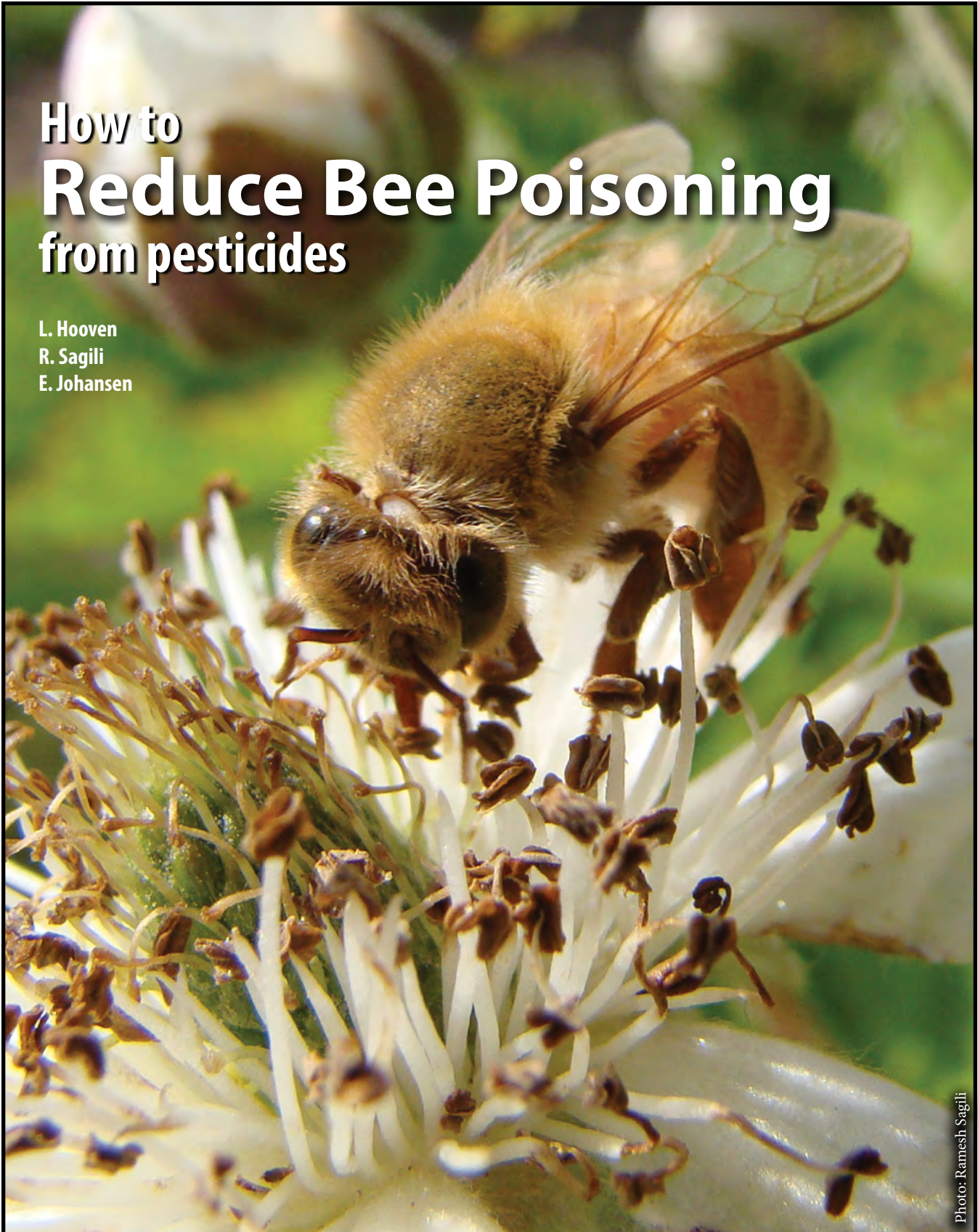


A close-up photograph of a honeybee on a white flower with many stamens. The bee is positioned in the upper right, facing left, with its head buried in the flower's center. The flower has numerous long, white stamens with brown anthers. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

How to **Reduce Bee Poisoning** from pesticides

L. Hooven
R. Sagili
E. Johansen

Photo: Ramesh Sagili

A PACIFIC NORTHWEST EXTENSION PUBLICATION • PNW 591

Oregon State University ■ University of Idaho ■ Washington State University



Photo: Ramesh Sagili

Pollinators are essential to Pacific Northwest and California agriculture	3
Rules to protect bees	3
State rules to protect pollinators	4
Investigating and documenting a suspected bee poisoning	5
Causes of bee poisoning in the Pacific Northwest and California	6
Signs and symptoms of bee poisoning	6
Ways to reduce bee poisoning	8
What pesticide applicators can do to protect honey bees	8
What growers can do to protect honey bees	10
What beekeepers can do to protect honey bees	11
What pesticide applicators, growers, and managers of alfalfa leafcutting, akali, and orchard mason bees can do	12
What growers and pesticide applicators can do to protect nonmanaged native bees, including bumble bees	12
Sources of uncertainty in toxicity of pesticides to bees	13
Special precautions	14
Using the tables	14
Acknowledgments	15
For more information	34
Resources	34



Photo: Ramesh Sagili

Honey bees pollinating cherries.

How to Reduce Bee Poisoning from Pesticides

Pollinators are essential to Pacific Northwest and California agriculture

Commercially managed honey bees pollinate a variety of crops in the West Coast region of the United States, including almonds, tree fruits, berries, kiwis, cotton, cucurbits, and crops grown for seed. This activity is economically significant. Beekeepers from California and the Pacific Northwest together perform nearly half of the nation's commercial pollination, valued at approximately \$18 billion (Calderone 2012).

While honey bees are the most economically important pollinators, other managed bees are important as well. For example, alfalfa seed production in the western United States is dependent on alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees for pollination, and managed bumble bees are important for greenhouse tomato production and some covered row crops. Native wild (pollen) bees, including numerous species of bumble bees, mining bees, mason bees, sweat bees, leafcutting bees, and carpenter bees, are all prolific pollinators. The estimated annual value of crops pollinated by wild, native bees in the U.S. is \$3 billion or more (Losey and Vaughan, 2006, Chaplin-Kramer et al 2011). More than 1,600 species of bees are native

to California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington (Tepedino and Griswold 1995; U.S. Pollinating Insects Database 2013).

The full value of their pollination services to increased crop production is substantial, even in the presence of honey bees (Garibaldi et al. 2013), but their sensitivity to pesticides has not been studied extensively.

Rules to protect bees

Follow label directions

Specific precautionary statements designed to protect bees are usually found in the Environmental Hazards section of the pesticide label (Table 1). Review the entire label for precautionary and advisory

By Louisa Hooven and Ramesh Sagili, Oregon State University; and Erik Johansen, Washington State Department of Agriculture. With contributions from Jim Barbour, University of Idaho; Dewey Caron, Emeritus, University of Delaware; Joe Defrancesco, Carolyn Breece, and Linda Brewer, Oregon State University; Laurie Gordon and Steven L. Riley, Oregon Department of Agriculture; Rosalind James, USDA/ARS Bee Biology and Systematics Lab; Eric Mussen, University of California-Davis; Mace Vaughan, Xerces Society Pollinator Conservation Program; and Doug Walsh, Washington State University.

statements. Key words to look for include “highly toxic to bees,” “toxic to bees,” and “residues.” Crop-specific precautions may also be listed on the label. Although these precautions are based on toxicity to honey bees, they are also relevant to other species of bees, with some exceptions as noted in Table 4. Residual toxicity to bees varies greatly between pesticides, and can range from hours to a week or more (Table 4). When using insecticides with extended residual toxicity (residues expected to cause at least 25 percent mortality 8 or more hours after application, Tables 2 and 4), it is imperative that applicators and growers carefully consider potential exposures to both wild and managed bees, and avoid applying pesticides to blooming plants (crops or weeds).

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency is currently revising the risk assessment data requirements and process for pollinators, and it is expected that the precautionary statements on the labels of newly registered pesticides will be based on the results of these risk assessments. Consult the EPA Label Review Manual, Chapter 8, for information regarding precautionary statements used on existing pesticide labels: (www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/chap-08.pdf).

State rules to protect pollinators

The state agriculture departments in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR), are the most reliable sources of current rules intended to reduce the hazard of insecticide applications to bees. See the links below for rules in your state, including specific pesticide application times. For more information, call the number listed under “Investigating a suspected bee poisoning.”

Oregon

The Pollinator Incident web page at www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/Pages/Pollinator.aspx lists current use limitations. Apiary registration: www.oregon.gov/ODA/cid/Pages/bees.aspx.

Washington

The specific section of the General Pesticide Rules that deal with pollinator protection are WAC 16-228-1220(1) and WAC 16-228-1262, 1264, and 1266, and can be found at www.agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/LawsRules.aspx. Hive registration information is available on the Washington State Department of Agriculture website: www.agr.wa.gov/PlantsInsects/Apiary/.

Table 1. Honey bee acute toxicity groups and precautionary statements (from EPA)

Toxicity Group	Precautionary Statement if Extended Residual Toxicity is Displayed	Precautionary Statement if Extended Residual Toxicity is not Displayed
I Product contains any active ingredient with an acute LD50 of 2 micrograms/bee or less	This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.	Product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting treatment area.
II Product contains any active ingredient(s) with acute LD50 of greater than 2 micrograms/bee but less than 11 micrograms/bee.	This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product if bees are visiting the treatment area.	This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.
III All others.	No bee caution required.	No bee caution required.



Photo: Ramesh Sagili



Photo: Louisa Hooven

A bumble bee forages on a blueberry flower (left). Beekeepers inspect their colonies during almond pollination (right).

Idaho

Idaho Administrative Code: Pesticide and Chemigation Use and Application Rules. Apiary registration and bee inspection program: www.agri.idaho.gov/Categories/PlantsInsects/Bees/indexapiary.php

California

The pesticide regulation department (cdpr.ca.gov/), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (cdfa.ca.gov/) are involved with pesticide use enforcement. The regulations concerning protection of bees from pesticides are found in the California Agricultural Code: Division 13, Chapter 1, Article 7, Sections 29100-29103 at www.cdfa.ca.gov/Regulations.html. Hive registration and other bee-related information: www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PE/interiorexclusion/bees.html

Investigating and documenting a suspected bee poisoning

If you have a question or concern regarding a suspected bee poisoning incident, contact your state agriculture department or, in California, your county agricultural commissioner. Provide photos or video of the incident, together with notes describing the previous health of the colony, prevailing wind, EPA registration number (from the pesticide label) name of the suspected pesticide, how you believe the bees may have been exposed, pesticide treatments you have applied to the hives, and other pertinent details. Preserving at least 2 ounces of adult bees, brood, pollen, honey, nectar, or wax by immediately freezing

in clearly labeled, clean containers may be helpful if the incident is later determined to warrant laboratory analysis.

In the event of enforcement action, some states will need to collect their own samples. Do not disturb the hives or site until the representative from your state lead office listed below has finished collecting information.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Pesticide Division
503-986-4635
pestx@oda.state.or.us

California Department of Food and Agriculture

County agricultural commissioners
916-654-0466
cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PE/interiorexclusion/bees.html

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

Pesticide Enforcement Branch
916-324-4100
cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/quicklinks/report.htm

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Pesticide Management Division
877-301-4555 (toll free)
compliance@agr.wa.gov

Idaho Department of Agriculture

Division of Agricultural Resources
208-332-8610
bspencer@idahoag.us

Report the incident to the EPA

The EPA requires multiple reports from beekeepers to detect any potential patterns related to specific pesticides. You can also notify the pesticide company, which is required by law to report adverse effects to the EPA. Report a bee incident to the EPA: www.epa.gov/opp00001/ecosystem/pollinator/index.html

Causes of bee poisoning in the Pacific Northwest and California

Highly toxic insecticides with residual toxicity longer than 8 hours are responsible for most of the bee poisoning incidents reported on the West Coast, primarily those in the following chemical families:

- Organophosphates (such as acephate, azinphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dimethoate, malathion, and methamidophos)
- N-methyl carbamates (such as carbaryl)
- Neonicotinoids (such as clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam)
- Pyrethroids (such as deltamethrin, cyfluthrin and lambda-cyhalothrin).

Most bee poisoning incidents occur when:

- Insecticides are applied when bees are foraging
- Insecticides are applied to bee-pollinated crops during bloom
- Insecticides are applied to blooming weeds in orchards or field margins
- Insecticides drift onto blooming plants adjacent to the target crop
- Bees collect insecticide-contaminated pollen (such as corn), nectar (such as cotton or mint), or other materials from treated crops that do not require bee pollination
- Bees collect insecticide-contaminated nectar from plants treated with systemic pesticides
- Bees collect insecticide-contaminated nesting materials, such as leaf pieces collected by alfalfa leafcutting bees
- Bees collect insecticide-contaminated water (from drip tape or chemigation, for example)
- Beekeepers and growers do not adequately communicate

Pesticide poisoning isn't always obvious and may be confused with other factors

- Delayed and chronic effects, such as poor



Photo: Ramesh Sagili

A bee on a caneberry blossom.

brood development, are difficult to link to specific agrochemicals, but are possible when stored pollen, nectar, or wax comb become contaminated with pesticides. Severely weakened or queenless colonies may not survive the winter.

- Poisonous plants such as California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), death camas (*Toxicoscordion venenosum*), cornlily (*Veratrum viride*), and spotted locoweed (*Astragalus lentiginosus*) can injure and occasionally kill bee colonies. Viral paralysis disease, starvation, winter kill, and chilled brood can cause symptoms that may be confused with bee poisoning. Beekeepers may request a laboratory analysis of dead bees to determine if pesticides were responsible for an incident. State agriculture departments in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and the pesticide regulation department in California, investigate suspected bee poisoning incidents (see page 5 for contact information).

Signs and symptoms of bee poisoning

Honey bees

- Excessive numbers of dead and dying honey bees in front of the hives
- Increased defensiveness (most insecticides)
- Lack of foraging bees on a normally attractive blooming crop (most insecticides)
- Stupor, paralysis, and abnormally jerky, wobbly, or rapid movements; spinning on the back (organophosphates, organochlorines, and neonicotinoids)

- Forager disorientation and reduced foraging efficiency (neonicotinoids)
- Immobile, lethargic bees unable to leave flowers (many insecticides)
- Regurgitation of honey stomach contents and tongue extension (organophosphates and pyrethroids)
- Performance of abnormal communication dances, fighting, or confusion at the hive entrance (organophosphates)
- The appearance of “crawlers” (bees unable to fly). Bees move slowly as though they have been chilled (carbaryl).
- Dead brood; dead, newly emerged workers; or abnormal queen behavior, such as egg laying in a poor pattern (carbaryl)
- Queenless hives (acephate, carbaryl, malathion, methamidophos)
- Poor queen development in colonies used to produce queens, with adult worker bees unaffected (coumaphos)

Honey bee recovery from pesticide poisoning

If a honey bee colony has lost many of its foragers, but has sufficient brood and adequate stores of uncontaminated pollen and honey, it may recover without any intervention. Move bees to a pesticide-free foraging area if available. If sufficient forage is unavailable, feed them with sugar syrup and pollen substitute, and provide clean water to aid their recovery. Protect them from extreme heat and cold, and, if needed, combine weak colonies.

If the pesticide has accumulated within pollen or nectar stores, brood and workers may continue to die until the colony is lost. Many pesticides readily transfer into beeswax, and you may consider replacing the comb with new foundation, drawn comb from unaffected colonies, or shaking the bees into a new hive and destroying the old comb and woodenware. Replacing brood comb on a regular schedule (typically 3 to 5 years) may prevent accumulation of pesticides to deleterious levels in brood comb wax.

Managed solitary bees

A distinctive sign of poisoning in alfalfa leafcutting bees is an inordinate number of dead males on the ground in front of a shelter or a lack of nesting activity by the females. Female alfalfa leafcutting bees usually forage within a few hundred yards of the field shelter, so the shelters closest to the source of the insecticide are more severely affected.

Pesticide poisonings are more difficult to detect in alkali bees, but watch for a lack of activity at the nesting beds or more dead males than expected. The males tend to spend most of their time at the nesting sites, so that may be your first clear sign of mortality. Females are more likely to die in the field. Female alkali bees forage up to a mile or more away from the alkali bee bed, so they can be killed by insecticides that male bees do not contact. An alkali bee bed without females often will have male bees flying in circles above the surface for several days after the poisoning incident.

Bumble bees and nonmanaged native bees

Without a marked hive or nesting site, pesticide poisonings in wild bees can easily go unobserved. Bumble bees and other wild bees experience many of

Premixes

Pre-mixed pesticide products contain multiple active ingredients. Refer to the pesticide label for bee precautions or use Table 4 to look up each active ingredient separately.

Tank mixing, surfactants, and adjuvants

Some active ingredients may become more toxic to bees when mixed together. For example, the fungicide propiconazole may increase the toxicity of lambda cyhalothrin to bees. Most surfactants and adjuvants have not been tested for potential effects on bees, nor have combinations of products that may be tank mixed before application.

Formulation and residual toxicity

Many of the Residual Toxicity (RT) and Extended Residual Toxicity (ERT) values describing the length of time pesticides remain toxic to bees are from products existing in the 1970s and 1980s. Current products and formulations may have significantly different RTs from those listed in Table 4. RT of products with the same active ingredient, but different formulation, may also differ.



Photo: Melissa Scherr



Photo: Melissa Scherr

the same symptoms of pesticide exposures as managed bees. Bumble bee colonies are composed of fewer individuals than honey bees and can be more sensitive to pesticides (Table 4). Additional research is needed to fully understand the impact of pesticides on native bee populations, some of which are showing large population declines and even going extinct (Thorp 2005, Cameron et al. 2011, Burkle et al. 2012, Bartomeus et al. 2013). For information on bumble bee declines, see www.xerces.org/bumblebees.

Ways to reduce bee poisoning

Beekeeper-grower cooperation

Beekeeper-grower cooperation is the most effective way to reduce bee poisoning; its importance cannot be overstated. The underlying cause of most bee poisoning incidents is a lack of information or awareness, rather than intent to do harm. Most pest-control programs can be modified so that little or no bee poisoning occurs, without undue cost or inconvenience to the grower. Both beekeepers and growers benefit from developing working relationships and familiarizing themselves with each other's management practices. Discussions and contracts between growers and beekeepers should include:

- Coordination of crop timing with dates of apiary arrival and departure
- Details of the beekeeper's responsibility to provide strong, effective colonies for crop pollination
- Details of the grower's responsibility to safeguard bees from poisoning

- Agreement on who is responsible for providing supplemental water and feed
- Pest management practices in the cropping system before colonies are delivered
- Pesticides to be used on a crop while beehives are present
- Buffers between treated areas and apiaries
- Informing neighboring growers and applicators of apiary locations
- Possible pesticide use in adjacent crops
- Location of honey bee colonies. Registering colonies with your state agriculture department or pesticide regulation department can provide the location of apiaries to pesticide applicators.

What pesticide applicators can do to protect honey bees

- Identify and confirm hive locations, and maintain appropriate buffers between treated areas and pollinator habitat. Check with your state agriculture departments in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho or the pesticide regulation department in California for hives that might be located in your area.
- Select insecticides that have the lowest toxicity rating to bees whenever possible. The relative hazard of insecticides, miticides, fungicides, and blossom-thinning agents to honey bees is presented in Table 4.
- Do not apply insecticides with long residual toxicity to bees to blooming plants, including weeds.
- Do not apply insecticides when unusually low temperatures or dew are forecast following

Table 2. Residual toxicity and possible application time

Residual Toxicity (RT)	Application time
Greater than 8 hours – extended residual toxicity (ERT)	Do not apply when hives are in area Ask beekeeper to relocate bees (may not be always feasible) Allow sufficient time between application and arrival of bees
4 to 8 hours residual toxicity	Late evening or night (after bees cease foraging) until midnight
Less than 4 hours residual toxicity	Late evening or night (after bees cease foraging) to first light
No residual toxicity	Late evening or night (after bees cease foraging) to early morning (before bees begin foraging) Depends on weather Depends on daily bee foraging pattern for each crop

treatment. Residues typically remain toxic to bees at least twice as long under these conditions.

- Apply pesticides with residual toxicity when bees are not present or inactive (Table 2). Bees generally forage during daylight hours and may visit some crops at specific times of day. Application times may be specified by pesticide rules of individual states (see “State rules and pesticide application times”). When abnormally high temperatures encourage bees to begin foraging earlier or continue later than usual, adjust application times accordingly.
- If possible, avoid tank mixing of insecticides

and fungicides, as specific mixtures may cause synergistic toxic effects on bees, and most combinations have not been researched.

- It is generally impractical for beekeepers to cover hives during treatment.
- Choosing a product with short residual toxicity is more feasible than asking the beekeeper to move hives.
- Inform beekeepers where, when, and what you are applying. Some states may have rules for notifying beekeepers about pesticide applications in a timely manner.
- Minimize spray drift. Verify that wind will

Table 3. Pesticide formulations

Pesticide formulation	Bee exposure	Special precautions
Microencapsulated, dust, wettable powder, flowable	Particles similar in size to pollen, stick to bee hairs, and can be taken to hive and fed to brood	Avoid weather conditions that increase drift of dust.
Emulsifiable concentrate	Direct spray and residues	Ultralow volume (ULV) formulations may be more hazardous than other liquid formulations.
Solution, soluble powder	Direct spray and residues	Ultralow volume (ULV) formulations may be more hazardous than other liquid formulations. Chemigation drips or puddles may attract bees.
Seed coatings	Applied directly to seed. Ideally, bee exposure not expected	Can transfer to talc during planting and drift onto blooming crops, weeds, or adjacent habitat.
Granular	Applied to soil, honey bees do not pick up	Avoid applying near known nesting beds of ground nesting bees, such as the alkali bee.
Systemic (soil, injection, or foliar applications absorbed by plant)	Some systemic insecticides may translocate to nectar, pollen, and guttation droplets, and can be ingested by bees.	Whether field concentrations are high enough to adversely affect bee colonies is a subject of research.



Photo: Ramesh Sagili

Control blooming weeds before spraying to avoid unintentional bee exposures.

not carry product in the direction of beehives, flowering weeds, adjacent habitat, or nontarget crops. Choose sprayer and nozzle technologies designed to reduce drift and minimize droplets less than 150 microns, which drift farther.

- Turn off sprayers near water sources (ponds, irrigation ditches, or leaking irrigation pipes) when making turns and at the ends of fields.
- Less drift occurs during ground application than aerial application. During aerial application, do not turn the aircraft or transport materials back and forth across hives, blooming fields, or water sources.
- Err on the side of caution, and avoid spraying any pesticide near bee colonies and on flowering plants, whether or not it has a bee caution on the label.
- Inspect chemigation systems to verify that bees cannot access chemigation water.
- Choose the least hazardous insecticide formulation whenever possible (Table 3).

What growers can do to protect honey bees

- Consider your spray schedule and the establishment of no-spray buffers when coordinating apiary placement with beekeepers.
- Tell the beekeeper what was sprayed before the scheduled arrival of the bees and what pesticides,

if any, will be applied while bees are present.

- Control blooming weeds, such as dandelion, in orchard cover crops before applying insecticides having a long residual hazard to bees. This is especially important in early spring, when bees will fly several miles to obtain pollen and nectar from even a few blooms of dandelion or mustard.
- Learn the pollination requirements of your crops, and if and when they are attractive to bees. Plan your pest-control operations with bee hazards in mind.
- Scout for pest insects and use economic thresholds for routine insect pests. Scouting and economic thresholds ensure that pesticides are used only when their benefits (the dollar value of crop loss prevented by pesticide use) are greater than the cost of the pesticide and its application. In this equation, weigh the value of pollination to your crop and the value of hives to beekeepers.
- Avoid prophylactic application of pesticides, including fungicides, while bees are present.
- Consider alternatives to pesticides. Well-planned, integrated pest-management programs often are less dangerous to pollinators and other beneficial insects than last-minute efforts to suppress pest outbreaks. Details of pest-management practices can be found in the Pacific Northwest pest management handbooks at www.ipmnet.org/, Washington State University IPM website, www.ipm.wsu.edu/,



Photo: Louisa Hooven

Beekeepers feeding sugar syrup to honey bee colonies.

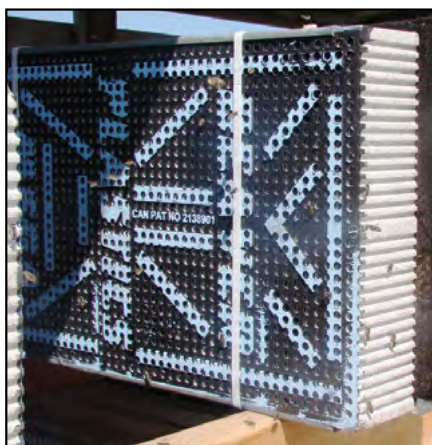
University of Idaho IPM Center, www.extension.uidaho.edu/ipm/, and the University of California Statewide IPM Program at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/.

What beekeepers can do to protect honey bees

- Do not leave unmarked colonies of bees near orchards or fields. Post the beekeeper's name, address, and phone number on apiaries in lettering large enough to be read at a distance.
- Register your colonies with your state agriculture department so pesticide applicators can learn the location of your apiaries. Nonagricultural applicators (e.g. mosquito abatement programs) may also need to know the location of your apiaries.
- Communicate clearly to the grower or applicator or both where your colonies are located, when they will arrive, and when you will remove them.
- Ask the grower what pesticides, if any, will be applied while bees are in the field, and whether the label provides precautionary statements for bees.
- Do not return hives to fields treated with insecticides that are highly toxic to bees until at least 48 to 72 hours after application. Fifty to 90 percent of bee deaths occur during the first 24 hours following application. Some insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and thiamethoxam have longer residual hazards (Table 4).
- Isolate apiaries from intensive insecticide applications and protect them from chemical drift. Establish holding yards for honey bee colonies at least 4 miles from crops being treated with insecticides that are highly toxic to bees.
- Place apiaries on ridge tops rather than in canyon bottoms. Insecticides drift down into the canyons and flow with morning wind currents. Inversion conditions are particularly hazardous.
- Learn about pest-control problems and programs to develop mutually beneficial agreements with growers concerning pollination services and prudent use of insecticides.
- Miticides, such as those used for varroa control, are pesticides, too. Use care in controlling pests in and around beehives, apiaries, and beekeeping storage facilities. Use insecticides labeled for the intended use and follow all label directions carefully.
- If it is not feasible to move your colonies prior to a pesticide application, protect honey bee colonies by covering them with wet burlap the night before a crop is treated with a hazardous insecticide. Keep these covers wet and in place as long as feasible (depending on residual toxicity of pesticide) to protect bees from initial hazards.
- Verify that a clean water source is available for bees.
- Feed bees during nectar dearths to prevent long-distance foraging to treated crops.
- In pesticide risk-prone areas, inspect behavior of bees often to recognize problems early.

What pesticide applicators, growers, and managers of alfalfa leafcutting, alkali, and orchard mason bees can do

- It is generally not feasible to move non-*Apis* bees from the field. Plan pest-control strategies early to avoid applying bee-toxic chemicals during the



Photos: Ramesh Sagili

Alfalfa leafcutting bees (left) are kept in nests (middle), and maintained in shelters (right) during alfalfa pollination.

crop-pollination period, and apply only those with low toxicity and short residual hazard to bees after bees cease foraging at night.

- Actively foraging mason bees may be removed from the field at night and stored at 45°F for up to 4 days. Even when nests are returned to the exact field location, movement during handling is likely to jostle eggs loose from pollen provisions and cause large-scale dispersal by females, resulting in high mortality.
- Alfalfa leafcutting bee and mason bee shelters can be constructed so that they can be covered or closed for night applications of pesticides. When bees are not active, the developing bees inside the tubes are protected.
- Do not place alfalfa leafcutting bee nest shelters into fields until at least 1 week after treatment with chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), dimethoate (Cygon), malathion ULV, or methidathion (Supracide).
- Alkali bees cannot be removed from the field, so pesticide applications should be made at least 1 week prior to expected bee emergence and the initiation of alfalfa bloom. Do not allow pesticides to drift onto the alkali bee beds. If pesticide applications must be made after bee emergence, use those with short residual toxicity (e.g., pyrethroids or pirimicarb), and apply only after dark.
- Special notes are in Table 4 if it is currently known that greater precautions are needed for managed solitary bees than for honey bees.

What growers and pesticide applicators can do to protect nonmanaged native bees, including bumble bees

- Provide nesting sites. Approximately 70 percent of native bees are ground nesters, burrowing into areas of well-drained, bare, or partially vegetated soil (O'Toole and Raw, 1999; Michener, 2000). Most other species nest in abandoned beetle galleries in snags or in soft-centered, hollow twigs and plant stems. Bumble bees nest in insulated cavities in the ground, such as old mouse burrows, or under grass tussocks.
- Provide pollen and nectar sources away from treated crops. Blooms of any type, including weedy species that are not classified as noxious by the state agriculture department, may provide pollen and nectar.
- Do not apply insecticides or allow drift to adjacent wild land or fence rows, particularly around red clover, cranberry, or other berry crops. These areas provide nest sites for bumble bees, which are important pollinators for these crops.
- Scout crop bees for ground nests of solitary bees (e.g., squash bees, long-horned bees, sweat bees, and mining bees) and bumble bees. Protect such nests from insecticide spray.
- Special notes may be found in Table 4 if it is currently known that greater precautions are needed for bumble bees than for honey bees.

Sources of uncertainty in toxicity of pesticides to bees

Pesticide toxicity to honey bees, as listed in Table 4, is generally determined by the effects of sprays and residues directly applied to adult honey bees. However, the social nature of honey bees, their long-range foraging habits, and intimate relationship with agriculture may lead to other types of exposures.

- Systemic pesticides translocate through plants and may be found in pollen, nectar, and guttation droplets, and can be consumed by pollinators. Particularly in the case of neonicotinoids, there is evidence that residues can reach high enough concentrations to be hazardous to bees. The length of time that systemic products remain toxic to bees may vary and has not been studied. Additional research and risk assessment approaches for systemic pesticides are needed.
- Products intended for homeowner use on ornamental plants, including systemic pesticides, may not include precautionary statements for bee protection.
- Pesticide-inert ingredients, adjuvants, additives, and spreader stickers are not expected to be toxic to bees, but little scientific information is available.
- Once brought into the hive with pollen or nectar, it is generally unknown how long pesticides persist in hive materials. Many pesticides accumulate in beeswax, and some

studies indicate behavior, development, and longevity are affected by such contamination.

- Colonies may be exposed to one pesticide, moved to a new cropping system, then get exposed to a second pesticide. Research is needed to understand potential additive, synergistic, chronic, or delayed effects from multiple sources and types of exposures.
- Although fungicides are not thought to affect adult bees, certain fungicides, such as captan, iprodione, and chlorothalonil, affect brood development, or affect the micro-organisms that ferment bee bread in laboratory studies. Research is ongoing to determine the relevance of these results in the field.
- The mode of action of herbicides affects plants, not insects, and herbicides are unlikely to cause bee poisoning incidents under field conditions (Paraquat is a possible exception).
- Insect growth regulators such as diflubenzuron and novaluron are believed to be harmless to adult bees, but emerging research is taking a second look at possible effects on egg viability and brood development.
- Bt crops (crops genetically modified to make an insecticidal protein) have generally been found to have few if any adverse effects on bees, as they are designed to affect lepidopteran (moths and butterflies) and coleopteran (beetle) pests.
- When tank-mixed, some pesticides have been shown to be more toxic to bees together than alone, but little research is available on this topic.

Protecting wild native bees from pesticide poisoning

Where sufficient habitat is available, wild native bee species often provide all of the pollination services needed for high crop yields and fruit quality.

Depending on the species, native bees may nest in underground tunnels, hollow plant stems, and tunnels in wood. Bumble bee colonies favor small cavities under lodged grass, in abandoned rodent burrows, in trees, or old bird nests. These unmanaged pollinators are an on-site natural resource, and unlike honey bees, cannot be moved

from the field when pesticides are used. In fact, many ground-nesting species, such as squash bees, long-horned bees, mining bees, and sweat bees, construct their nests in the midst of annual and perennial crop fields.

To protect these bees, ensure that drifting pesticides never contact adjacent habitat, even when crops or wildflowers are not in bloom. Scout crop fields, and protect ground nests of solitary bees and bumble bees from insecticide spray. Visit the Xerces Society webpage to learn more about conserving a variety of insect pollinators: www.xerces.org/.

Special precautions

- Some pesticides hazardous to bees have been cancelled or certain uses discontinued, but may be used according to the label until stocks are exhausted. These include microencapsulated methyl parathion (PennCap-M), tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon, Gardona), and methamidophos (Monitor).
- Some granular formulations can be a fumigation hazard when applied near apiaries. Do not use disulfoton G (Di-Syston) or phorate G (Thimet) near alfalfa leafcutting bee shelters, alkali bee nest sites, or honey bee apiaries because of possible fumigation hazards, especially during warm weather.
- Bees are temporarily inactivated by direct contact with oil sprays, even when no toxic materials are used. Some deaths may occur.
- Because alfalfa leafcutting bees that have been actively nesting in the field for 3 or more weeks have been shown to have increased sensitivity to insecticides, late-season applications should be timed to occur after the peak nesting and pollination period (i.e., 6 to 7 weeks after the start of field activity).
- Tank mixing may cause synergistic effects, resulting in increased hazards for bees.
- Insecticidal seed coatings may be abraded and drift with talc and graphite dust during planting, particularly with corn. This dust may be hazardous for bees if it drifts onto colonies or areas where bees are foraging.
- Do not apply insecticides during warm evenings when honey bees are clustered on the outside of the hives.
- Bees may collect pollen or nectar from treated crops that don't require pollination, such as corn, soybeans, or extrafloral nectaries in cotton. Emerging data from Iowa suggests that wild native bees primarily visit soybeans.
- Be aware that soil fumigants will kill ground-nesting bees, even when they are dormant.

Using the tables

In Table 4, pesticide active ingredients are listed alphabetically. Each active ingredient is marked as highly toxic, toxic, or no bee precautionary statement (PS), as currently found on pesticide labels, unless otherwise noted. A question mark (X?) indicates that although there is no precautionary statement on the label, additional research is available, pending, or needed.

Generally, products with single active ingredients are listed. Many pre-mixed products have entered the market containing multiple active ingredients. Refer to the pesticide label for bee precautions, or use Table 4 to look up each active ingredient separately.

If residual toxicity (RT) is indicated on the label or known from field research of representative products, it is noted below the toxicity rating. In many cases, RT is based on products existing in the 1970s and 1980s. Current products and formulations may have significantly different RT from those listed. In some cases, “yes” indicates that the label lists residues as a potential hazard for bees but does not discuss how long precautions should be taken.

In addition to formulation and application rate, the actual hazard to bees may be affected by many other factors, as discussed in the text. Special precautions for non-*Apis* species and pertinent research are included in the column titled “Notes and Special Precautions.” Although some laboratory research is cited in this column, it often suggests a need for field research, rather than providing definitive information about an active ingredient.

In Table 5, product names are listed alphabetically with their active ingredients. This table lists some common trade names, but there are many more trade and product names than can be listed here. Even if a product is not found here, the active ingredients are listed on the pesticide label and may be found in Table 4. The National Pesticide Information Center is an excellent resource for additional pesticide information and can be reached at www.npic.orst.edu/ or 1-800-858-7378.

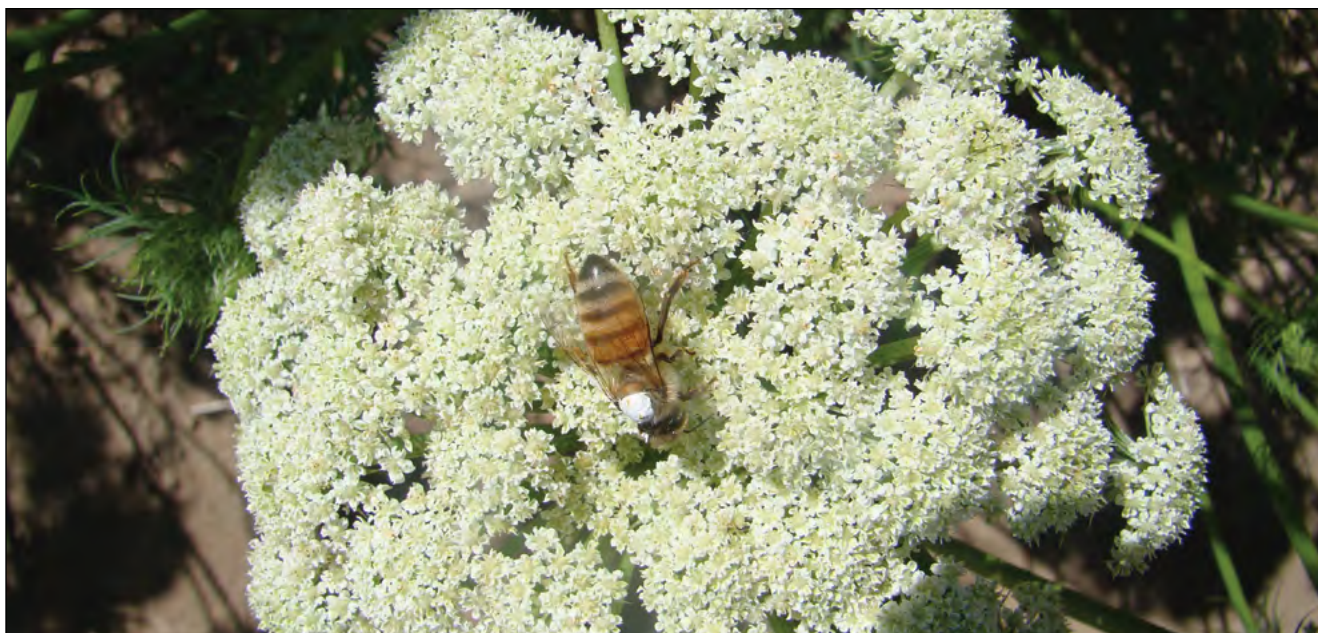


Photo: Ramesh Sagili

A paint-marked experimental bee on a carrot umbel.

Key to abbreviations in the tables

RT — Residual Toxicity. The length of time the residues of the product remain toxic to bees after application.

ERT — Extended Residual Toxicity. Residues are expected to cause at least 25 percent mortality for longer than 8 hours after application.

PS — Precautionary Statement. Language found on the pesticide label describing whether the pesticide or its residues are toxic or highly toxic to bees.

> Greater than

≥ Greater than or equal to

< Less than

≤ Less than or equal to

Common formulation abbreviations

(Used in Table 4 and on product labels)

CS	Capsule Suspension
D	Dust
EC	Emulsifiable Concentrate
F	Flowable
G	Granular
SP	Soluble Powder
SC	Suspension Concentrate
ULV	Ultra-low Volume
WDG	Water Dispersible Granules
WP	Wettable Powder
XLR	Extra-long residual

Disclaimer

The Oregon State University Extension Service, University of Idaho Extension, and Washington State University Extension neither endorse these products nor intend to discriminate against products not mentioned. Some of the pesticides listed may not be registered for use in your state or may not be registered for use on your crop. It is the user's responsibility to check the registration status of any material and any state restrictions, before using it.

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge funding support for this publication from the Oregon State Beekeepers Association, Idaho Honey Producers Association, Washington State Beekeepers Association, California State Beekeepers Association, and The Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The tables have been extensively revised from previous editions of this publication. C. A. Johansen and D. F. Mayer developed much of the information on the effects of insecticides on the alkali bee, *Nomia melanderi*, and the alfalfa leafcutting bee, *Megachile rotundata*, at Washington State University in the 1970s and 1980s.

Table 4. Active ingredients of commonly used pesticides and their effect on bees in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Abamectin (Avermectin) <i>Fermentation products derived from soil bacterium, affects nerve and muscle action of insects and mites</i>	X 0.025 lb ai/acre 1-3 days ERT , ≤ 0.025 lb ai/acre 8 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Abacide, Abacus, Abba, Agmectin, Agri-Mek, Ardent, Avert, Avicta, Avid, Epi-Mek, Reaper, Solera, Solero, Temprano, Timectin, Zoro	ERT to bumble bees [2], short RT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees at 0.025 lb ai/acre [1].
Acephate <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X >3 days ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Bracket, Orthene, Orthonex	Incompatible with bumble bees [2], ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1].
Acequinocyl <i>Quinolone insecticide/miticide, metabolic poison</i>			X	Kanemite, Shuttle	
Acetamiprid <i>Neonicotinoid insecticide (cyano group)</i>		X Yes		Assail, Tristar, Transport	Length of residual toxicity to honey bees is unknown. ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [3]. 2 day ERT to bumble bees [2]. Cyano group neonicotinoids exhibit lower toxicity to bees than nitro group neonicotinoids [4].
Aldicarb <i>Systemic carbamate insecticide and nematocide</i>	X			Temik Only available as granular formulation [5]	Not hazardous to bees when applied at least 4 weeks prior to bloom [1]. May be a persistent contaminant of beeswax [6].
Alpha-cypermethrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X Yes			Fastac	Length of residual toxicity to bees unknown.
Aluminum tris O-ethyl phosphonate <i>Systemic organophosphate fungicide</i>			X	Aliette, Fosetyl-Al, Chipco, Flanker, Linebacker, Legion	
Azadirachtin <i>Insecticidal extract of neem oil Ecdysone antagonist</i>		X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Neemix, Amazin, Azera, Aza, Ecozin, Ornazin	Must be ingested to be toxic [7].
Azinphos-methyl <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X 4 days ERT [1] 5 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Guthion <i>is being phased out</i>	ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1].
Azoxystrobin <i>β-methoxyacrylate fungicide</i>			X	Abound, Dynasty, Heritage, Quadris	
Bacillus subtilis <i>Fungicide derived from naturally occurring soil bacterium</i>			X	Kodiak, Rhapsody, Serenade, Optiva, Companion, Cease	Laboratory tests suggest potential effects on bumble bees [9].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Bacillus thuringiensis <i>Bacterium that produces a number of chemicals toxic to butterfly and moth digestive systems</i>			X	BT, Agree, Jackpot, Thuricide, Condor, Vault	
Beauveria bassiana <i>Soil fungus that infects and kills insects</i>		X		Mycotrol, Botaniguard	Potentially pathogenic to honey bees (per Mycotrol label), and laboratory studies suggest effects on bumble bees [9].
Beta-cyfluthrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X > 1 day ERT [10] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Baythroid, Leverage, Tempo	
Bifenazate <i>Carbazate acaricide, metabolic poison</i>		X Yes		Acramite, Floramite, Vigilant	Length of residual toxicity to bees unknown.
Bifenthrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X > 0.06 lb ai/acre > 1 day ERT, ≤ 0.04 lb ai/acre 4-6 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Brigade, Capture, Discipline, Sniper, Talstar	> 0.032 lb ai/acre: > 1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees, ≤ 0.32 lb ai/acre: 4-6 hours RT toxicity for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Boscalid <i>Carboxamide fungicide</i>			X	Endura, Pristine	
Buprofezin <i>Insect growth regulator, chitin synthesis inhibitor</i>			X	Applaud, Centaur, Courier, Talus,	
Calcium Polysulfide <i>Inorganic fungicide</i>			X	Lime Sulfur, Sulfurix	
Capsaicin <i>Insect and animal repellent derived from hot peppers</i>		X [7]		Hot pepper wax	
Captan <i>Dicarboximide fungicide</i>			X?	Captan, Merpan, Captec, Captevate	Up to 7 day ERT for mason bees [1]. Effects on honey bee brood in laboratory, but not in field tests [11-13].
Carbaryl <i>Carbamate insecticide</i>	X Carbaryl D (Sevin): 2-14 days ERT. Carbaryl 4F (Sevin) 2 lb ai/acre & Carbaryl WP (Sevin): 3-7 days ERT. Carbaryl XLR (Sevin) > 1.5 lb/acre: > 1 day ERT. Carbaryl 4F (Sevin) ≤ 1 lb ai/acre & Carbaryl XLR (Sevin) ≤ 1.5 ai/acre not > 1:19 dilution: 8 hours RT. [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Sevin Bees are unlikely to be exposed to granular and bait formulations	Hazardous if applied to blooming trees as a blossom-thinning agent [1]. Carbaryl has ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees [1], alkali bees [1], and bumble bees [2].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Chenopodium ambrosioides extract <i>Antifeedant insecticide</i>			X	Requiem	
Chlorantraniliprole <i>Anthranilic diamide insecticide: Insect neurotoxin affecting muscle regulation, causing paralysis and death</i>			X	Altacor, Acelepryn, Coragen, Grubex	No impact on bumble bees [14].
Chlorfenapyr <i>Pyrrole insecticide/acaricide, metabolic poison</i>		X <4 hours RT [1] Foraging behavior may be affected > 2 days [10] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Phantom, Pylon	8 hour ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Chlorothalonil <i>Chloronitrile fungicide</i>			X?	Bravo, Echo, Daconil, Equus, Legend	Tentatively associated with “entombed pollen” [15]. Common contaminant of beeswax [6].
Chlorpyrifos <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X EC 4-6 days ERT, ULV 0.05 lb ai/acre or less <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Dursban, Cobalt, Lorsban Bees unlikely to be exposed to granular formulations	Up to 7 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees, 3-6 days ERT for alkali bees [1]. Common contaminant of beeswax [6]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Chromobacterium subtsugae <i>Insecticide derived from bacteria, acts through complex mechanism of action</i>		X Yes		Grandevo	Length of residual toxicity to bees unknown.
Cinnamaldehyde <i>Cinnamon flavoring, insecticide, miticide, fungicide</i>			X	Cinnacure	
Clofentezine <i>Tetrazine ovicide/miticide, mite growth inhibitor</i>			X	Apollo	
Clothianidin <i>Systemic neonicotinoid insecticide (nitro group)</i>	X _[5] >5 days ERT (per Clutch label) <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Arena, Belay, Clutch, Poncho, Sepresto	Dust from planting seeds coated with neonicotinoids have been associated with colony losses [16]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Copper Hydroxide <i>Inorganic fungicide/bactericide</i>		X _[17]		Badge, Champ, Kocide, Nu-Cop	
Copper Sulfate + lime <i>Inorganic fungicide/bactericide</i>	X _[17]			Bordeaux Mixture	Other sources indicate that this pesticide can be applied at any time with reasonable safety to bees [18].
Cryolite <i>(aka Sodium aluminofluoride) Inorganic insecticide</i>			X	Kryocide, Prokil	
Cydia pomonella granulosis virus <i>Naturally occurring virus that infects codling moth</i>			X	Carpovirusine, Cyd-X	

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Cyflufenamid <i>Phenylacetamide fungicide</i>			X	Miltrex, Torino	
Cyfluthrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X >1 day ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Baythroid, Tombstone, Tempo	Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Cymoxanil <i>Cyanoacetamide oxime fungicide</i>			X	Curzate, Tanos	
Cypermethrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X >0.025 lb ai/acre, >3 days ERT <0.025 lb ai/acre, <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Up-Cyde, Tenkoz	Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Cyprodinil <i>Anilino-pyrimidine fungicide</i>			X	Palladium, Switch, Vangard	No impact on bumble bees [14].
Cyromazine <i>Insect growth regulator, chitin synthesis inhibitor</i>		X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Trigard	> 1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1], short RT for bumble bees [2].
Deltamethrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X <4 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Batallion, Grim Reaper	<8 hours RT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. Formulated products may have a repellent effect lasting 2-3 hours [7]. 2 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Diatomaceous earth <i>Naturally occurring silicon dioxide, abrasive, fossilized remains of diatoms, used as insecticide</i>		X [1] <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Although no PS on label, some toxicity observed in field studies [1, 17]
Diazinon <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X 2 days ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>				Incompatible with bumble bees [2], ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1].
Dichloran <i>Aromatic hydrocarbon fungicide</i>			X	Botran	
Dicofol <i>Organochlorine miticide</i>			X		Mixing with insecticides increases hazard to bees [1].
Difenoconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X?	Dividend, Inspire, Quadrus, Revus	Potential effects on learning in honey bees [19]
Diiflubenzuron <i>Benzoylurea insect growth regulator, chitin synthesis inhibitor</i>			X?	Dimilin	Laboratory studies suggest effects on larval development [20], while field studies do not indicate any effects to honey bees [1, 21]. Toxic to bumble bee larvae [21] and alfalfa leafcutting bees [1].
Dimethoate <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X Up to 3 days ERT [1] 1-3.5 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Dimate	ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. Do not place alfalfa leafcutting bee nest shelters into fields until at least 1 week after treatment. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Disulfoturan <i>Neonicotinoid insecticide (nitro group)</i>	X 39 hours ERT [5] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Venom, Safari, Scorpion	Reported residual toxicity to honey bees tentative [5]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Disulfoton <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>		X ≥ 1 lb ai/acre 7 hours RT, ≥0.5 lb ai/acre 2 hours RT [1]		Di-Syston <i>is being discontinued</i>	
Dodine <i>Guanidine fungicide</i>			X	Syllit	
Emamectin benzoate <i>Avermectin class insecticide, affects nerve and muscle action</i>	X >24 hours ERT [5] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Denim, Proclaim	1 day ERT for bumble bees [2].
Endosulfan <i>Organochlorine insecticide</i>		X > 0.5 lb ai/acre 8 hours RT, 0.5 lb ai/acre or less 2-3 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Thionex <i>Is being discontinued</i>	1-3 days ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees, 14 hours ERT for alkali bees [1].
Esfenvalerate <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X Up to 1 day ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Asana	Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Ethoprop <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>		X		Mocap	
Etoxazole <i>Oxazoline insecticide/acaricide, growth regulator likely to affect chitin synthesis</i>			X?	Beethoven, Tetrasan, Zeal	3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Famoxadone <i>Oxazolidine dione fungicide</i>			X	Tanos	
Fenarimol <i>Pyrimidine fungicide</i>			X	Rubigan, Vintage	
Fenbuconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Enable, Indar	
Fenbutatin-oxide <i>Organotin acaricide</i>			X	Vendex	
Fenhexamid <i>Hydroxylanilidine fungicide</i>			X	Decree, Elevate, Judge	
Fenpropathrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide/acaricide</i>	X 1 day ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Danitol, Tame	>1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Fenpyroximate <i>Pyrazole acaricide, metabolic poison</i>			X	Fujimite, Akari	

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Fipronil <i>Phenylpyrazole insecticide</i>	X <8 hours ERT [1] to 7-28 days ERT [10] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Regent	>1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Flonicamid <i>Pyridinecarboxamide insecticide, antifeedant</i>			X?	Beleaf, Carbine	Possible effects on honey bees, further research needed [22]. Short RT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [3]. Short RT for bumble bees [2].
Flubendiamide <i>Diamide insecticide, affects nerve and muscle action</i>			X?	Belt, Synapse, Turismo, Vetica	Possible effects on honey bee larval development, further research needed [23].
Fludioxonil <i>Phenylpyrrole fungicide</i>			X	Graduate, Maxim, Scholar, Switch	No impact on bumble bees [14].
Fluopicolide <i>Benzamide fungicide</i>			X	Adorn, Presidio	
Fluopyram <i>Pyridinyl-ethyl-benzamide fungicide</i>			X	Luna, Propulse	
Flutriafol <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Topguard	
Fluvalinate <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>		X <2 hours RT [1] ½ day ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Mavrik, Zoecon	Ubiquitous contaminant of beeswax [6].
Formetanate <i>Formamidine insecticide/acaricide, affects nerve action</i>		X <8 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Carzol	>14 hours ERT for alfalfa leafcutting and 9 hour ERT for alkali bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Gamma-cyhalothrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X Yes			Bolton, Cobalt, Declare, Proaxis	Length of residual toxicity to honey bees unknown. >1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees [1].
Hexythiazox <i>Thiazolidine acaricide, growth regulator</i>			X?	Onager, Savey	>2 hours RT for alfalfa leafcutting and alkali bees [1].
Horticultural oil <i>Refined paraffinic oils used as insecticide</i>		X [1] <3 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Superior, Supreme, Dormant, Summer	Although no PS on label, some toxicity observed in field studies.
Imidacloprid <i>Neonicotinoid insecticide (nitro group)</i>	X 0.25 lb ai/acre >1 day ERT, 0.1 lb ai/acre <8 hours RT [2] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Admire, Alias, Benefit, Brigadier, Couraze, Dominion, Gaucho, Macho, Merit, Nuprid, Pasada, Provado, Premise, Widow	Imidacloprid is often used as a systemic insecticide, and has been found in pollen and nectar of plants [4, 24]. Whether these concentrations represent a hazard to bees is under scrutiny [4]. Bumble bees may be more sensitive to imidacloprid than honey bees [25]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Indoxacarb <i>Oxadiazine insecticide, affects nerve action</i>	X Yes			Avaunt, Steward	Short RT for honey bees [1], 3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Iprodione <i>Dicarboximide fungicide</i>			X?	Rovral, Dovetail, Nevado, Tazz	Laboratory studies suggest effects on honey bee larval development [12], field studies needed.
Kaolin clay <i>Naturally occurring clay</i>			X	Surround	
Kresoxim methyl <i>Oximino acetate fungicide</i>			X	Cygnus, Sovran	
Lambda-cyhalothrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X >1 day ERT [1], >7 days ERT [10] (encapsulated) <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Warrior, Cyzmic, Demand, Voliam	May be more toxic to bees when mixed with propiconazole. >1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Lime Sulfur <i>Calcium polysulfides</i>			X _[17]		
Malathion <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X Malathion ULV, ≥8 fl oz ai/acre 5.5 days ERT, ≤3 fl oz ai/acre 3 hours RT, Malathion WP 2 days ERT, Malathion EC 2-6 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Fyfanon	Up to 7 days ERT for alkali bees and alfalfa leafcutting bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Mancozeb <i>Dithio-carbamate fungicide</i>			X	Dithane, Fore, Gavel, Manzate, Mankocide, Penncozeb, Ridomil	
Mandipropamid <i>Mandelic acid amide fungicide</i>			X	Micora	
Mefenoxam <i>Acylalanine fungicide</i>			X	Apron, Maxim, Ridomil, Ultra Flourish	
Metalaxyl <i>Acylalanine fungicide</i>			X	Acquire, Allegiance, Belmont, Metastar, Sebring, Vireo	
Metaldehyde bait <i>Molluscicide</i>			X	Deadline, Slug-fest, Snail & Slug Killer	
Metarhizium anisopliae <i>Soil fungus that parasitizes insects</i>			X	Met52	

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Metconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Quash, Caramba	
Methidathion <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X 1-3 days ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Supracide	Do not place alfalfa leafcutting bee nest shelters into fields until at least 1 week after treatment [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Methomyl <i>Carbamate insecticide</i>	X 2 hours RT [1] 1.5 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Lannate, Nudrin	Up to 15 hours ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and 1 day ERT for alkali bees, depending on application rate. More hazardous to bees in a humid climate [1]. 3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Methoxyfenozide <i>Insect growth regulator, ecdysone receptor agonist</i>			X	Intrepid	
Metrafenone <i>Benzophenone fungicide</i>			X	Vivando	
Milbemectin <i>Milbemycin acaricide, affects nerve and muscle action</i>	X Yes			Ultiflora	Length of residual toxicity to honey bees unknown. 3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Myclobutanil <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Laredo, Rally, Sonoma, Spera, Stride, Systhane	No impact on bumble bees [14].
Naled <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X 1 lb ai/acre 12-20 hours ERT, 0.5 ai/acre 2 hours RT [1] 1-1.5 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Dibrom, Trumpet	Up to 4.5 days ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and 2 days ERT for alkali bees [1].
Neem oil <i>Insecticide from seeds of neem tree</i>			X	Turbo, Trilogy	Must be ingested to be toxic [7].
Novaluron <i>Benzoylurea insect growth regulator, chitin synthesis inhibitor</i>		X Yes		Diamond, Mayhem, Pedestal, Rimon, Shackle	Length of residual toxicity to honey bees unknown. Effects on egg hatch and larval development in alfalfa leafcutting bees [26]. Effects on brood development and colony strength in honey bees [27]. 3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Oil: cottonseed, clove, garlic <i>Contact fungicide, miticide and insecticide</i>			X	Pest Out, GC-mite	
Oxamyl <i>Carbamate insecticide</i>	X ≥ 1 lb ai/acre 8 hours RT, ≤ 0.5 lb ai/acre 3 hours RT [1] 3-4 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Vydate	>1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and 2 days ERT for alkali bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Oxydemeton-methyl <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>		X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Metasystox-R, MSR	Up to 8 hours ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Paraquat <i>Bipyridylum herbicide</i>			X?		Although no PS on label, laboratory studies suggest effects on honey bee larvae [28], and paraquat has been associated with colony losses [29].
Penthiopyrad <i>Pyrazole-4-carboxamide fungicide</i>			X	Fontelis, Velista	
Permethrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X 0.5 to 2 days ERT [1] >5 days ERT [8] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Ambush, Bee Gone, Pounce, Permatar	Up to 3 days ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees. May be repellent in arid conditions [1]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Petroleum/Paraffinic Oil <i>Refined paraffinic oils used as insecticides</i>		X [1] <3 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Biocover, SunSpray, JMS	
Phorate <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X			Thimet <i>(granular formulations may not result in honey bee exposures)</i>	<2 hours RT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees. Possible fumigation hazard [1].
Phosmet <i>Organophosphate insecticide</i>	X >3 days ERT <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Imidan	Up to 5 days ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. 2-3 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Phosphorous acid, mono and di-potassium salts <i>Inorganic fungicide</i>			X	Fosphite, Kphos, Organocide, Prophyt	
Piperonyl butoxide <i>Synergist for insecticides</i>			X	Exponent <i>May be tank mixed, or active ingredient included in insecticide formulations</i>	Low toxicity alone, increases the toxicity of insecticides by blocking cytochrome P450 activity.
Pirimicarb <i>Carbamate insecticide</i>		X [1] <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Pirimor	Although no PS on label, some toxicity observed in field studies. 1 day ERT for bumble bees [2].
Polyoxin D zinc salt <i>Metabolite of Streptomyces bacteria, broad spectrum fungicide</i>			X	Endorse, Oso, Ph-D, Tavano, Veggieturbo	
Potassium bicarbonate <i>Naturally occurring mineral salt used as a fungicide</i>			X	Armicarb, Greencure, Kaligreen	No impact on bumble bees [14].
Potassium salts of fatty acids <i>aka insecticidal soap</i>			X	M-Pede, Safer's Soap	
Propargite <i>Miticide</i>			X	Omite, Comite	Mixing with insecticides increases hazard to bees [1].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Propiconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Banner Maxx, Bumper, Dorado, Kestrel, Propicure, Protocol, Quilt, Tilt	Mason bees more sensitive than honey bees [30]. If mixed with lambda-cyhalothrin, may increase toxicity.
Propylene glycol monolaurate <i>Miticide based on fatty acids</i>			X	Acaritouch	
Pymetrozine <i>Pyridine Azomethine insecticide, antifeedant</i>		X [1] <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Endeavor, Fulfill	Although no PS on label, some toxicity observed in field studies [1].
Pyraclostrobin <i>Methoxy-carbamate fungicide</i>			X	Cabrio, Coronet, Headline, Insignia, Pristine, Stamina	
Pyrethrin <i>Insecticidal compounds occurring in specific chrysanthemums</i>	X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Azera, Natria, Pyganic, Pyrenone, Pyrocide	Commonly formulated with piperonyl butoxide (PBO), a synergist. 1.5 days ERT for bumble bees when formulated with PBO [2].
Pyridaben <i>Pyridazine miticide/insecticide, metabolic poison</i>	X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Nexter, Pyramite, Sanmite	>8 hours ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [1]. 1 day ERT for bumble bees [2].
Pyrimethanil <i>Anilino-pyrimidine fungicide</i>			X	Penbotec, Luna, Philabuster, Scala	
Pyriproxyfen <i>Insect growth regulator, juvenile hormone agonist</i>			X?	Esteem, Distance, Knack, Nyguard, Pitch, Seize, Terva,	<2 hours RT for alfalfa leafcutting and alkali bees [1]. May be toxic to bumble bee larvae [31]. Avoid direct application or spray drift to honey bee hives (per label).
Quinoxifen <i>Aza-naphthalene fungicide</i>			X	Quintec	
Reynoutria sachaliensis <i>Biofungicide, plant extract</i>			X	Regalia	
Rotenone <i>Plant-derived insecticide and piscicide</i>		X [1] <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Only piscicidal (fish-killing) uses registered	
Sabadilla <i>Plant derived insecticide, affects nerve and muscle action</i>	X [17] ≥ 1 day ERT [17] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Veratran-D	No PS on label, other sources suggest ERT to bees.

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Sodium tetraborohydrate decahydrate <i>Borax®, used as insecticide and fungicide</i>			X	Borax, Prev-am	
Spinetoram <i>Spinosyn insecticide, affects nerve action</i>		X 3 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Assurity, Delegate, Radiant	
Spinosad <i>Spinosyn insecticide, affects nerve action</i>		X 3 hours RT [1] to 1 day ERT [10] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Bull's Eye, Entrust, Natular, Protector Pro, Success	>1 day ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees, short RT for alkali bees [1].
Spirodiclofen <i>Mite/insect growth regulator, lipid biosynthesis inhibitor</i>		X		Envidor	Toxic to honey bee larvae through direct contamination of pollen and nectar (per Envidor label). Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Spiromesifen <i>Mite/insect growth regulator, lipid biosynthesis inhibitor</i>			X?	Forbid, Judo, Oberon	Structure and mechanism of action similar to spirodiclofen and spirotetramat, which are potentially toxic to honey bee larvae.
Spirotetramat <i>Mite/insect growth regulator, lipid biosynthesis inhibitor</i>		X Yes		Kontos, Movento	Practically nontoxic to adult bees, but residues in pollen and nectar potentially toxic to larvae (per Movento label). Length of residual toxicity to honey bees unknown. 1 day ERT for bumble bees [2].
Streptomyces lydicus <i>Biological fungicide</i>			X	Actino-Iron, Actinovate	
Sucrose octanoate esters <i>Sucrose fatty acid ester insecticide/miticide</i>			X	Sucrashield, Sucrocid	
Sulfoxaflor <i>Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist, affects nerve action</i>	X 3 hrs RT <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Closer, Transform	Label instructions include crop-specific restrictions and advisory statements to protect pollinators.
Sulfur <i>Naturally occurring element</i>			X?	Sulfur	See also lime sulfur. While most sources say sulfur poses little risk for bees, other sources suggest sulfur may cause toxicity for bees for up to a day and a half [17].
Tebuconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X?	Adament, Amtide, Buzz Ultra, Luna, Monsoon, Orius, Unicorn	2 days ERT for bumble bees [2].
Tebufenozide <i>Insect growth regulator, ecdysone agonist</i>			X	Confirm, Mimic	
Tetraconazole <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X?	Eminent, Mettle	1 day ERT for bumble bees [2].
Thiacloprid <i>Neonicotinoid insecticide (cyano group)</i>			X?	Calypso	Less toxic to bees than most other neonicotinoids [4]. 1-2 days ERT for bumble bees [2].

Active Ingredient	Highly Toxic to Bees (RT)	Toxic to Bees (RT)	No Bee Precautionary Statement (PS) on Label	Common Product Names	Notes and Special Precautions
Thiamethoxam <i>Neonicotinoid insecticide (nitro group)</i>	X 7-14 days ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Actara, Adage, Agri-flex, Centric, Cruiser, Durivo, Endigo, Flagship, Helix XTra, Meridian, Platinum, Voliam	Thiamethoxam is often used as a systemic insecticide, and has been found in pollen and nectar of plants [4, 24]. Thiamethoxam may also be used in seed coatings. Whether these applications represent a hazard to bees is under scrutiny [16, 24]. Bumble bees may be more sensitive to neonicotinoids than honey bees [25]. Incompatible with bumble bees [2].
Thiodicarb <i>Carbamate insecticide</i>		X <2 hours RT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>		Larvin	>8 hours ERT for alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees.
Thiophanate-methyl <i>Thiophanate fungicide</i>			X	Incognito, Topsin	
Tolfenpyrad <i>Pyrazole insecticide, metabolic poison</i>			X	Hachi-hachi, Torac	Greenhouse use only, no PS on label. ERT to alfalfa leafcutting bees and alkali bees [3].
Triadimefon <i>Triazole fungicide</i>			X	Armada	
Triflumizole <i>Imidazole fungicide</i>			X	Procure	May increase toxicity of certain neonicotinoids [32].
Zeta-cypermethrin <i>Pyrethroid insecticide</i>	X >1 day ERT [1] <i>Can vary with formulation and application rate</i>			Mustang, Hero, Stallion, Mustang Maxx	
Ziram <i>Dithiocarbamate fungicide</i>			X?	Ziram	Laboratory studies suggest effects on honey bee larval development [12], field studies needed.

1. Riedl, H., E. Johansen, L. Brewer, J. Barbour. *How to Reduce Bee Poisoning from Pesticides*, 2006, Pacific Northwest Extension: Oregon State University, University of Idaho, and Washington State University.
2. Koppert Biological Systems, *Koppert Side Effects Database*: <http://side-effects.koppert.nl/>.
3. Walsh, D., *unpublished data*: Washington State University.
4. Blacquiere, T., et al., Neonicotinoids in bees: a review on concentrations, side-effects and risk assessment (vol 21, pg 973, 2012). *Ecotoxicology*, 2012. 21(5): p. 1581-1581.
5. U.S. EPA, *Pesticide Fact Sheets and Risk Assessment Documents*, US EPA.
6. Mullin, C.A., et al., High levels of miticides and agrochemicals in North American apiaries: implications for honey bee health. *PLOS ONE*, 2010. 5(3): p. e9754.
7. National Pesticide Information Center, *NPIC Pesticide Fact Sheets*.
8. Atkins, E.L., D. Kellum, and K. W. Atkins, *Reducing Pesticide Hazards to Honey Bees: Mortality Prediction Techniques and Integrated Management Strategies*, U.C. Division of Agricultural Sciences, Editor 1981, University of California Cooperative Extension.
9. Mommaerts, V., et al., A laboratory evaluation to determine the compatibility of microbiological control agents with the pollinator *Bombus terrestris*. *Pest Management Science*, 2009. 65(9): p. 949-955.
10. Rhodes, J., M. Scott. *Pesticides — a guide to their effects on honey bees*, in *primefacts*. 2006, Australia New South Wales Department of Primary Industries.
11. Mussen, E. Fungicides Toxic to Bees? *Apiculture News*, 2008. Nov/Dec.

12. Mussen, E.C., C.Y.S. Peng, and J.E. Lopez. Effects of Selected Fungicides on Growth and Development of Larval Honey Bees, *Apis mellifera* L. (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 2004. 33(5): p. 1151-1154.
13. Everich, R., et al., Effects of Captan on *Apis mellifera* Brood Development Under Field Conditions in California Almond Orchards. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 2009. 102(1): p. 20-29.
14. Gradish, A.E., et al., Effect of reduced risk pesticides for use in greenhouse vegetable production on *Bombus impatiens* (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Pest Management Science*, 2010. 66(2): p. 142-146.
15. Vanengelsdorp, D., et al., "Entombed Pollen": A new condition in honey bee colonies associated with increased risk of colony mortality. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 2009. 101(2): p. 147-149.
16. Krupke, C.H., et al., Multiple Routes of Pesticide Exposure for Honey Bees Living Near Agricultural Fields. *PLOS ONE*, 2012. 7(1).
17. Mader, E., *Intertebrate Conservation Fact Sheet. Organic-Approved Pesticides: Minimizing Risks to Pollinators*, 2009, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation: Portland, OR.
18. Johansen, C.A. and D.F. Mayer, *Pollinator Protection, A Bee & Pesticide Handbook*. 1990, Cheshire, Connecticut: Wicwas Press.
19. Stone, J.C., C.I. Abramson, and J.M. Price, Task-dependent effects of dicofol (Kelthane) on learning in the honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, 1997. 58(2): p. 177-183.
20. Gupta, P.R. and R.S. Chandel, Effects of Diflubenzuron and Penfluron on Workers of *Apis-Cerana-Indica* F and *Apis-Mellifera* L. *Apidologie*, 1995. 26(1): p. 3-10.
21. Tasei, J.N., Effects of insect growth regulators on honey bees and non-*Apis* bees. A review. *Apidologie*, 2001. 32(6): p. 527-545.
22. Sagili, R., *unpublished work*: Oregon State University.
23. Hall, T., Ecological effects assessment of flubendiamide. *Bayer CropScience Journal*, 2007. 60(2): p. 167-182.
24. Stoner, K.A. and B.D. Eitzer, Movement of Soil-Applied Imidacloprid and Thiamethoxam into Nectar and Pollen of Squash (*Cucurbita pepo*). *PLOS ONE*, 2012. 7(6).
25. Cresswell, J.E., et al., Differential sensitivity of honey bees and bumble bees to a dietary insecticide (imidacloprid). *Zoology*, 2012. 115(6): p. 365-371.
26. Hodgson, E.W., T.L. Pitts-Singer, and J.D. Barbour, Effects of the insect growth regulator, novaluron on immature alfalfa leafcutting bees, *Megachile rotundata*. *Journal of Insect Science*, 2011. 11.
27. Cutler, G.C., C.C. Scott-Dupree. Novaluron: Prospects and Limitations in Insect Pest Management. *Pest Technology*, 2007. 1(1): p. 38-46.
28. Cousin, M., et al., Size Changes in Honey Bee Larvae Oenocytes Induced by Exposure to Paraquat at Very Low Concentrations. *PLOS ONE*, 2013. 8(5): p. e65693.
29. Fletcher, M. and L. Barnett, Bee pesticide poisoning incidents in the United Kingdom. *Bulletin of Insectology*, 2003. 56(1): p. 141-145.
30. Ladurner, E., et al., Assessing delayed and acute toxicity of five formulated fungicides to *Osmia lignaria* Say and *Apis mellifera*. *Apidologie*, 2005. 36(3): p. 449-460.
31. Mommaerts, V., G. Sterk, and G. Smagghe, Bumblebees can be used in combination with juvenile hormone analogues and ecdysone agonists. *Ecotoxicology*, 2006. 15(6): p. 513-521.
32. Iwasa, T., et al., Mechanism for the differential toxicity of neonicotinoid insecticides in the honey bee, *Apis mellifera*. *Crop Protection*, 2004. 23(5): p. 371-378.

**Table 5. Trade names of commonly used pesticides and their active ingredients*
in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**

Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient
Abacide	abamectin (avermectin)	Assurity	spinetoram	Captevate	captan and fenhexamid
Abacus	abamectin (avermectin)	Avaunt	indoxacarb	Capture	bifenthrin
Abba	abamectin (avermectin)	Avert	abamectin (avermectin)	Caramba	metconazole
Abound	azoxystrobin	Avicta	abamectin (avermectin)	Carbine	flonicamid
Acaritouch	propylene glycol monolaurate	Avid	abamectin (avermectin)	Carpovirusine	<i>Cydia pomonella granulosus virus</i>
Acelepryn	chlorantraniliprole	Aza	azadirachtin	Carzol	formetanate
Acramite	bifenazate	Badge	copper hydroxide	Cease	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
Actara	thiamethoxam	Banner Maxx	propiconazole	Centric	thiamethoxam
Actino-Iron	<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i>	Battalion	deltamethrin	Centaur	buprofezin
Actinovate	<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i>	Baythroid	beta-cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin)	Champ	copper hydroxide
Adage	thiamethoxam	Baythroid	cyfluthrin	Chipco	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate
Adament	tebuconazole	Bee Gone	permethrin	Cinnacure	cinnamaldehyde
Admire	imidacloprid	Beethoven	etoxazole	Closer	sulfoxaflor
Adorn	fluopicolide	Belay	clothianidin	Clutch	clothianidin
Agmectin	abamectin (avermectin)	Beleaf	flonicamid	Cobalt	Chlorpyrifos and gamma-cyhalothrin
Agree	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Belmont	metalaxyl	Comite	propargite
Agri-Flex	abamectin (avermectin) and thiamethoxam	Belt	flubendiamide	Companion	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
Agri-Mek	abamectin (avermectin)	Benefit	imidacloprid	Condor	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
Akari	fenpyroximate	Biocover	petroleum/paraffinic oil	Confirm	tebufenozide
Alias	imidacloprid	Bolton	gamma-cyhalothrin	Coragen	chlorantraniliprole
Aliette	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate	Borax	sodium tetraborohydrate decahydrate	Coronet	pyraclostrobin
Allegiance	metalaxyl	Bordeaux Mixture	copper sulfate + lime	Couraze	imidacloprid
Altacor	chlorantraniliprole	Botaniguard	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	Courier	buprofezin
Amazin	azadirachtin	Botran	Dichloran	Cruiser	thiamethoxam
Ambush	permethrin	Bracket	acephate	Curzate	cymoxanil
Amtide	tebuconazole	Bravo	chlorothalonil	Cyd-X	<i>Cydia pomonella granulosus virus</i>
Apollo	clofentezine	Brigade	bifenthrin	Cygnus	kresoxim methyl
Applaud	buprofezin	Brigadier	imidacloprid	Cyzmic	lambda cyhalothrin
Apron	mefenoxam	BT	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Daconil	chlorothalonil
Acquire	metalaxyl	Bull's Eye	spinosad	Danitol	fenpropathrin
Ardent	abamectin (avermectin)	Bumper	propiconazole	Deadline	metaldehyde bait
Arena	clothianidin	Buzz Ultra	tebuconazole	Declare	gamma-cyhalothrin
Armada	triadimefon	Cabrio	pyraclostrobin	Decree	fenhexamid
Armicarb	potassium bicarbonate	Calypso	thiacloprid	Delegate	spinetoram
Asana	esfenvalerate	Captan	captan	Demand	lambda cyhalothrin
Assail	acetamiprid	Captec	captan		

*This table lists only the most common trade names; these active ingredients also are used in products with other trade names not listed here. Some products contain multiple active ingredients, which may vary in their toxicity to bees. The Oregon State University Extension Service does not endorse these products nor intend to discriminate against products not mentioned.

Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient
Denim	emamectin benzoate	Forbid	spiromesifen	Kontos	spirotetramat
Diamond	novaluron	Fore	mancozeb	Kphos	phosphorous acid, mono and di-potassium salts
Di-Syston	Disulfoton	Fosetyl-AI	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate	Kryocide	cryolite
Diazinon	diazinon	Fosphite	phosphorous acid, mono and di-potassium salts	Lannate	methomyl
Dibrom	naled	Fujimite	fenpyroximate	Laredo	myclobutanil
Dimate	dimethoate	Fulfill	pymetrozine	Larvin	thiodicarb
Dimilin	diflubenzuron	Fyfanon	malathion	Legend	chlorothalonil
Discipline	bifenthrin	Gaicho	imidacloprid	Legion	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate
Distance	pyriproxyfen	Gavel	mancozeb	Leverage	beta-cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin) and imidacloprid
Dithane	mancozeb	GC-mite	oil: cottonseed, clove, garlic	Lime Sulfur	calcium polysulfide
Dividend	difenoconazole	Graduate	fludioxonil	Linebacker	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate
Dominion	imidacloprid	Grandevo	<i>Chromobacterium subtsugae</i>	Lorsban	chlorpyrifos
Dorado	propiconazole	Greencure	potassium bicarbonate	Luna	fluopyram, pyrimethanil, and/or tebuconazole
Dormant	horticultural oil	Grim Reaper	deltamethrin	Macho	imidacloprid
Dovetail	iprodione	Grubex	chlorantraniliprole	Malathion	malathion
Durivo	Chlorantraniliprole and thiamethoxam	Guthion	azinphos-methyl	Mankocide	mancozeb
Dursban	chlorpyrifos	Hachi-hachi	tolfenpyrad	Manzate	mancozeb
Dynasty	azoxystrobin	Headline	pyraclostrobin	Mavrik	fluvalinate
Echo	chlorothalonil	HelixXTra	thiamethoxam	Maxim	fludioxonil and mefenoxam
Ecozin	azadirachtin	Heritage	azoxystrobin	Mayhem	novaluron
Elevate	fenhexamid	Hero	zeta-cypermethrin	Meridian	thiamethoxam
Eminent	tetraconazole	Hot pepper wax	capsaicin	Merit	imidacloprid
Enable	fenbuconazole	Imidan	phosmet	Merpan	captan
Endeavor	pymetrozine	Incognito	thiophanate-methyl	Met52	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>
Endigo	thiamethoxam	Indar	fenbuconazole	Metastar	metalaxyl
Endorse	polyoxin D zinc salt	Insignia	pyraclostrobin	MSR	oxydemeton-methyl
Endura	boscalid	Inspire	Cyprodinil and difenoconazole	Mettle	tetraconazole
Entrust	spinosad	Intrepid	methoxyfenozide	Micora	mandipropamid
Envidor	spirodiclofen	Jackpot	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Miltrex	cyflufenamid
Epi-Mek	abamectin (avermectin)	JMS	petroleum/paraffinic oil	Mimic	tebufenozide
Equus	chlorothalonil	Judge	fenhexamid	Mocap	ethoprop
Esteem	pyriproxyfen	Judo	spiromesifen	Monsoon	tebuconazole
Exponent	piperonyl butoxide	Kaligreen	potassium bicarbonate	Movento	spirotetramat
Fastac	alpha-cypermethrin	Kanemite	acequinocyl	M-Pede	potassium salts of fatty acids
Flagship	thiamethoxam	Kestrel	propiconazole	Mustang	zeta-cypermethrin
Flanker	aluminum tris o-ethyl phosphonate	Knack	pyriproxyfen	Mustang Maxx	zeta-cypermethrin
Floramite	bifenazate	Kocide	copper hydroxide	Mycotrol	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>
Fontelis	penthioopyrad	Kodiak	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Natria	pyrethrin

*This table lists only the most common trade names; these active ingredients also are used in products with other trade names not listed here. Some products contain multiple active ingredients, which may vary in their toxicity to bees. The Oregon State University Extension Service does not endorse these products nor intend to discriminate against products not mentioned.

Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient
Natular	spinosad	Proclaim	emamectin benzoate	Scorpion	dinotefuran
Neemix	azadirachtin	Procure	triflumizole	Sebring	metalaxyl
Nevado	iprodione	Prokil	cryolite	Sepresto	clothianidin and imidacloprid
Nexter	pyridaben	Prophyt	phosphorous acid, mono and di-potassium salts	Serenade	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
Nu-Cop	copper hydroxide	Propicure	propiconazole	Sevin	carbaryl
Nudrin	methomyl	Propulse	fluopyram	Shackle	novaluron
Nuprid	imidacloprid	Protector Pro	spinosad	Shuttle	acequinocyl
Nyguard	pyriproxyfen	Protocol	propiconazole and thiophanate-methyl	Seize	pyriproxyfen
Oberon	spiromesifen	Provado	imidacloprid	Slug-fest	metaldehyde bait
Omite	propargite	Pyganic	pyrethrin	Snail & Slug Killer	metaldehyde bait
Onager	hexythiazox	Pylon	chlorfenapyr	Sniper	bifenthrin
Optiva	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Pyramite	pyridaben	Solera	abamectin (avermectin)
Organocide	phosphorous acid, mono and di-potassium salts	Pyrenone	pyrethrin	Solero	abamectin (avermectin)
Orius	tebuconazole	Pyrocide	pyrethrin	Sonoma	myclobutanil
Ornazin	azadirachtin	Quadris	azoxystrobin	Sovran	kresoxim methyl
Orthene	acephate	Quadrus	difenoconazole	Spera	myclobutanil
Orthonex	acephate	Quash	metconazole	Stallion	zeta-cypermethrin
Oso	polyoxin D zinc salt	Quilt	azoxystrobin and propiconazole	Stamina	pyraclostrobin
Palladium	cyprodinil	Quintec	quinoxifen	Steward	indoxacarb
Pasada	imidacloprid	Radiant	spinetoram	Stride	myclobutanil
Pedestal	novaluron	Rally	myclobutanil	Success	spinosad
Penbotec	pyrimethanil	Reaper	abamectin (avermectin)	Sucrashield	sucrose octanoate esters
Penncozeb	mancozeb	Regalia	<i>Reynoutria sachaliensis</i>	Sucrocid	sucrose octanoate esters
Permastar	permethrin	Regent	fipronil	Sulforix	calcium polysulfide
Pest Out	oil: cottonseed, clove, garlic	Requiem	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> extract	Sulfur	sulfur
Phantom	chlorfenapyr	Revus	difenoconazole and mandipropamid	Summer	horticultural oil
Ph-D	polyoxin D zinc salt	Rhapsody	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	SunSpray	petroleum/paraffinic oil
Philabuster	pyrimethanil	Ridomil	mancozeb and mefenoxam	Superior	horticultural oil
Pirimor	pirimicarb	Rimon	novaluron	Supracide	methidathion
Pitch	pyriproxyfen	Rotenone	rotenone	Supreme	horticultural oil
Platinum	thiamethoxam	Rovral	iprodione	Surround	kaolin clay
Poncho	clothianidin	Rubigan	fenarimol	Switch	Cyprodinil and fludioxonil
Pounce	permethrin	Safari	dinotefuran	Syllit	dodine
Premise	imidacloprid	Safer's Soap	potassium salts of fatty acids	Synapse	flubendiamide
Presidio	fluopicolide	Sanmite	pyridaben	Systhane	myclobutanil
Prev-am	sodium tetraborohydrate decahydrate	Savey	hexythiazox	Talstar	bifenthrin
Pristine	boscalid and pyraclostrobin	Scala	pyrimethanil	Talus	buprofezin
Proaxis	gamma-cyhalothrin	Scholar	fludioxonil	Tame	fenpropathrin

*This table lists only the most common trade names; these active ingredients also are used in products with other trade names not listed here. Some products contain multiple active ingredients, which may vary in their toxicity to bees. The Oregon State University Extension Service does not endorse these products nor intend to discriminate against products not mentioned.

Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient	Trade name	Active ingredient
Tanos	Famoxadone and cymoxanil	Torino	cyflufenamid	Vendex	fenbutatin-oxide
Tavano	polyoxin D zinc salt	Tourismo	buprofezin and flubendiamide	Venom	dinotefuran
Tazz	iprodione	Transform	sulfoxaflor	Veratran-D	sabadilla
Temik	aldicarb	Transport	acetamiprid	Vetica	buprofezin and flubendiamide
Tempo	beta-cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin)	Trigard	cyromazine	Vigilant	bifenazate
Temprano	abamectin (avermectin)	Trilogy	neem oil	Vintage	fenarimol
Tenkoz	cypermethrin	Tristar	acetamiprid	Vireo	metalaxyl
Terva	pyriproxyfen	Trumpet	naled	Vivando	metrafenone
Tetrasan	etoxazole	Turbo	neem oil	Voliam	chlorantraniliprole and thiamethoxam
Thimet	phorate	Ultiflora	milbemectin	Vydate	oxamyl
Thionex	<i>Endosulfan</i>	UltraFlourish	mefenoxam	Warrior	Lambda-cyhalothrin
Thuricide	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Unicorn	tebuconazole	Widow	imidacloprid
Tilt	propiconazole	Up-Cyde	cypermethrin	Zeal	etoxazole
Timectin	abamectin (avermectin)	Vanguard	cyprodinil	Ziram	ziram
Topguard	flutriafol	Vault	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Zoecon	fluvalinate
Topsin	thiophanate-methyl	Veggieturbo	polyoxin D zinc salt	Zoro	abamectin (avermectin)
Torac	Tolfenpyrad	Velista	penthiopyrad		



Photo: Melissa Scherr

Shaking bees after almond pollination for sale as bulk bees.

*This table lists only the most common trade names; these active ingredients also are used in products with other trade names not listed here. Some products contain multiple active ingredients, which may vary in their toxicity to bees. The Oregon State University Extension Service does not endorse these products nor intend to discriminate against products not mentioned.



Photo: Ramesh Sagili

Bees need a source of clean water.

For more information

Delaplane, K.S. and D.F. Mayer. 2000. *Crop Pollination by Bees*. CABI Publishing, 344 pp.

Fischer D., and T. Moriarty. 2011. Pesticide Risk Assessment for Pollinators: Summary of a SETAC Pellston Workshop, *Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC)*.

Hopwood J., M. Vaughan, M. Shepherd, D. Biddinger, E. Mader, S.H. Black, and C. Mazzacano. 2012. *Are Neonicotinoids Killing Bees: A Review of the Research on the Effects of Neonicotinoid Insecticides on Bees, with Recommendations for Action*. Xerces Society. Portland, OR. 44 pp. www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Are-Neonicotinoids-Killing-Bees_Xerces-Society1.pdf

Johansen, C.A. and D.F. Mayer. 1990. *Pollinator Protection—a Bee and Pesticide Handbook*. Wicwas Press, 212 pp. Out of print.

Project Apis m. *Best Management Practices*. <http://projectapism.org>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Health Canada, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, 2012. *White Paper in Support of the Proposed Risk Assessment Process for Bees*. www.regulations.gov (This document is contained in EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0543)

Resources

Alix, A. and C. Vergnet. 2007. Risk assessment to honey bees: a scheme developed in France for nonsprayed systemic compounds. *Pest Management Science* 63:1526–498X.

Bartomeus, I., J.S. Asher, J. Gibbs, B.N. Danforth, D.L. Wagner, S.M. Hedtke, R. Winfree. 2013. Historical changes in northeastern U.S. bee pollinators related to shared ecological traits. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 110: 4656–60.

- Bosch, J. and W. Kemp. 2001. *How to Manage Blue Orchard Bees*. Sustainable Agriculture Network, USDA SARE, Washington, DC. www.ars.usda.gov/SP2UserFiles/Place/54280500/Bosch2001.pdf.
- British Crop Protection Council. 2011. *The Pesticide Manual: A World Compendium*. Alton, Hampshire, UK.
- Burkle, L.A., J.C. Martin, T.M. Knight 2013. Plant-pollinator interactions over 120 years: Loss of species, co-occurrence and function. *Scienceexpress*. 28 February 2013: 1-6.
- Calderone, N.W. 2012. Insect Pollinated Crops, Insect Pollinators and U.S. Agriculture: Trend Analysis of Aggregate Data for the Period 1992-2009. *PLOS ONE* 7: e37235.
- Cameron, S.C., J.D. Lozier, J.P. Strange, J.B. Koch, N. Cordes, L.F. Solter, T.L. Griswold. 2011. Recent widespread population declines of some North American bumble bees: Current status and causal factors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*. 108: 662-7.
- Caron, D., R. Sagili M. Cooper. 2012. Pacific Northwest (PNW) 2011 beekeeper pollination survey. *American Bee Journal*, 152(5), 503-506
- Chaplin-Kramer, R. K. Tuxen-Bettman, and C. Kremen. 2011. Value of wildland habitat for supplying pollination services to California agriculture. *Wildlands*. 33(3):33-41.
- Desneux, N., A. Decourtye and J.M. Delpuech. 2007. The sublethal effects of pesticides on beneficial arthropods. *Annual Review of Entomology* 52: 81-106.
- Garibaldi, L.A., I. Steffan-Dewenter, R. Winfree, M.A. Aizen, R. Bommarco, S.A. Cunningham, et al. 2013. Wild pollinators enhance fruit set of crops regardless of honey bee abundance. *Science*. 339: 1608-11.
- Johnson, R.M., L. Dahlgren, B.D. Siegfried, M.D. Ellis. 2013. Acaricide, fungicide and drug interactions in honey bees (*Apis mellifera*). *PLOS ONE* 8(1): e54092.
- Johnson, R.M., M.D. Ellis, C.A. Mullin, and M. Frazier. 2010. Pesticides and honey bee toxicity – USA. *Apidologie* 41: 312-331.
- Klein, A.M., B.E. Vaissiere, J.H. Cane, I. Steffan-Dewenter, S.A. Cunningham, C. Kremen, and T. Tscharntke. 2007. Importance of pollinators in changing landscapes for world crops. *Proceedings of the Royal Society Biological Sciences*. 274:303-313.
- Kremen, C., N.M. Williams, R.L. Bugg, J.P. Fay, and R.W. Thorp. 2004. The area requirements of an ecosystem service: Crop pollination by native bee communities in California. *Ecology Letters*. 7:1109–1119.
- Kremen, C., N.M. Williams, and R.W. Thorp. 2002. Crop pollination from native bees at risk from agricultural intensification. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 99:16812–16816.
- Losey, J.E. and M. Vaughan. 2006. The economic value of ecological services provided by insects. *Bioscience*. 56(4):311–323.
- Mader, E., M. Spivak, and E. Evans. 2010. *Managing Alternative Pollinators: A Handbook for Beekeepers, Growers, and Conservationists*. USDA Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension (SARE). Ithaca, NY. 162 pp. www.sare.org/Learning-Center/Books/Managing-Alternative-Pollinators.
- Oomen, P.A., and H. Thompson. 2012. Hazards of pesticides to bees. *11th International Symposium of the ICP-BR Bee Protection Group*. Julius-Kühn-Archiv, 437
- Tepedino, V.J and T.L. Griswold. 1995. *The Bees of the Columbia Basin*. USDA Forest Service and USDA Bureau of Land Management. www.icbemp.gov/science/tepedino.pdf.
- Thorp, R.W. 2005. *Franklin's bumble bee, Bombus franklini* (Frison). Report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR on 2005 season.
- U. S. National Pollinating Insects Database. 2013. United States Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service, Bee Biology and Systematics Laboratory, Logan, Utah (Accessed 2013-20-05).
- Wu, J.Y., C.M. Anelli, W.S. Sheppard. 2011. Sub-Lethal Effects of Pesticide Residues in Brood Comb on Worker Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*) Development and Longevity. *PLOS ONE* 6(2): e14720.



Photo: Louisa Hooven

In addition to cultivated crops, bees visit blooming weeds in adjacent areas.

© 2013 Oregon State University.

Pacific Northwest Extension publications are produced cooperatively by the three Pacific Northwest land-grant universities: Oregon State University, Washington State University, and the University of Idaho. Similar crops, climate, and topography create a natural geographic unit that crosses state lines. Since 1949, the PNW program has published more than 600 titles, preventing duplication of effort, broadening the availability of faculty specialists, and substantially reducing costs for the participating states.

Published and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Oregon State University Extension Service, Washington State University Extension, University of Idaho Extension, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

The three participating Extension services offer educational programs, activities, and materials without discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender identity or expression, genetic information, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran's status. The Oregon State University Extension Service, Washington State University Extension, and University of Idaho Extension are Equal Opportunity Employers.

Published December 2006. Revised September 2013.