

The 1-2-3 Punch

Knocking Out Our Pollinators



Manicured Turf Lawns

Replacing parts of your lawn with native plants and trees help replace lost habitat.



Sterile City Landscapes

Careful use of chemicals and more native plants and trees help pollinators.

Indiscriminate Use of Pesticides

Using best management practices for pesticide application can help protect pollinators



1 PESTICIDES

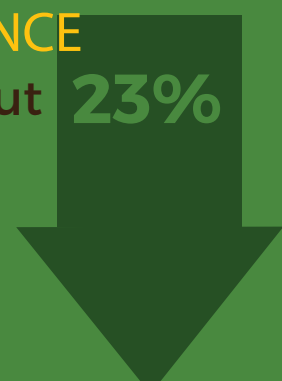


In 2000 **LESS THAN 5%** OF SOYBEAN ACRES and **LESS THAN 30%** OF CORN ACRES were treated with a PESTICIDE

TODAY 80% of Soybean **40%** of Corn **ARE TREATED**

Even Sub-lethal doses of PESTICIDES can affect foraging and nesting behaviors, often preventing pollination

Between **2008** and **2013** BEE ABUNDANCE declined about **23%**



50% Loss of FORESTS

85% Loss of WETLAND

99.9% Loss of PRAIRIE

2 HABITAT LOSS

Pre-development Indiana: **36,291** square-mile area contained about **20 million acres of forestland**, **2 million acres of prairie**, and **5.6 million acres of wetlands**

WHAT'S THE IMPACT?

It takes about **1,875** FLOWER VISITS to raise one mason bee.

HERBICIDES also kill plants that pollinators use for forage

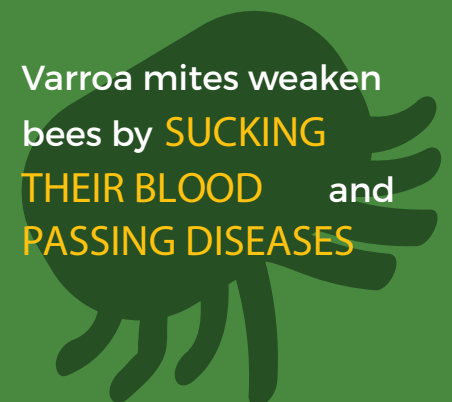


3 PESTS & DISEASE



The VARROA MITE which was introduced from **RUSSIA** has been DEVASTATING AMERICAN HONEY BEE HIVES since the 1980s

Varroa mites weaken bees by **SUCKING THEIR BLOOD** and **PASSING DISEASES**



Varroa mites **CRIPPLE ADULTS** and **KILL LARVAE**, causing the colony or population **TO COLLAPSE.**



We need your help protecting pollinators! Learn more and take an action pledge at

ToledoLakeErie.ClearChoicesCleanWater.org

