

Bee Labeling Presentation
Outline – 45 Minutes

1. Bee labeling statements on pesticide labels (Joe) 10 - 15 minutes
 - a. Review of statements
 - b. Label statements
 - i. What is a bee visit? What is an “Active visit?” (who can tell)
 1. How does one prove bees were visiting during the application or drift?
 - ii. Target crop or weeds in bloom (what plants do bees actively forage)
 1. When does blooming mean, pollen drop and nectar flow? Is blooming defined somewhere?
 - iii. Drift onto blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.
 1. Is it drift if the product does not move off target farm site (confined within farmer boundaries)
 - iv. Beekeeper notification requires a registry or relationship between apiarist and farmer.
 1. Driftwatch system - voluntary
 2. State laws may not require apiary registration
2. Other issues with bee kill complaints
 - a. Trespass
 - i. When is it the responsibility of the apiarist to keep bees off farmer property?
 - b. Pollinators
 - i. Cooperation between beekeeper and farmer
 1. Example of good communication
 2. Still may not protect bees if labels don't restrict use to protect pollinators
 - c. Covering hive recommendations not effective or efficient
 - d. Investigating a complaint
 - i. Timely reporting and trusting state agencies
 - ii. Uncommon circumstances
 1. Bee characteristics
 2. Identifying the applicator
 3. Collecting the evidence
 4. Defer honeybee characteristics to bee presentation later in day
 5. Apiarist / state regulatory program relationships (apiary registration)
 - e. Seed – Treated Articles
 - f. PPDC Committee – Pollinator Protection
 - i. Education and Training
 1. For apiarist and applicator
 - ii. Labeling

1. Effective, clear and enforceable
 - a. Timing of treatment
 - b. Plant stage
- iii. Investigation procedures
 1. Regional project
 2. Collecting what is available
 3. Difficult to define dynamics of the investigation
- iv. Toxicity Classification
 1. RT25
 2. Extended Residual Toxicity