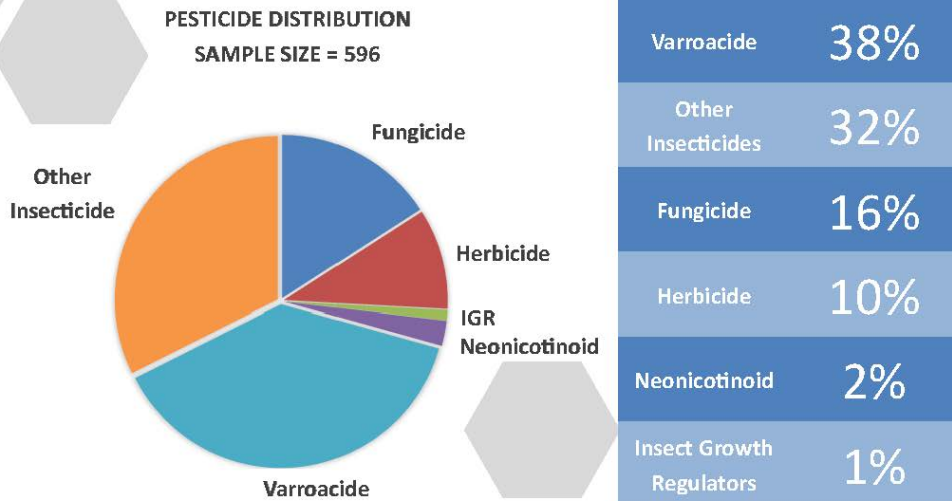


USDA National Honey Bee Pest and Disease Survey

Classification of Pesticides Detected in Beehives 2013-2014



Rennich, K., Kunkel, G., Abban, S., Fahey, R., Eversole, H., Evans, J., Forsgren, E., Levi, V., Lopez, D., Madella, S., Pettif, J., Rose, R., and vanEngelsdorp. 2013-2014 National Honey Bee Pest and Diseases Survey Report. USDA APHIS. 2014. <http://beeinformed.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/2013-2014-NHBS-Report.pdf>

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is committed to reducing the amount of pesticides introduced into honey bee colonies and has the following recommendations:

Agricultural Pesticides

Modern agriculture is dependent on pesticides; in fact some important crops would be nearly impossible to grow without them. Unfortunately many of these pesticides are harmful to non-targets, including honey bees. UDAF recommends that applicators and growers take action to prevent this from occurring by practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM), communicating with nearby beekeepers about upcoming applications and strictly following the label of the pesticide used.

Beekeeper-applied Varroacides

Varroa mite (*Varroa destructor*) is the most destructive pest of honey bees. In fact, most colonies that do not receive some form of mite management will perish within two years. Beekeeper-applied miticides are important tools that are used to keep honey bees healthy. However beekeepers should take measures to reduce chemical inputs into their hives. UDAF recommends that beekeepers practice IPM by raising hygienic stock and using cultural and mechanical methods to manage Varroa along with miticides. To inform treatment decisions, the population of mites should be monitored regularly using a scientifically-approved method. Beekeepers should not use pesticides which are not labeled for control of Varroa.