

# Promoting Native Bee Pollinators in Organic Farming Systems

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Washington State University

March 10, 2015



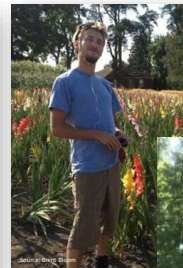
## The Team



Bob Redmond:  
Co-PI  
Community Partner



Doug Collins  
Co-PI  
WSU Small Farms  
Team



Eli Bloom



Rachel Olsson





David Crowder,  
Renowned  
Christian Rocker

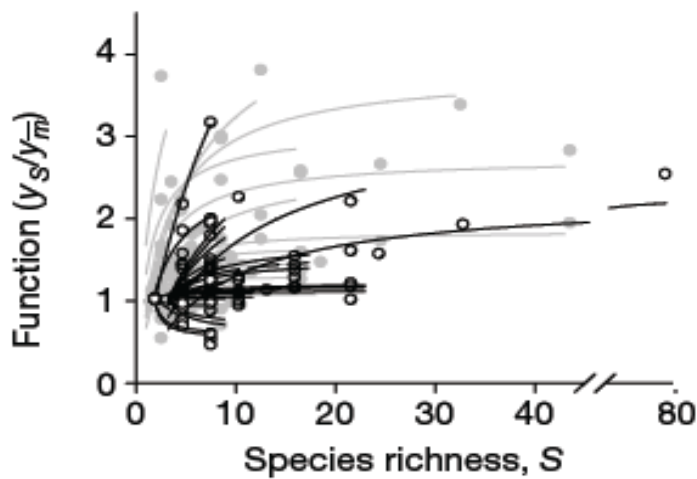


Dr. David Crowder,  
Lowly WSU Ecologist



## Diversity improves ecosystem function

- Data on pollinators is sparse



Cardinale et al. 2006

# What is a bee community?

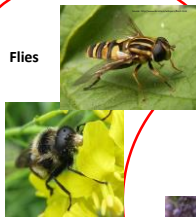


Are honey bees  
a bee community?

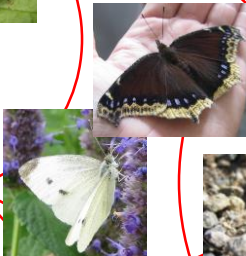
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## Insect Pollinators are Diverse

Flies



Butterflies



Bees!



Beetles, bugs, and thrips



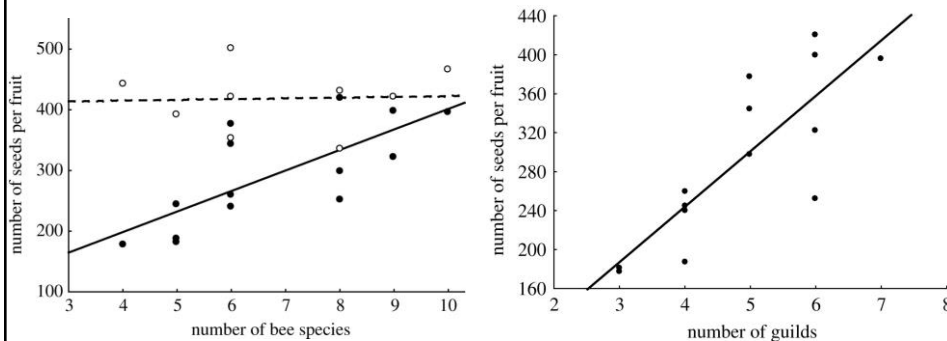
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## *We the people* on pollinators...



- Created a federal pollinator task force
- Devise strategies to improve pollinator health

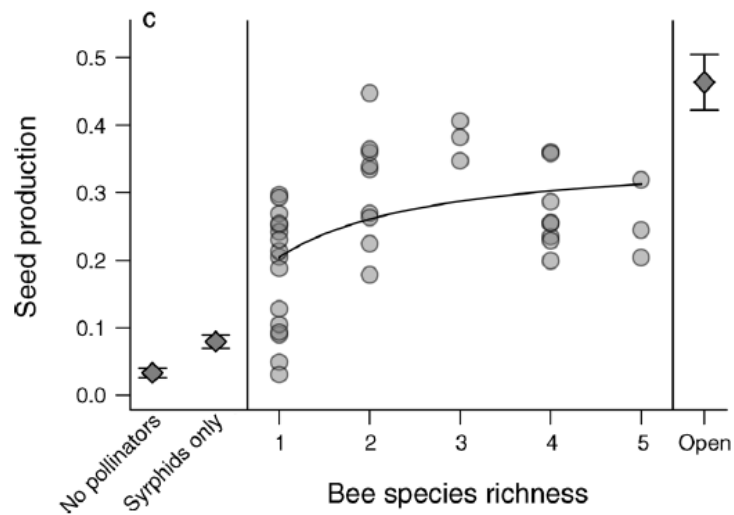
## Pollinator Diversity Matters



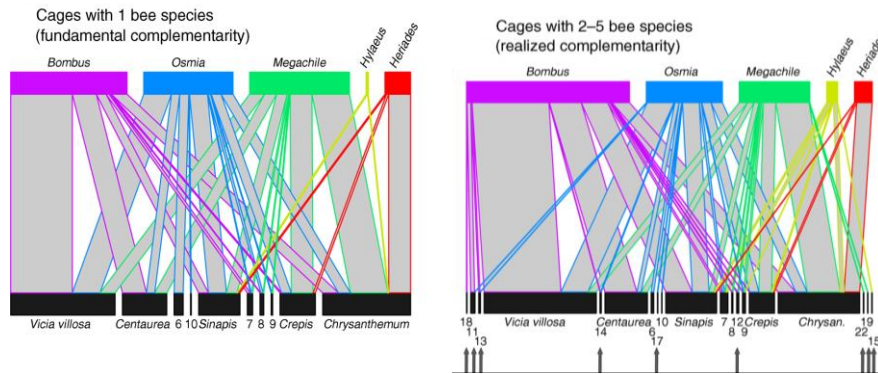
## Experimental Tests



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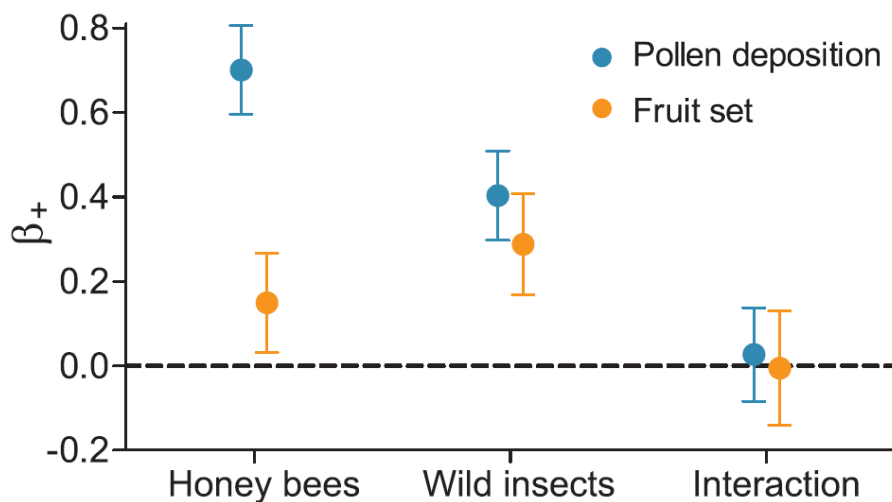
## Networks also impacted?



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Fründ et al. 2012

## Pollinator communities may provide greater services than honey bees alone

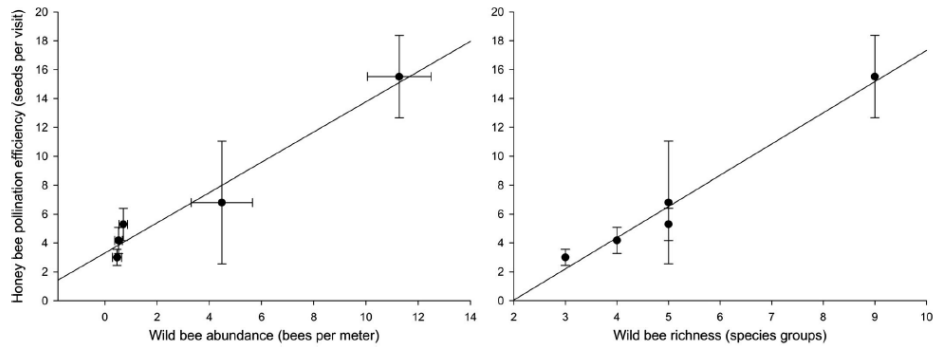


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Garibaldi et al. 2013



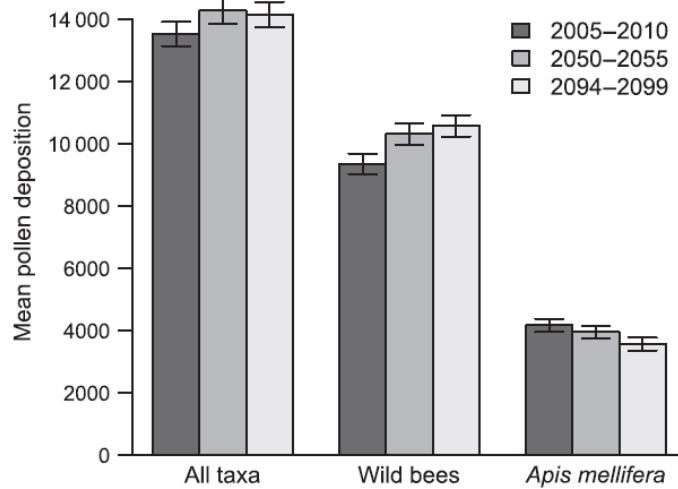
## Wild bees may impact honey bees



## Wild bees may pollinate some crops more effectively than honey bees



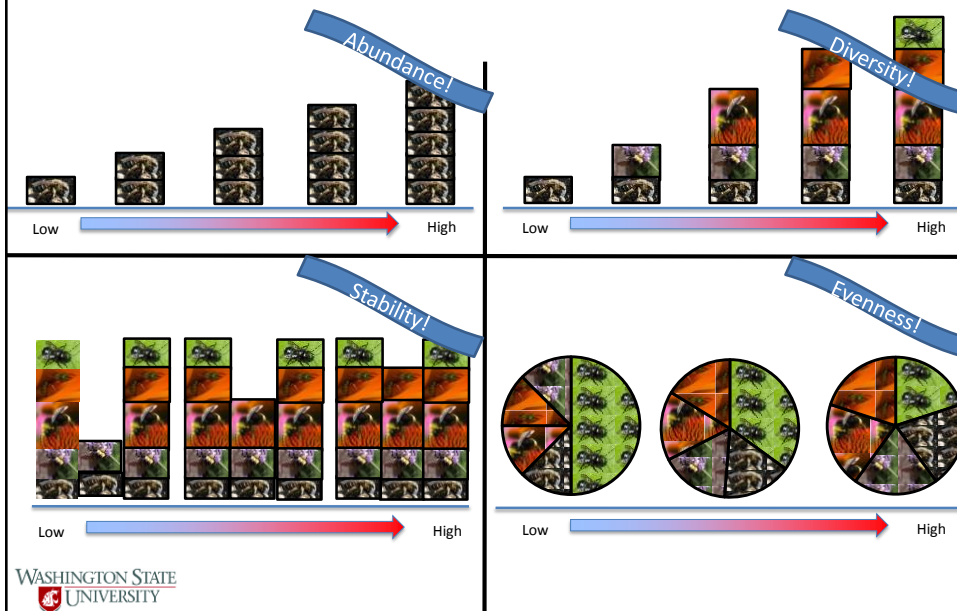
## Wild bees provide insurance



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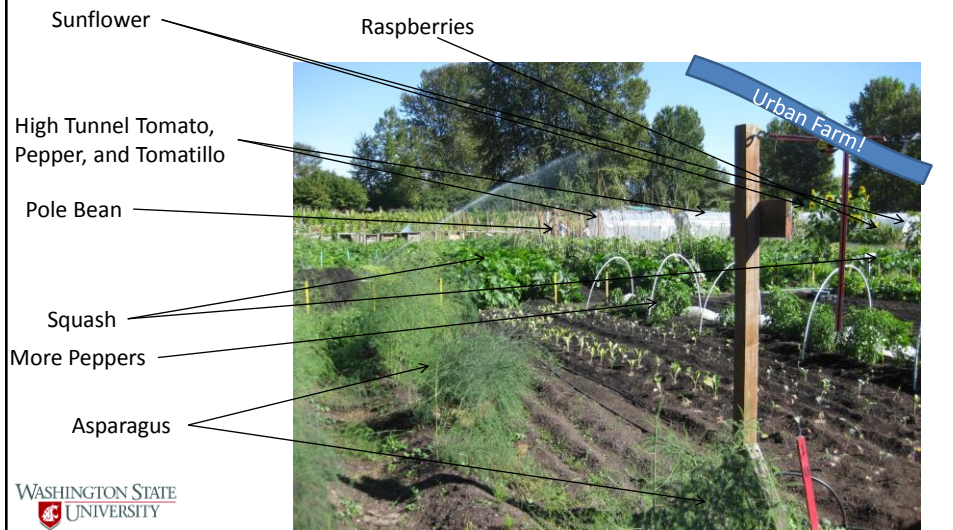
Rader et al. 2013

## Defining a healthy bee community



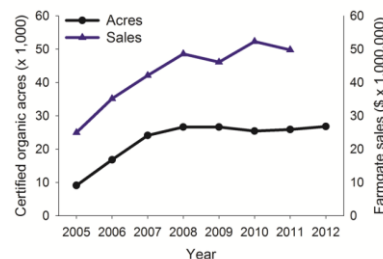


## Diversified organic production – unique spatial and temporal pollination needs

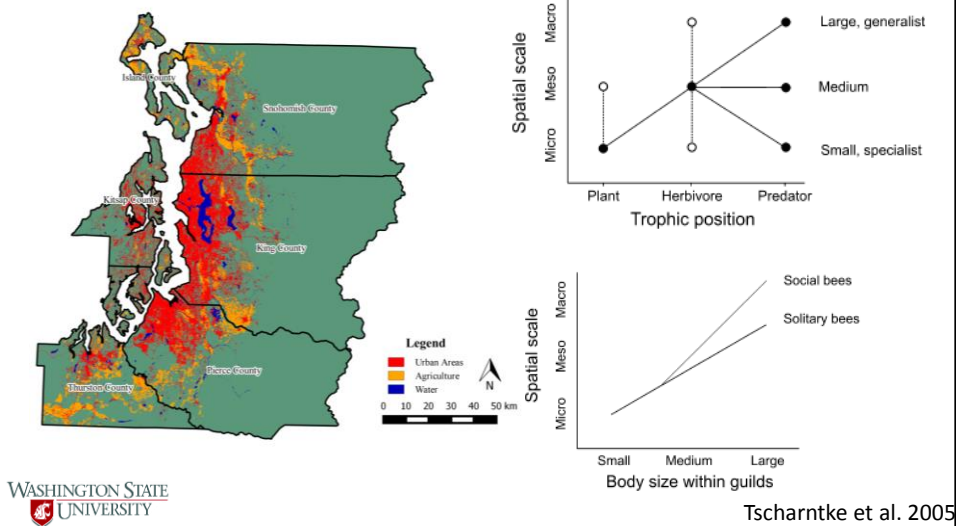


## Certified organic produce sales in PNW

- Rapid growth in diversified farms, particularly in western WA
- Most operations produce many crops per growing season needing pollination



# Agriculture/urbanization impact bees



## Our Questions

- How are bees and pollination services impacted by farming practices on long-term organic and transitioning farming systems?
- Can we augment on-farm habitat to increase bee community health and pollination services?
- Are we able to engage growers on these issues, and are these practices applicable to their farming systems?

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## Setup a network of 18 farms

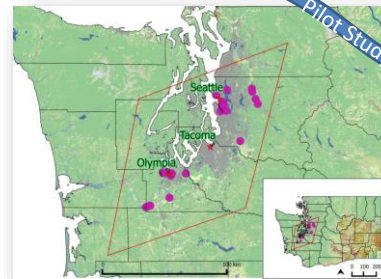
- Create database USDA and WSDA lists of certified organic farms
- Contact through email
- Visit farm and talk to farmers about project
- Cursory evaluation to match farms by characteristics



## Farm Characteristics

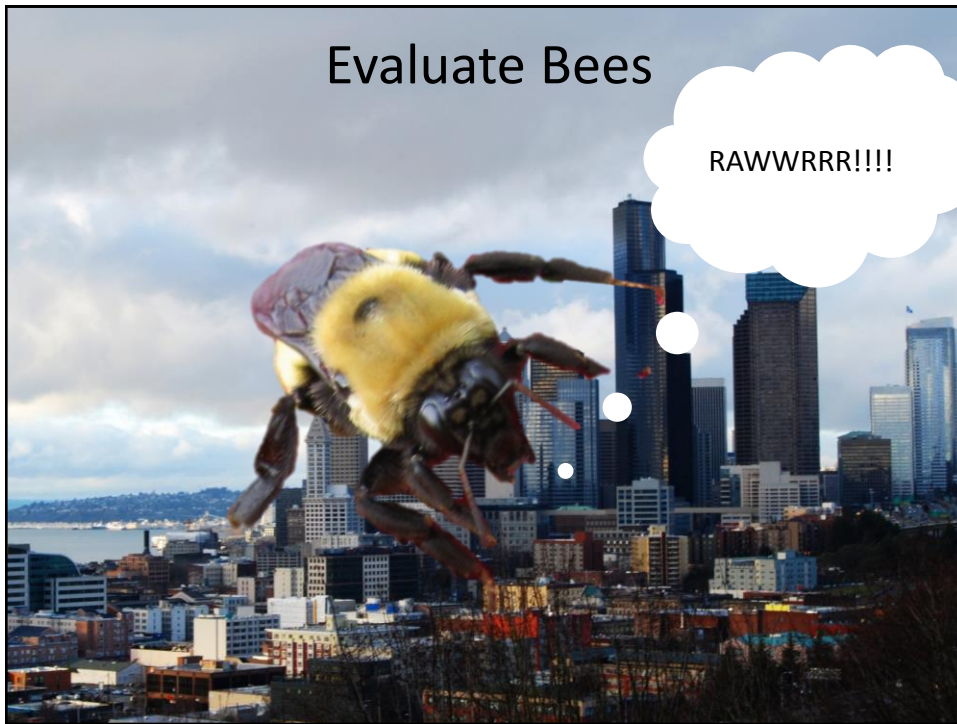
- Rural Small-holder
  - 3 to 30 acres
  - Urban can be smaller
- Diversified Production
  - Numerous crops
  - Expansive bloom-time
- Geographically homogenous
  - Farm Clusters

Ultra-tan farmer folk  
garlic  
cabbage  
lemon verbena  
tomatoes



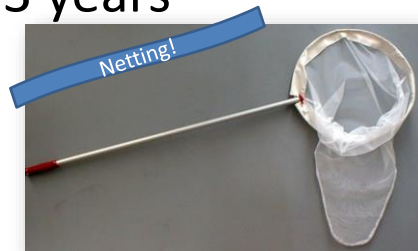
## Evaluating Farms

Factors Influencing Bee Communities	Predicted Effect on Bee Communities			Methods of Gathering Data		
	Beneficial	Neutral	Detrimental	Field Samp.	OSP Eval.	GIS
<b>Production Factors</b>						
Crop diversity	X					
Endemic plant diversity	X					
Farm size			X			
Farm age (time since transition)	X					
Honey bees	X	X	X			
<b>Farming Methods</b>						
Organic pesticides		X	X			
Tillage, plow, disk			X			
Conservation biocontrol	X					
Livestock rotation integration	X	X	X			
<b>Landscape Proximity Factors</b>						
Urbanization pressure			X			
Agricultural land			X			
Native/unmanaged lands	X					
Bare ground	X					
<b>Habitat Management</b>						
Forage and habitat (annual)	X	X	X			
Forage and habitat (perennial)	X					



## Use standardized sampling techniques over all 3 years

- In our pilot study we've developed our techniques
- Each farm is sampled for 9hrs
  - Early, mid, and late season
- Passive and active sampling techniques

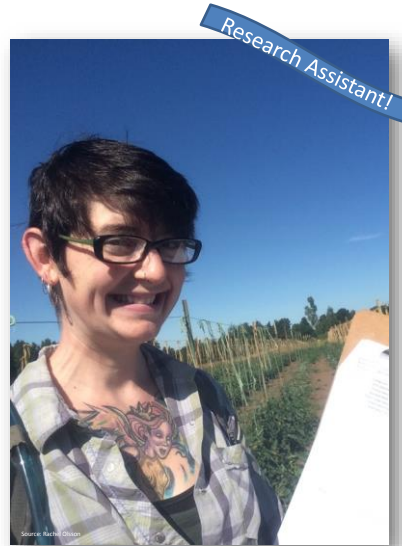


## Getting out to do the field sampling!

- Conventional methods to get to our fields
- Sampling on days that are warm, sunny, and not too breezy



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## Process, catalog and identify specimens

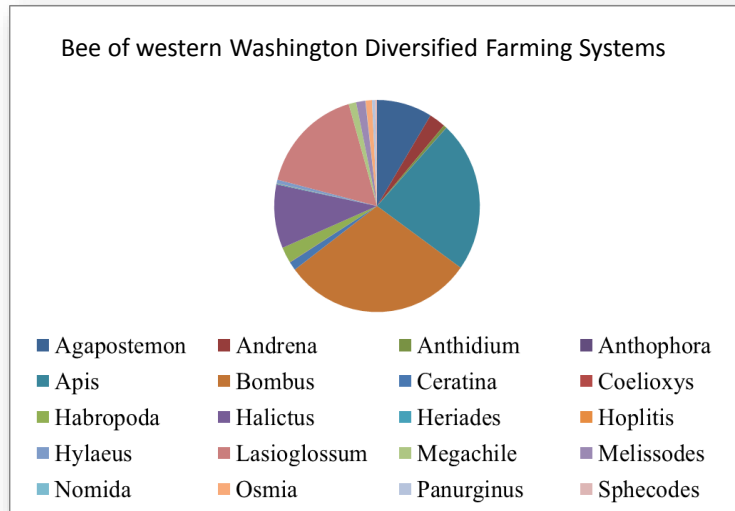
- Bees come from field in ethanol
- They are washed and cleaned of debris
- Once dry, they can be pinned
- Identification with standard taxonomic keys



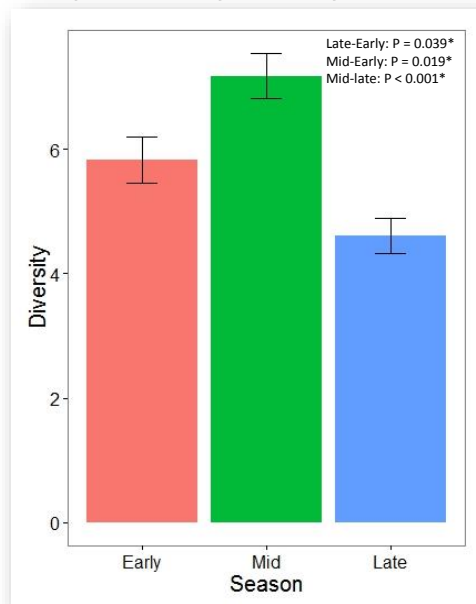
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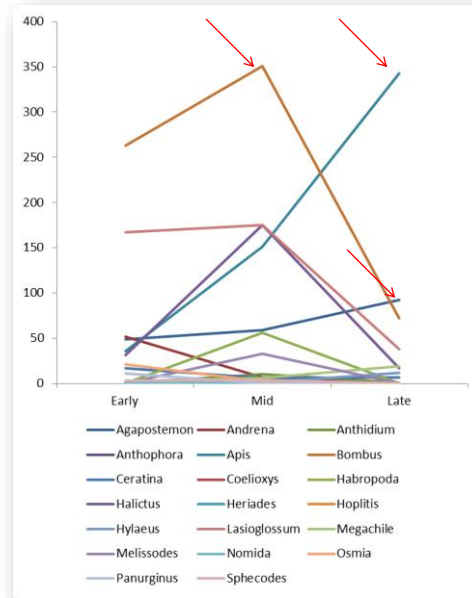
## There are at least 20 genera of bees in these systems



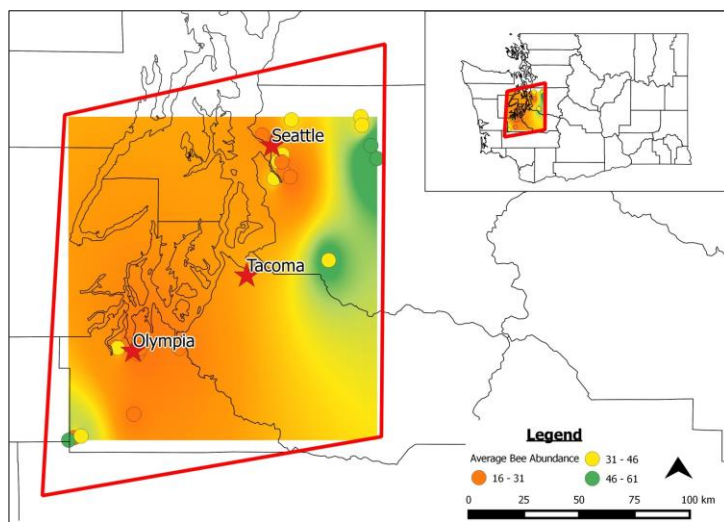
## These groups may vary in diversity...



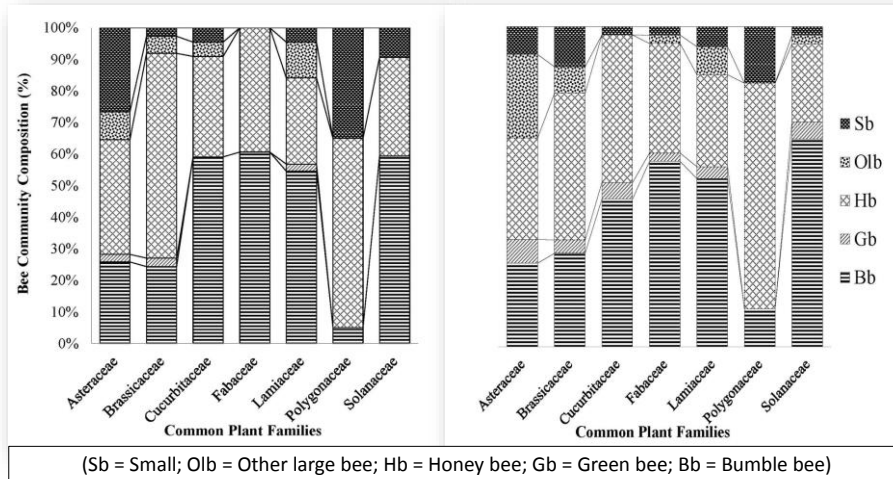
and abundance over time...



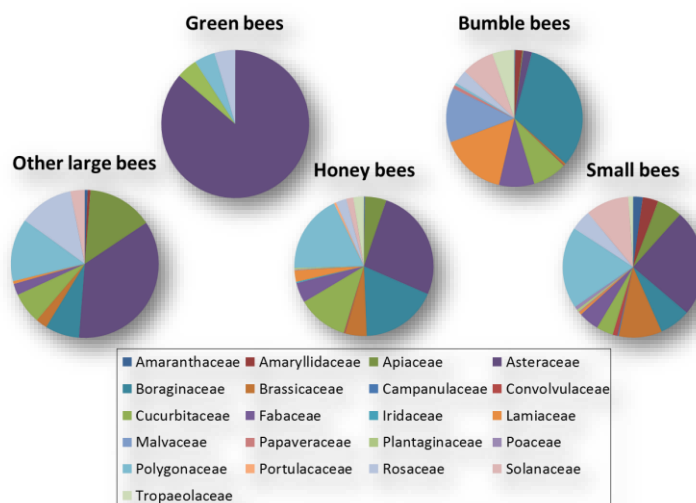
...and space



## Bees likely visit similar plants in different landscape contexts...

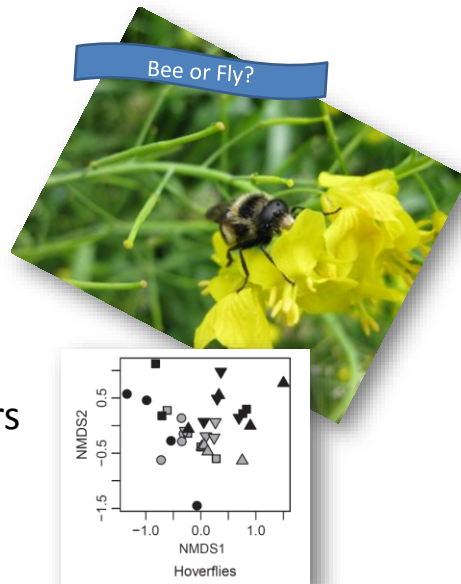


## Although, some bees may have plant preferences



## Future sampling and analysis

- We will repeat these techniques in 2015/'16/'17
- We are also adding in other pollinators, particularly hover flies
- Interviews will be conducted with growers in winter 2016

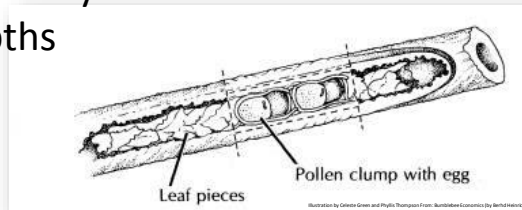


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## Cavity nesting bees

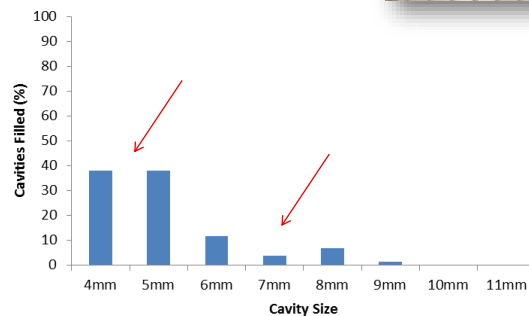
- In another project, we worked with trap-nesting bees
- 12 habitat structures were installed
- 8 different cavity sizes, 3 depths



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## Smaller cavities appear to have the highest occupancy

- 588 Cavities were completely filled
- We will know more soon...

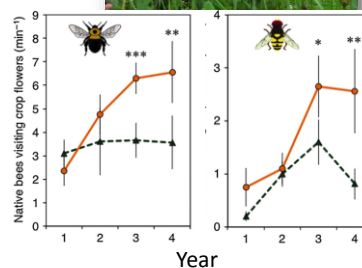


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## Pollen and nectar resources

- We are also looking into floral blends
- We will demo these blends this coming year at our extension facility in western Washington
- On-farm trails will begin in 2016

Herbaceous Annuals and Perennials



Blaauw & Isaacs 2014



## Ground nesting bees

- Approximately 70% of bees nest in the ground
- We are looking into creating bee beds
- Trails will be conducted in western Washington this year
- On-farm trials will begin in 2016

Bee burrow!

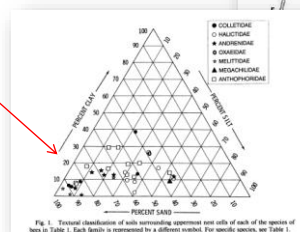
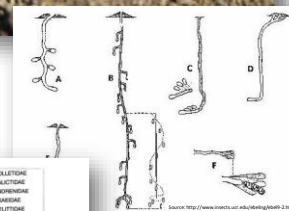


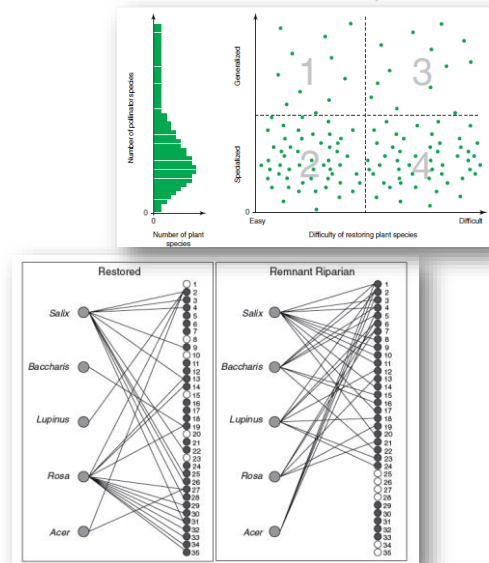
Fig. 1. Textual classification of nests according to species and site of the species of bees in Table 1. Each family is represented by a different symbol. For specific species, see Table 1.





## Implementation and future analysis

- Explore easy to restore plants that service many pollinators
- Better understand how habitat augmentation influences visitation



(Williams 2011, Menz et al. 2011)

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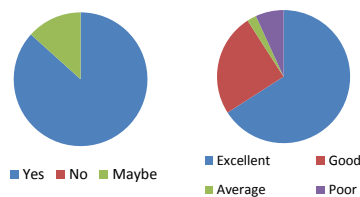
## Pollinator Week Event

- Town Hall Seattle
- Marla Spivak
  - Keynote address
- Networking with interested community members
- Local bee people out in force!



## Invited talks and citizen science demo course

- Partnered with Seattle Tilth
- Sold out course
- 15 invited talks in the Puget Sound Region during 2014



Demo course for bee ecology, n=16



## We also launched a website!

- The Northwest Pollinator Initiative will be our umbrella for public engagement
  - Field days
  - citizen science updates
- Come find us on the web!
  - [nwpollinators.org](http://nwpollinators.org)

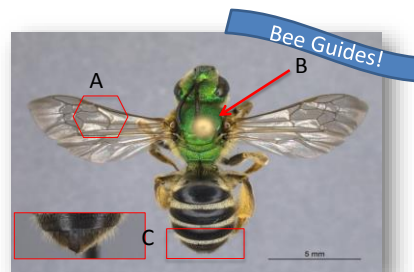


NORTHWEST  
POLLINATOR  
INITIATIVE



## Future engagement

- Pollinator Week 2015!
  - Eric Mader
- Annual Webinars
  - Four in the next 3 years!
- Field Walks
  - Nine spatially unique field days
- Citizen science courses!!!
- Extension publications



## So, what's next?

- Our field season starts in May... Sample, Sample Sample!!!
- Start to explore the characteristics of transitioning and long-term organic farms
- Work more with habitat augmentation
- Host field days and develop resources for growers!!!



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## What can you do now?

- Assess bees, promote pollinators, get involved
- Contact us if you want more information or are interested in participating in citizen science

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[elias.bloom@wsu.edu](mailto:elias.bloom@wsu.edu)

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## Acknowledgements

- Presentation host:
  - Thank you eOrganic!!!
- Research host:
  - Many thanks to our farmers, we owe you everything!
- The pollinators:
  - Every third bite we eat is because of you!
- Funding:
  - USDA, Western SARE, NSF



## Questions, Comments, Concerns

