

## Pollinator Protection

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Pollinator Protection Best Management Practices

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### Pest Management Practices

- Before applying a pesticide, inspect the area for both harmful and beneficial insect populations, and use pesticides only when a threshold of damage has been indicated.
- Consider biological control agents, lures, baits, and pheromones as alternatives to insecticides for pest management.
- When pesticides are needed, select those with a lower impact on pollinators, such as chlorantraniliprole.
- If a granular formulation will control the pest, choose it over liquid formulations. Granular versions of pesticides are known to be less hazardous to bees.
- Restrict applications to early morning or evening when pollinators are not as active.
- Avoid applying pesticides during bloom season, and mow first to remove blooms, including those of flowering weeds such as white clover.
- Avoid application during unusually low temperatures or when dew is forecast.
- Use the latest spray technologies, such as drift-reduction nozzles to prevent off-site translocation of pesticide.

### Habitat Protection and Enhancement

- Follow site preparation guidelines when renovating areas to ensure success.
- Choose south-facing sites whenever possible for establishing native areas.
- Place plants in masses (three or more) to attract pollinators.
- Select plants of different shapes, sizes, and colors and that bloom at different times of the year.
- Select native grasses that provide foraging and nesting habitat.
- Use both perennials and annuals.

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