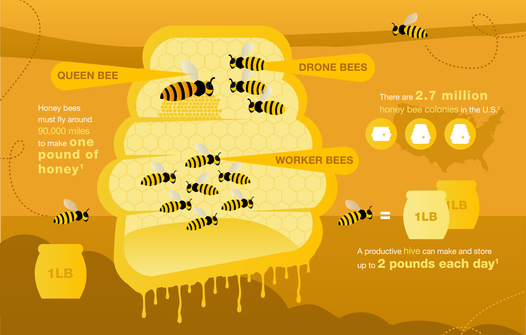
FROM HIVE TO HARVEST

The Power of Pollinators

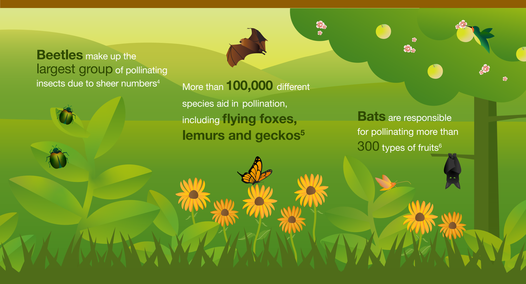
Agriculture is dependent on healthy pollinators. They play a key role in natural habitats, are critical for successful crop production and pack a mighty punch by helping turn pollen into food. We all have a role to play when it comes to protecting the health and survival of pollinators. Learn more about why pollinators and benefical insects matter.



HEALTH IS WEALTH

Bee health stressors include inadequate diets, natural habitat loss, parasites and diseases, loss of genetic diversity, and changes in agricultural practices.[3]

Collaboration across the value chain is essential. Our partnership with Project Apis m. increases forage habitat for honey bees during almond pollination season in California.



TIPS OF THE TRADE

Read the label first, act second

Be responsible

- Understand the product being used, optimal conditions and best practices.[7]
- Cover treated seed spills, use advanced seed flow lubricants and clean planters in non-sensitive areas.
- Follow storage, use and disposal guidelines.
- Spray away from flowering plants, follow buffer zones and drift rules, and properly calibrate equipment.

Communicate with your neighbors

FieldWatch[8], BeeCheck[8] and DriftWatch[8] help improve transparency and preserve land.

Reach out to local departments of agriculture or extension offices with any questions.

Millions of bees are transported across the U.S. each year to provide pollination service for fruit and vegetable crops.

Around **80%** of all agricultural crop pollination is performed by honey bees[8]

70% of the top 100 food and fiber crops rely on pollination[9]

POWER OF POLLINATION

Flowering plants are pollinated through two means: self-pollination and cross-pollination. Specialty crops, including apples, melons and broccoli, rely on cross-pollination from pollinators.[10]

Cross-pollination allows for diversity in the species and produces stronger plants, often resulting in increased disease resistance and higher yields.[11] Even in crops that do not solely rely on animal pollination — including corn and sorghum — pollinators contribute to crop production.[12]

1 2 3

1 out of 3 mouthfuls of food and beverages we enjoy is produced through pollination[12]

Pollination by managed honey bee colonies adds at least **$15 billion** to the value of U.S. agriculture[13]

A WORLD WITHOUT POLLINATORS?

Many crops, including almonds, blueberries and cherries, are nearly entirely dependent upon pollination.[14]

The supply of many fruits, vegetables and spices would be dramatically impacted if it were not for pollinators.

To learn more about the power of pollinators, visit BeeHealth.org.

[1]Source: American Bee Journal
[2]Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service
[3]Sources: National Park Service; Agricultural Research Service
[4]Source: University of California
[5]Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
[6]—[8]Source: U.S. Forest Service
[7]Source: Growing Matters Coalition
[8]Source: University of Arkansas
[9]—[10]Source: Pollinator Partnership
[11]Source: Britannica
[12]Agricultural Research Service
[13]American Beekeeping Federation

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