



North American Pollinator
Protection Campaign
NAPPC

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

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10th ANNUAL NAPPC INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGENDA
October 20-22, 2010
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC

**NAPPC
TEN
2010**





The practice of commemorating anniversaries is thought to have originated in medieval Germany, where couples celebrating their 25th anniversary were presented by friends and family with a silver wreath, in part to recognize the harmony represented by the longevity of the marriage and in part to celebrate the fact that both managed to live long enough to be married for 25 years

Home -- Anniversary Gifts -- Ideas -- Party -- Poems -- Stories -- Second Honeymoon

Traditional and Modern Anniversary Gifts

Gift Ideas

Traditional Gifts
 Personalized Gifts
 Anniversary Jewelry
 Gift Ideas for Him
 Romantic Gifts
 For your Parents



Gifts by Year

All Anniversary Gifts

- 1 14 Wedding anniversary gifts by year of marriage
- 2 15
- 3 20
- 4 25
- 5 30
- 6 35
- 7 40
- 8 45
- 9 50
- 10 55
- 11 60
- 12 75
- 13



Anniversary Gifts by Year

Although it is purely optional, here are the traditional materials matching each wedding anniversary year. This is a great way to start your brainstorming for anniversary gift giving even if you end up choosing a material that is different from your current anniversary year.

Also see our gifts for men

On the individual pages linked below, we include a wide range of specific anniversary ideas for presents. Whether you choose a romantic, fun, sentimental, or practical gift, using a traditional material adds creativity, meaning, and forethought to your choice.

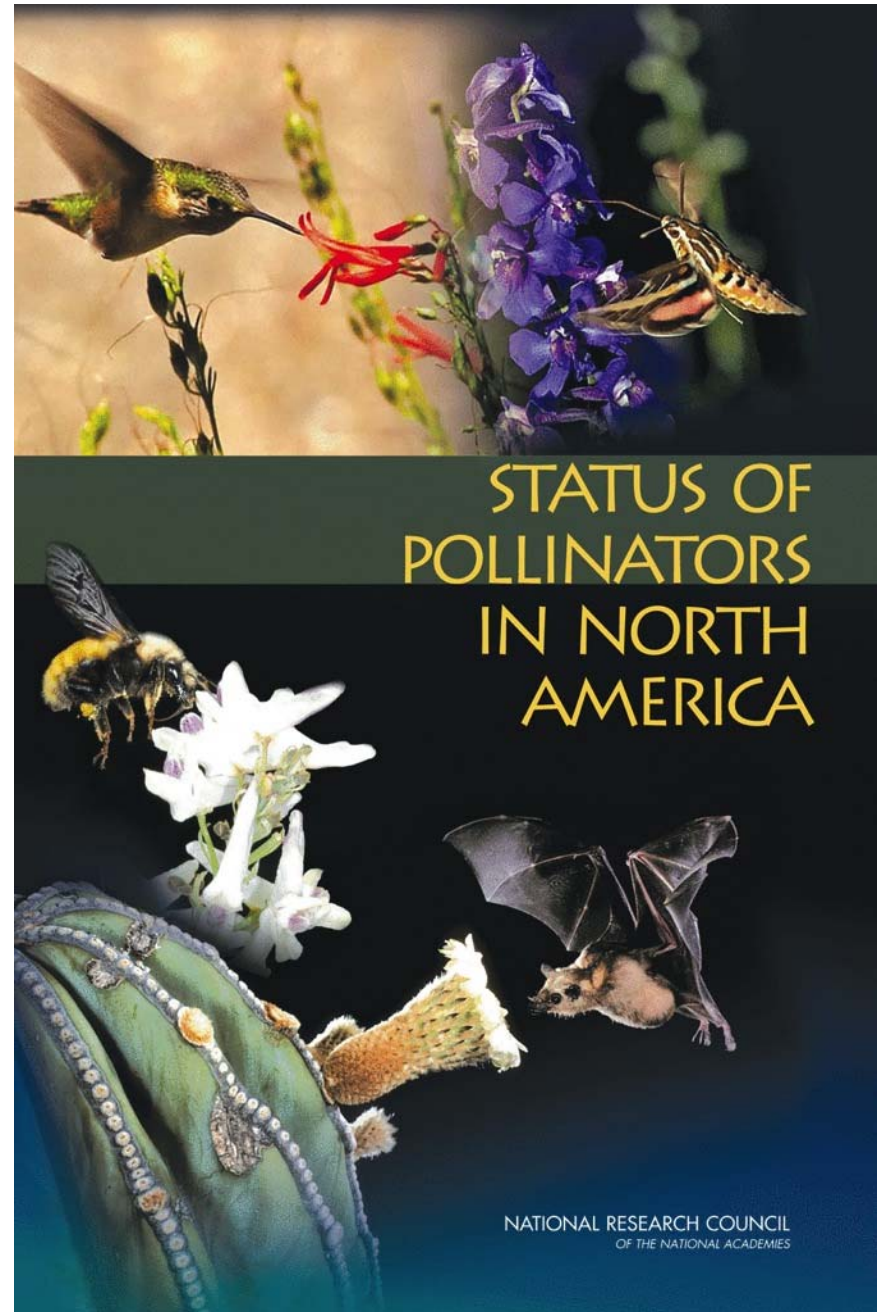


Gift Ideas

| Year | Traditional | Modern | Alternate |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Paper | Plastic | Clocks |
| 2 | Cotton | Cotton and Calico | China |
| 3 | Leather | Leather | Crystal and Glass |
| 4 | Fruit and Flowers | Linen, Silk, Nylon | Appliances |

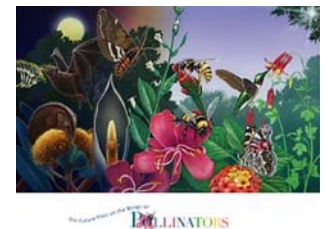


October 2006—fourth anniversary of the release of the NAS report “Status of Pollinators in North America”



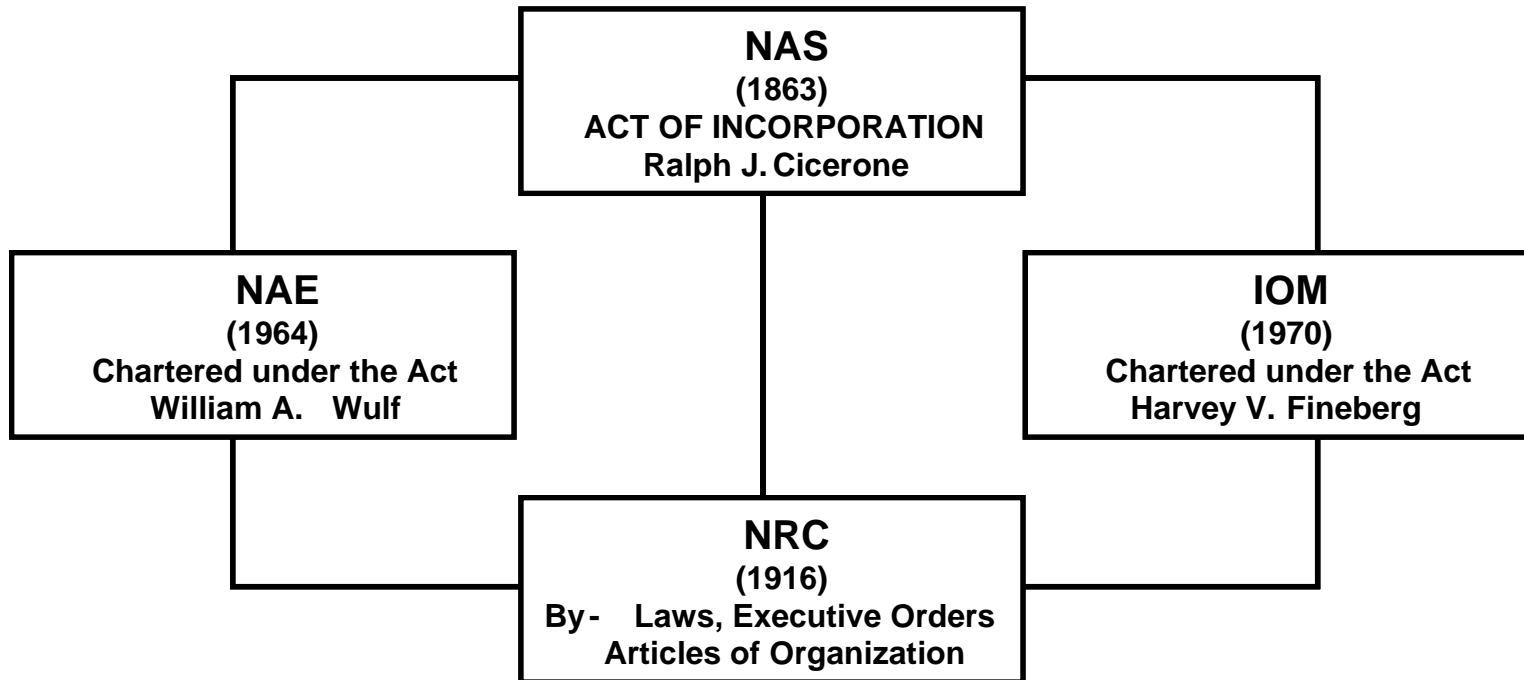
Pollinator policy efforts

- **September 1996 Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice of Convention on Biodiversity, Montreal, to establish an “international pollinator conservation initiative”**
- **November 1996, Third Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, Buenos Aires Decision III.11, pollinators are “priority group”**
- **October 1998, International Workshop on Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators in Agriculture, Sao Paolo--Declaration**
- **January 1999 Systematics Society of Southern Africa, African Pollinator Initiative**
- **1999, NAPPC, Coevolution Institute**
- **1999, USDA and USGS joint meeting, Logan Utah**
- **May 2000, Kenya, Fifth meeting of COP, International Initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators--FAO invited, International Pollination Initiative**
- **April 2002, IPI approved at COP6, The Netherlands**
- **2002, NAPPC approached National Research Council with a request for funding**
- **2004, Study approved, with USDA/USGS funding**





THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



The Current Projects System

“Project Scope:

An ad hoc committee under the purview of the **Boards on Life Sciences and Agriculture and Natural Resources will conduct a study to document the status of pollinating animals in North America. Questions to be addressed include to what degree pollinators are experiencing serious decline; where decline can be established by available data, what its causes are; and what the potential consequences of this decline are in both agricultural and natural ecosystems. The study will make recommendations on what research and monitoring are needed to provide improved information, and on any conservation or restoration steps that can be taken to slow or reverse decline. The study will compile and analyze the published literature, determine the current state of knowledge on pollinator decline, identify knowledge gaps, and establish priorities for addressing these gaps.”**

Sponsors: **U.S. Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service; U.S. Geological Survey**

The approximate start date for the project is: April 22, 2005.

A Final Report will be issued at the end of study in approximately 18 months.

Project Duration: 18 months”

Things to remember about NRC studies

- **Although committee composition is a matter of public record, all deliberations are confidential until the consensus document has been approved**
- **All committee members work pro bono**
- **Reports are extensively reviewed externally and the review process is overseen by the NRC Report Review Committee to insure fairness and expunge bias**
- **Report recommendations don't necessarily reflect sponsor interests**

**NRC = “gold standard”
of scientific assessment**

National Research Council: Ph.D. programs at UC at the top of their class

University of California doctoral programs rank among the best in the nation in a National Research Council report that universities consider the gold-standard assessment of Ph.D. studies. In its first comprehensive evaluation of university doctoral programs since 1995, the NRC reviewed 322 UC programs in science, math, engineering, social sciences and humanities.

TESTIMONY OF RICK PILTZ
DIRECTOR, CLIMATE SCIENCE WATCH
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND
TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES SENATE

HEARING ON
CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

FEBRUARY 7 2007

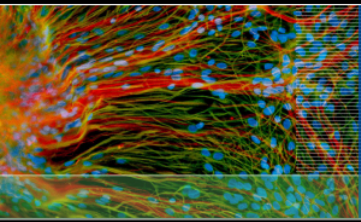
Although OSTP Director John Marburger has referred to the National Academy of Sciences as the “gold standard” of scientific advice to the government, and despite the criticism of the plan for failing to provide any rationale for the disappearance of the National Assessment, Dr. Marburger, then-CCSP Director James R. Mahoney, and other Administration officials and CCSP leaders offered no response to this criticism of how they treated the National Assessment. No changes were made to the Strategic Plan in response to the NRC’s criticism. It appeared to me that something akin to a conspiracy of silence was being enforced within the federal government, which had nothing to do with the scientific merits of the National Assessment.

Scientific Consensus on Global Warming and Need for Action

The scientific consensus on global warming is now well-established: the earth's atmosphere is warming and emissions of greenhouse gas pollutants are contributing to that warming. The globe will continue to warm as the concentrations of these pollutants continue to accumulate in the atmosphere. This consensus is reflected in the official statements of virtually all professional and scientific organizations focusing on the earth and its environment. Most notable are the statements of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

The U.S. National Academy of Sciences was formed by an Act of Congress and signed into being by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1863. As mandated in its Act of Incorporation, the Academy serves to “investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art” whenever called upon to do so by any department of the government. The Academy is governed by its approximately 2,000 members, of whom more than 200 have won Nobel Prizes. Members are elected in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research; election to the Academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded a scientist or engineer.

The Academy's service to government has become so essential that Congress and the White House have issued legislation and executive orders over the years that reaffirm its unique role. In 2005, a White House spokesperson stated: “The National Academy of Sciences is the gold standard of objective scientific assessment.”



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Board on Life Sciences

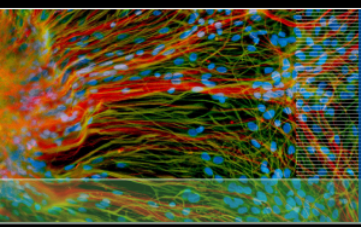
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THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

Status of Pollinators in North America

Report Briefing--October 2006



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THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
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Committee Membership

May Berenbaum, Chair

Peter Bernhardt

Stephen Buchmann

Nicholas Calderone

Paul Goldstein

David Inouye

Peter Kevan

Claire Kremen

Rodrigo Medellín

Taylor Ricketts

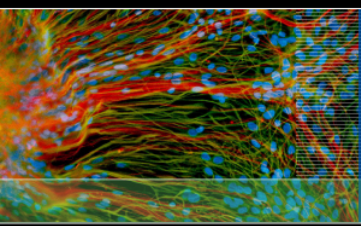
Gene Robinson

Allison Snow

Scott Swinton

Leonard Thien

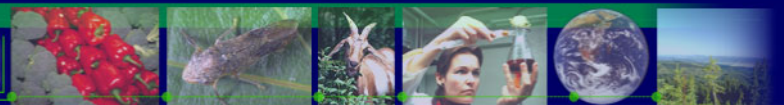
Christian Thompson



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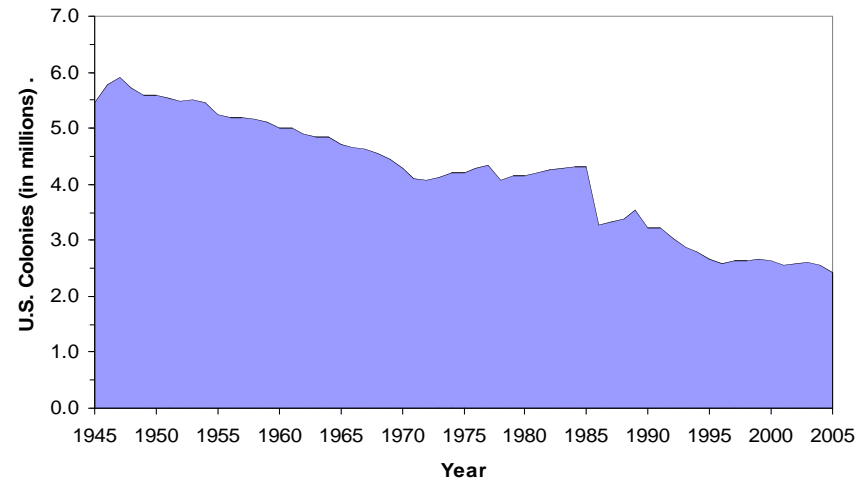
Study Scope

- To what degree, if any, are pollinators experiencing serious decline?
- Where decline can be established by available data, what are its causes?
- What are the potential consequences of decline in agricultural and natural ecosystems?
- What research and monitoring are needed to improve information?
- What conservation or restoration steps can be taken to prevent, slow, or reverse decline?

Managed Pollinators

Status

- Long-term population trends for honey bee in the United States are demonstrably downward.
- Similar data are not available for other managed pollinators.



U.S. honey bee colonies, 1945-2005.
Data compiled from USDA-NASS

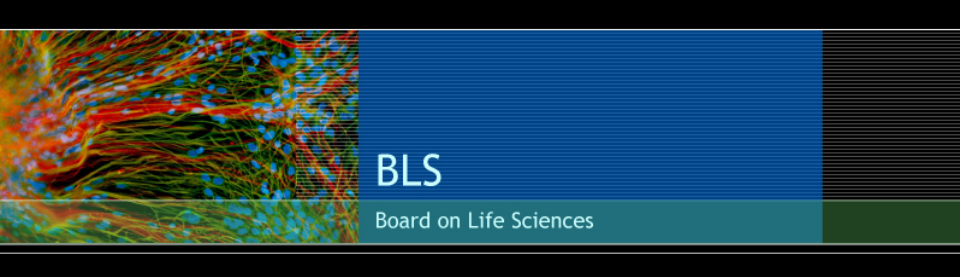


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Managed Pollinators

Causes of Decline

- Introduced parasites and pathogens clearly have harmed some managed pollinators, most notably honey bees.
- Though honey bees are the most important managed pollinators, the development of management protocols for wild species and for agricultural landscapes to sustain wild pollinator populations can create alternatives to honey bees as pollinator demands rise

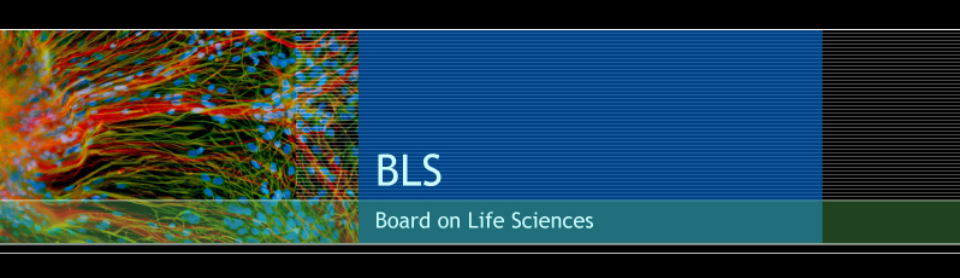


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Wild Pollinators

Status

- There is evidence of decline in the abundance of some pollinators: bumble bees and some butterflies, bats, and hummingbirds.
- The strength of this evidence varies from one animal group to another. For most pollinator species the paucity of long-term population data and the incomplete knowledge of even basic taxonomy and ecology make definitive assessment of status difficult.



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Wild Pollinators

Causes of Decline

- The causes of decline vary among wild pollinators by species but are generally difficult to assign definitively. Some known and potential causes are:
 - Pathogens that have spilled over from commercially produced bumble bees for greenhouse pollination.
 - Habitat degradation and loss.



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Wild Pollinators

Conservation and Restoration

- Effective conservation and restoration of pollinator populations requires comprehensive knowledge of their biology, which is currently insufficient to inform the design process for sustainable management and maintenance programs.

Recommendation: Improved information gathering for the beekeeping industry is critical

Recommendation: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) should ensure its regulations prohibit introduction of new pests and parasites along with imported bees.

Recommendation: Through research at the Agricultural Research Service and competitive grants programs, USDA should continue and expand efforts to encourage innovative approaches to protecting honey bee health and improve genetic stocks of honey bees.

Recommendation: The USDA Agricultural Research Service should create research entomology positions to work on developing non-*Apis* pollinators for major crops... and conduct research on landscape and farm management as related to pollinator populations and communities.

Recommendation: Private-sector funding mechanisms for honey bee technology transfer from federal, state and university research facilities should be created and enhanced to meet pollination needs. Industry checkoff programs...could add honey bee pollination services to the scope of existing programs.

Recommendation: To address the taxonomic impediment to assessing pollinator status, USDA-ARS should expand basic research on the systematics of pollinators and on the development of rapid identification tools

Recommendation: USDA should establish discovery surveys for crop pollinators throughout the range of crops in North America.

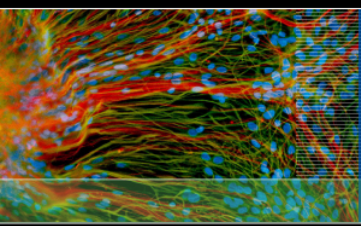
Recommendation: To prevent pathogen spillover to wild populations, APHIS should require that commercially produced bumble bees shipped be certified disease-free.

Recommendation: The federal government should establish a network of long-term pollinator-monitoring projects that use standardized protocols and joint data-gathering interpretation in collaboration with Canada and Mexico

Recommendation: Because of the importance of pollination as an ecosystem service in both agriculture and natural ecosystems, the National Science Foundation and USDA should recognize pollination as a cross-cutting theme in their competitive grant programs

Recommendation: Economic incentives should be expanded for pollinator conservation. State-level Natural Resources Conservation Service offices should provide lists of pollinator-friendly practices to farmers participating in USDA cost share programs and land retirement programs. Conservation Security Program should explicitly incorporate pollinator habitat in the environmental-benefits index used to evaluate land parcel proposals.

Recommendation: As part of their outreach effort, federal granting agencies should make an effort to enhance pollinator awareness through citizen-scientist monitoring programs, teacher education, and K-12 and general public education efforts that center on pollination



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Summary

Recommendations:

More research (honey bee translational; management of other spp.; taxonomy; cross-cutting basic)

Monitoring: Improved information for beekeeping industry

Regulation: APHIS prohibition on imports that might introduce new pathogens or parasites; certification for bumble bee shipments

Discovery surveys--agricultural and natural landscapes endangered species pollinators, long-term monitoring

Conservation incentives (agricultural and natural landscapes)

Outreach

**Sales of printed books (both final and prepub versions):
994**

**Sales of PDF files (final and prepub versions and chapters):
98**

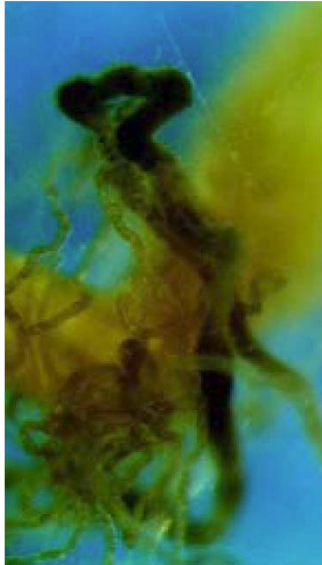
**Free PDF downloads from developing countries, members,
staff, and Congress: 515**

**Free downloads of the Executive Summary from all
audiences: 1818**

**Number of pages "turned" or "read" online: 243,663; or
193 each day since the report was issued**



(Source:Barbara Kline Pope, 10/6/10)



**“Fall-Dwindle Disease”:
Investigations into the causes
of sudden and alarming colony
losses experienced by
beekeepers in the fall of 2006.**

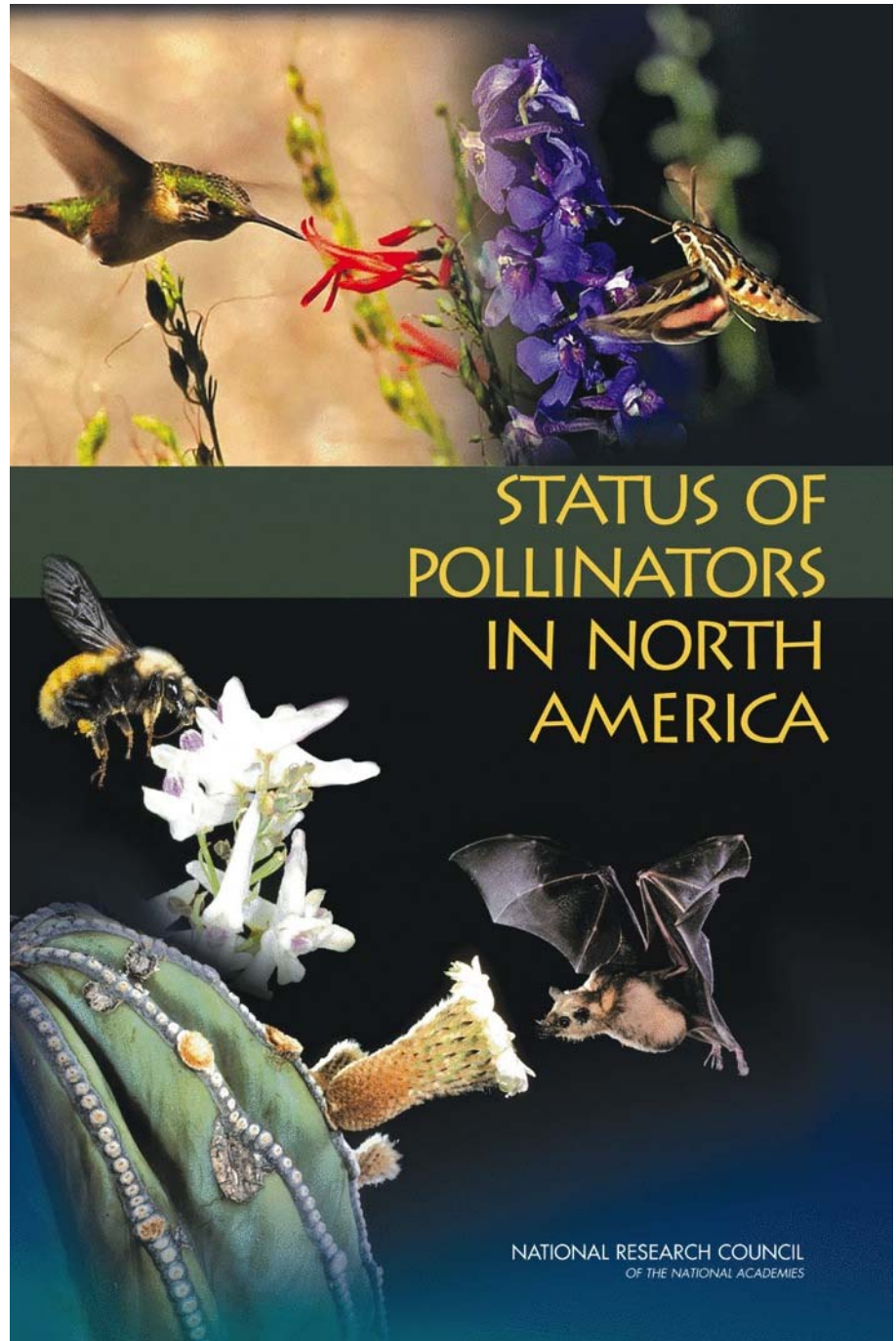
**Preliminary Report:
First Revision**

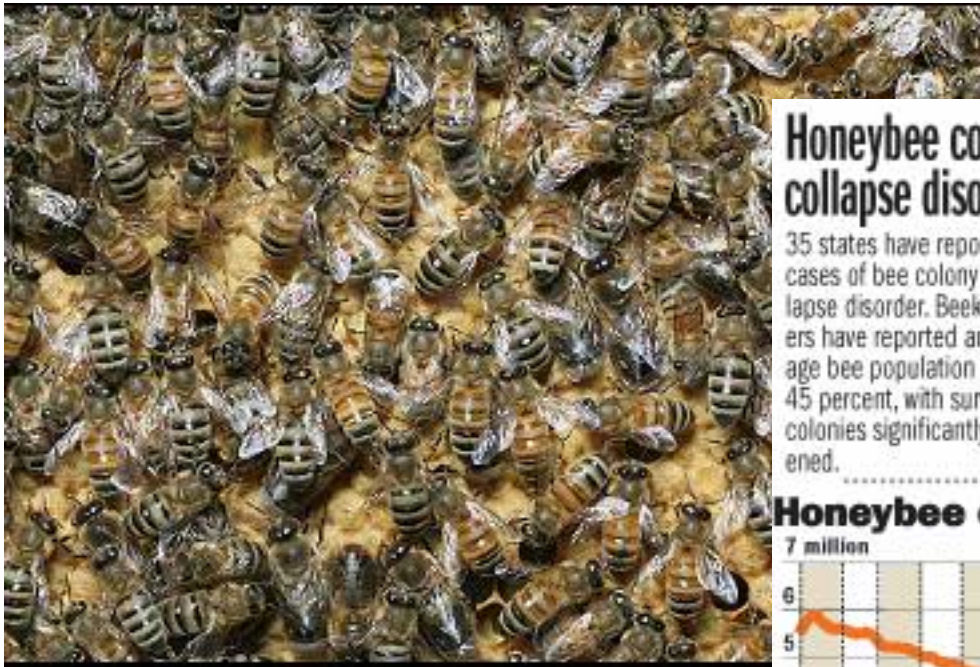
Dennis vanEngelsdorp¹²,
Diana Cox Foster²,
Maryann Frazier²,
Nancy Ostiguy²,
Jerry Hayes³

December 15, 2006
Revised January 5th, 2006

During the months of October, November, and December 2006, an alarming number of honey bee colonies began to die along the East Coast of the United States. West Coast beekeepers are also beginning to report unprecedented losses. This phenomenon, without a recognizable underlying cause, has been tentatively been termed “Fall Dwindle Disease”, and threatens the pollination industry and production of commercial honey in the United States. This has become a highly significant yet poorly understood problem for beekeepers. States, like Pennsylvania, can ill afford these heavy losses; the number of managed colonies is less than one half of what it was 25 years ago. Many beekeepers are openly wondering if the industry can survive. There are serious concerns that losses are so great that there will not be enough bees to rebuild colony numbers in order service pollination needs and to maintain economic viability in these beekeeping operations.

**October 2006—fourth
anniversary of the earliest
reports of colony collapse
disorder**





Honeybee colony collapse disorder

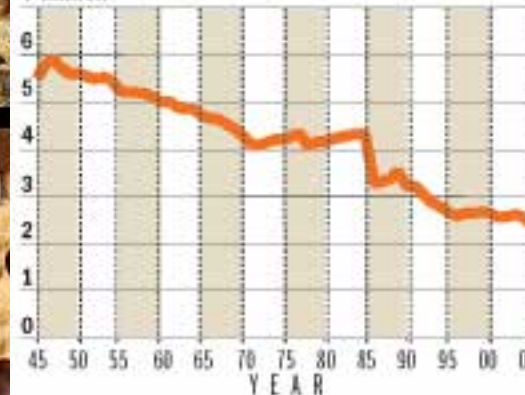
35 states have reported cases of bee colony collapse disorder. Beekeepers have reported an average bee population loss of 45 percent, with surviving colonies significantly weakened.

SOURCE: Bee Nert Technology



Honeybee colonies 1945-2005

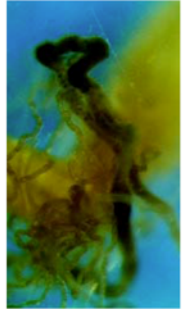
7 million



The number of managed honeybee colonies in the U.S. has declined from 5.9 million in 1947 to 2.4 million in 2005. The loss of those honeybees can be attributed to many factors, including bee pests, parasites, pathogens and disease.

SOURCE: USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service; Congressional Research Service





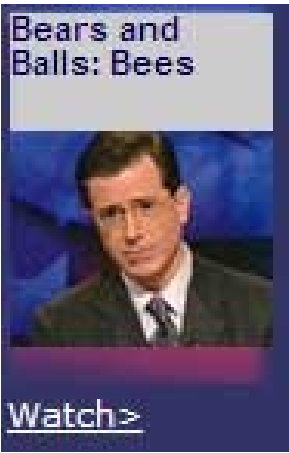
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Panicked experts warn ...

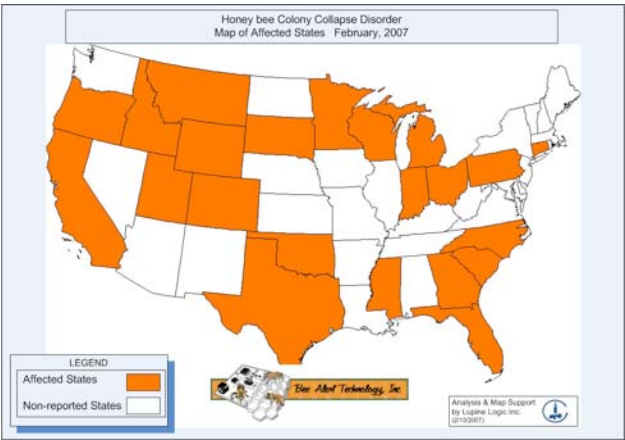
CANNIBAL BEES SET TO DESTROY AMERICA!

KILLER BEES: A HISTORY

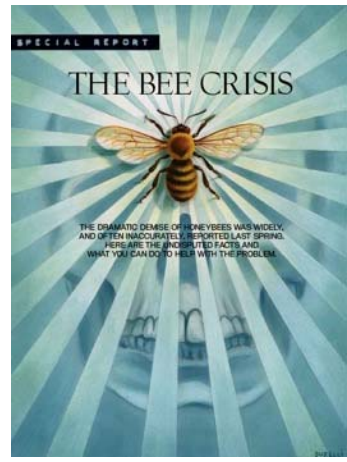
AMERICA'S honeybees - the backbone of our agricultural industry - are mysteriously dying out and scientists say the culprit could be cannibal killer bees. Since last summer, beekeepers have been frantically trying to save why thousands of bees are being mysteriously disappearing. One fact: there is a deadly combination in the air, and it's not just weather. Every year, some 100 million honey bees are lost in the United States. The problem could spell disaster for the world's food supply and new predators. Commercial beekeepers estimate a loss of 20% of their colonies in 2006. Without bees, farmers from Michigan to Texas to California - where almond orchards worth \$2 billion to \$3 billion are in jeopardy - face total crop failure. The fall of 2006 has seen a 10% drop in honey production in California. Scientists dubbed the phenomenon Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) for they've been unable to find any single cause. CCD is a mysterious ailment that has been observed in colonies of killer bees and other honey bees. The loss of bees is a global phenomenon, with reports from as far as Australia. Killer bees are the hybrid offspring of aggressive African bees and European honey bees. In 2006, they were brought to North America from Italy to boost honey production.

WINTER BEES - Active pairing within 50 feet of a hive and a lack of clustering in cold weather are signs of winter bees. Winter bees will follow their instincts for hibernation, but they are not hibernating. In the fall, the bees were found to be in the process of hibernation, but they were not hibernating. When the winter season begins, the bees are unable to hibernate. The bees are dying because they are not hibernating. The bees are dying because they are not hibernating. The bees are dying because they are not hibernating.

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GE and bee Colony Collapse Disorder -- science needed! - Sierra Club http://www.sierraclub.org/biotech/whatsnew/whatsnew_2007-03-21



Richard Adee, left and Jim Doan testify before the House Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture.



SIERRA CLUB
Explore, enjoy and protect the planet

environmental update
Find out about issues that interest and concern you

my backyard
Find out about issues that interest and concern you

Select an Issue
Select a Place

my chapter

search go

take action
get outdoors
join or give
inside sierra club
online store
press room
sierra magazine
politics & issues
contact us

genetic engineering
GE and bee Colony Collapse Disorder -- science needed!

Dear Senator Thomas Harkin,

We share similar concerns. The viability of a robust food supply is paramount to the American people.

One out of every three bites of food that we consume is due to the work of honeybees, serving as crucial pollinators in agriculture and farming communities. Yet agriculture and food production may be severely impacted by Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), a trend documented in honey bee colonies and prominently featured in a New York Times story (1). Beekeepers are reporting estimates as high as 80% loss of their honey bee colonies. Such a huge loss of the services of bees is extremely serious and beekeepers report it's a growing trend.

The cause of CCD is unknown. Although factors being considered include pesticides, mites, microbial disease and habitat decline, there's a possible link that's not been investigated. Highly respected scientists believe that exposure to genetically engineered crops and their plant-produced pesticides merit serious consideration as either the cause or a contributory factor to the development and spread of CCD (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10). In searching for the cause of massive honey bee losses nationwide, we must leave no stone unturned to find the answer.

References:
1. [Pollinators in Peril](#)
2. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
3. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
4. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
5. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
6. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
7. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
8. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
9. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)
10. [Beekeepers Report Massive Losses](#)

informationliberation
The news you're not supposed to know...

Breaking News
Article posted Apr 11 2007, 12:32 Category: Commentary Source: Prison Planet

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Ecological Apocalypse: Why Are All The Bees Dying?
GM, toxic chemicals, chemicals destroying eco-system, threatening very survival of humanity
Paul Joseph Watson

The alarming decline in bee populations across the United States and Europe represents a potential ecological apocalypse, an environmental catastrophe that could collapse the food chain and wipe out humanity. Who and what is behind this flagrant abuse of the eco-system?

Many people don't realize the vital role bees play in maintaining a balanced ecosystem. According to experts, if bees were to become extinct then humanity would perish after just four years.

"If the bee disappeared off the surface of the globe then man would only have four years of life left. No more bees, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man," said Albert Einstein.

The extensive losses caught the attention of legislators in key states (California, Florida) and the House Agriculture Committee Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture (which oversees apiculture) held a hearing on Colony Collapse Disorder on March 29, 2007; information on the NAS report was specifically requested. Policy issues discussed at the hearing included:

- increasing federal funding for research and monitoring
- providing assistance to beekeepers
- improving USDA conservation programs to sustain pollinators
- developing best management practices for beekeepers
- preventing misuse of agricultural chemicals
- renewing marketing loan assistance for honey production



Richard Adee, left and Jim Doan testify before the House Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture.



Hearing/Meeting: Part II, Challenges and Opportunities Facing American Agricultural Producers
Full Committee Full Committee

Date & Time Tuesday, April 24 2007

9:00 AM

Location SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building

Description A hearing on specialty crops, dairy, sugar, organic production and marketing, and honey. This hearing will be the second in the series on challenges and opportunities facing American agricultural producers.

Mr. Mark Brady
American Honey Producers Association

Statement of the American Honey Producers Association, Inc. for the Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition and Forestry United States Senate Washington, D.C.

April 24, 2007

Also on April 24, Mark Brady, of the American Honey Producers Association, was invited to testify at a hearing held by the House Agriculture Committee on challenges facing American agriculture

Panel 1

Ms. Kathie Arnold
National Organic Coalition
Mr. Lynn Clarkson
Organic Trade Association
Ms. Emily Jackson
Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project
Mr. Mark Brady
American Honey Producers Association

The report described pending legislation in the House, for bee and CCD research, and in the Senate, for modifying farm conservation programs...

include the University of California at Davis.⁴⁴ A bill introduced on March 27, 2007, by Congressman Hastings (H.R. 1709) would provide additional funding for bee and CCD-related research by increasing research at USDA. Specifically, the bill would authorize funding levels between \$3 million and \$7.25 million annually for apicultural research at USDA's ARS, and would also authorize funding for USDA research grants through its Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) at \$10 million annually (FY2008-FY2012).

Another bill (S. 1496) introduced on May 24, 2007, by Senator Baucus would modify three of the major farm conservation programs — the Conservation Reserve Program, the Conservation Security Program, and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program — amending current law to broaden the focus of these programs to include pollinator habitats and pollinator habitat improvement, in addition to other program goals. Reportedly, the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation has been working with USDA and with some states to better incorporate native pollinators into existing farm conservation programs in the farm bill and within state agencies.⁴⁵

The House Natural Resources Committee held a hearing June 26, 2007, on “The Birds and the Bees: How Pollinators Help Maintain Healthy Ecosystems”

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CALENDAR

Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2007 At 01:00:00 PM

The House Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans, led by Chairwoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D-GU), will hold an oversight hearing addressing "The Birds and the Bees: How Pollinators Help Maintain Healthy Ecosystems."

Subject:

House Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans
Oversight Hearing on "The Birds and the Bees: How Pollinators Help Maintain Healthy Ecosystems"

When:

Tuesday, June 26, 2007, at 1:00 p.m.

Where:

Room 1324 Longworth House Office Building

Witnesses:

Panel 1

The Honorable Alcee L. Hastings, Member of Congress
The Honorable Earl Blumenauer, Member of Congress

As it turned out, bees are a
bipartisan concern...

Panel 2

Ms. Mamie Parker , Assistant Director for Fisheries and Habitat Conservation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, Ph.D., President, The H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment
Dr. May R. Berenbaum, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Entomology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Mr. Daniel Weaver, President, American Beekeeping Association
Dr. Kevin J. Hackett, Ph.D., National Program Leader for Bees and Pollinators, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Opening Statement

Chairwoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo

The result--language in the House version of the Farm Bill for bee research...

House Ag, Chairman's Mark—CCD & Honey Bee research provisions

2007 Farm Bill Horticulture and Organic Title: Providing New Resources for Fruit and Vegetable Producers

- **Continues support for Beekeepers and prioritizes research on Colony Collapse Disorder**

2007 Farm Bill:

- Supports beekeepers by extending the honey marketing loan.
- Requires USDA to continue research to identify causes and solutions to address Colony Collapse Disorder in honey bees.

Program Basics:

- Honey prices are supported through marketing loans that provide interim financing and additional income support if market prices fall below 60 cents per pound.

Colony collapse disorder (CCD) is characterized by the sudden die-off of honey bee colonies. The cause of CCD has not been determined and is a cause of concern for beekeepers and farmers who rely on bees to pollinate their crops.

...And language in the Senate version of the Farm Bill for pollinator conservation...

Senate Ag 2007 Farm Bill Conservation Title
New Pollinator-Beneficial Provisions, July 31 Discussion Draft

- P. 19, under Subchapter B, Conservation Reserve, Sec. 2311, Conservation Reserve Program, (h) Acceptance of Contract Offers, “(ii) further the use of native species that are compatible with **local pollination activity**;” added to list of factors to be considered in accepting CRP contract offers. *Interpreting as meaning native plant species—e.g., native habitat to facilitate local pollination, incl ag production.* [same as July 9 draft, p. 23]
- P. 78, “**pollinator habitat**” included in purposes of Comprehensive Stewardship Incentives Program. [same as July 9 draft, p. 90]
- P. 115, “**habitat for native and managed pollinators**” included in list of practices the Secretary may accord great significance to in a special rule determining the amount and rate of incentive payments under Comprehensive Stewardship Incentives Program. [*enhancement* fr July 9 draft, p. 127, which was “pollinator habitat”]
- P. 131, “**increase habitat for native and managed pollinators**” included among fish and wildlife projects eligible for competitive Conservation Innovation Grants. [*enhancement* fr July 9 draft, p. 142, which was “increase pollinator habitat”]
- Pp. 167, “**native and managed pollinators**” included in the list of needs in the Secretary’s review and updating of Conservation Practice Standards related to technical assistance. [same as July 9 draft, pp. 174-5]
 - P. 167, addressing the needs of *specialty crop producers* included [many pollinator-dependent]. [same as July 9 draft, p. 175]

National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program

FY 2008 Request for Applications

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

51.2 Arthropod and Nematode Biology and Management (D): Protection of Managed Bees Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP)

National Program Leader – Dr. Mary Purcell-Miramontes (202-205-0440 or mpurcell@csrees.usda.gov)

Total Program Funds – approximately \$4 million

Proposed Program Funds –

- Proposed integrated project budget requests must not exceed \$1 million per year, not to exceed 4 years, providing a total award of \$4.0 million (including indirect costs).
- Requests exceeding the budgetary guidelines above will be returned without review.

Letter of Intent – November 26, 2007 (5:00 P.M., ET); see the **Other Key Information** section for format and submission instructions.

Application Deadline – February 14, 2008 (5:00 P.M., ET)

In FY 2008, the issue will focus on the decline of managed bee pollinators. Bee pollination is responsible for \$15 billion in added crop value, particularly for specialty crops, such as almonds and other nuts, berries, fruits, and vegetables. Bee populations throughout the U.S. are in serious decline due to pests, diseases, and environmental stresses, including pesticide exposure, inadequate nutritional resources, and extreme temperatures. In addition, a potentially new phenomenon, tentatively termed Colony Collapse Disorder, is threatening the honey bee industry and potentially may impact the Nation's food supply. It has become increasingly difficult for beekeepers to meet the pollination demand for several crops and the cost of bees used for pollination services has more than doubled. The recent completion of the honey bee genome and whole genome microarray may allow researchers to develop effective strategies to better protect managed bees and to improve the viability of the apiculture industry. A coordinated approach that links basic and applied research, in conjunction with extension and educational activities to better protect and manage bee pollinators is encouraged.

FY 2008 Priority for Integrated Projects – Applicants must address the following priority.

1. Improve the health of managed bee populations in agricultural systems. Submitted proposals should include at least two of the following activities:

USDA NRI received funds for a new program specifically focused on managed bee pollinators (solicitation date September 10, 2007 total program funding \$4 million)

USDA/NIFA 2008-2012 Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP):

Protection of Managed Bees \$4.1M
2007-08 Critical and Emerging Issues \$269K
Investigator led Grants on Pollinators ~ \$1.2 M

USDA/ARS NAS Report \$200K
Area-wide Project to Promote Bee Health \$5M
Temporary Funding from Administrator's Acct (\$476K)
Alternative Pollinators

USDA/APHIS National Bee Health Survey (\$150K)
Hawaii Varroa Response (\$469K)

USDA/NRCS Conservation Practice Standards

Beginning 2010 : minimum funding to AFRI for CCD and pollinator decline Research \$3M
Anticipated funding to increase in 2011 (\$7M)

Source: M. Purcell-Miramontes,7/24/10

APHIS Plant Health

Permit



Currently allowed from Australia, Canada, and

New Zealand without permit



Export certificate required

Certified that bees are from exporting region

Source bees inspected 10 days before export

Identify any pests, parasites, diseases detected

during the inspection

Certified free of Thai sacbroodvirus,

Tropilaelaps

clareae, Euvarroasinhai, Apisceranae, Apis capensis

APHIS Emergency and Domestic Programs (EDP) initiatives



Imadicloprid used for Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) control



Pesticide toxicity testing



Varroa in Hawaii



National Survey

Science Panel convened to address honey bee pesticide chronic toxicity laboratory and field testing.

Begin the process of developing standardized testing protocols for chronic and sub-lethal exposures.

USDA-APHIS, USDA-ARS and US EPA collaboration



Outlook

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE ALMOND BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

Australian Honey Bee Importation to be Halted

As you plan for the next pollination season, be aware that the USDA's Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will be halting the importation of all honey bees from Australia. This ban will take effect the date the Federal Register Notice appears, which should be in early October.

This decision was made after APHIS considered the potential risk that imported Australian honey bees may pose from introducing new pests and diseases to honey bees in the U.S. Based on the continuing spread of a non-native bee (*Apis cerana*) in Australia and the uncertainties about what new viral diseases it may be spreading among bee populations in Australia, APHIS believes honey bee imports from Australia pose an unacceptable risk of introducing new diseases in the United States.

If you have questions, please contact [Bob Curtis](mailto:rcurtis@almondboard.com) (mailto:rcurtis@almondboard.com) at (209) 343-3216 or [Gabriele Ludwig](mailto:gludwig@almondboard.com) (mailto:gludwig@almondboard.com) at (209) 765-0578.

ABC

October

1 International

12 Food Quality & Safety Committee

26 Production & Marketing Committee

27 Environmental & Safety Committee

November

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION: Assistant Professor - Apiculture/Pollination Ecology

LOCATION: Department of Entomology
School of Environmental and Biological Sciences
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

AVAILABILITY: July 1, 2008

Applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in the Rutgers University Department of Entomology are invited. The successful applicant will develop a nationally and internationally recognized program that delivers basic and applied research, teaching, and extension with emphasis on insect pollination of economically important plants. Management of current and future pest problems (Varroa mites, Colony Collapse Disorder, etc.), genetics of resistance to pests, ecology and evolution of pollination systems, ecosystem services, economic impacts of honeybees and wild bee pollinators, chemical ecology, and insect behavior are of particular interest. Rutgers is a major research university, and competition for funds from external sources such as the state of New Jersey, USDA-NRI, NSF, and EPA is expected.

The successful candidate will interact closely in a leadership capacity with the Mid-Atlantic Apiculture Research and Extension Consortium, New Jersey Beekeepers Association, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, interact with other grower groups as needed and be involved in technology transfer and communication with these groups. He or she will also interact with multidisciplinary groups in other departments and centers at Rutgers University with an interest in aspects of plant pollination and the management of pollinators that interfaces with ecology, natural resources, plant biology, environmental and bioterrorism issues.

Posted October 3, 2007

Postdoctoral Associate – Entomologist/Insect Ecologist – Research will identify how pollination services by native bees can be maximized in cucurbit crops given the current difficulty and expense of relying on pollination by managed European honey bees. Landscape features, nectar and pollen sources, agricultural practices and other factors will be identified for conserving or increasing populations of the most important native bee species. Ph.D. in entomology or related discipline required. Background in pollination ecology, bee identification, landscape ecology and cucurbit production are desired. Available January 1, 2008, but can be filled later. Appointment is for 1 yr, with potential for second year. Salary \$35,000/yr plus benefits. Cornell University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action educator and employer. Send cover letter, CV and contact information for three references to: Dr. Brian A. Nault, Dept. of Entomology, Cornell Univ., NYSAES, 630 W. North St., Geneva, NY 14456; phone: 315-787-2354 or email: ban6@cornell.edu.

Universities are responding with new hires in bee biology and pollination ecology

Harry H. Laidlaw Jr. Honey Bee
Research Facility
University of California Davis

Becoming aware of the possibility of funds becoming available to the campus, our fund raising administrators called together an interesting assemblage of individuals who all have an interest in an upcoming hire into the UC Davis Entomology Department of a "Pollination Biologist." Plant breeders, commercial bumble bee providers, commercial beekeepers, Almond Board representatives, and University members met to discuss the needs for pollination in the state. There appeared to be interest among the assemblage to consider contributing to an endowment fund that could generate annual support for pollination research.

Web of Science®

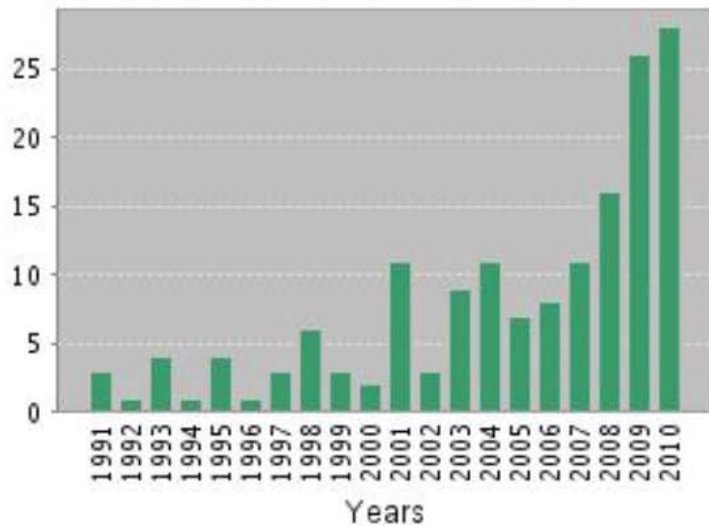
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Citation Report Topic=(pollinator decline)

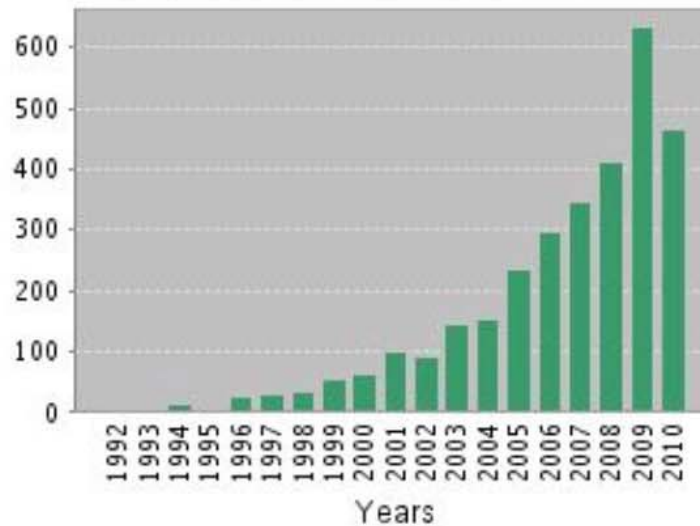
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h-index [?]: 31

Recommendation: Improved information gathering for the beekeeping industry is critical



Recommendation: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) should ensure its regulations prohibit introduction of new pests and parasites along with imported bees.



Recommendation: Through research at the Agricultural Research Service and competitive grants programs, USDA should continue and expand efforts to encourage innovative approaches to protecting honey bee health and improve genetic stocks of honey bees.



Recommendation: The USDA Agricultural Research Service should create research entomology positions to work on developing non-*Apis* pollinators for major crops... and conduct research on landscape and farm management as related to pollinator populations and communities.

Recommendation: Private-sector funding mechanisms for honey bee technology transfer from federal, state and university research facilities should be created and enhanced to meet pollination needs. Industry checkoff programs...could add honey bee pollination services to the scope of existing programs.

Recommendation: To address the taxonomic impediment to assessing pollinator status, USDA-ARS should expand basic research on the systematics of pollinators and on the development of rapid identification tools



Recommendation: USDA should establish discovery surveys for crop pollinators throughout the range of crops in North America.

Recommendation: To prevent pathogen spillover to wild populations, APHIS should require that commercially produced bumble bees shipped be certified disease-free.

Recommendation: The federal government should establish a network of long-term pollinator-monitoring projects that use standardized protocols and joint data-gathering interpretation in collaboration with Canada and Mexico

Recommendation: Because of the importance of pollination as an ecosystem service in both agriculture and natural ecosystems, the National Science Foundation and USDA should recognize pollination as a cross-cutting theme in their competitive grant programs



Recommendation: Economic incentives should be expanded for pollinator conservation. State-level Natural Resources Conservation Service offices should provide lists of pollinator-friendly practices to farmers participating in USDA cost share programs and land retirement programs. Conservation Security Program should explicitly incorporate pollinator habitat in the environmental-benefits index used to evaluate land parcel proposals.



Recommendation: As part of their outreach effort, federal granting agencies should make an effort to enhance pollinator awareness through citizen-scientist monitoring programs, teacher education, and K-12 and general public education efforts that center on pollination



So, Where are we exactly?



**The challenge is to
keep the bees in
the political
bonnets...**

A Sarcastic John McCain Tweets Top 10 Porkiest Projects

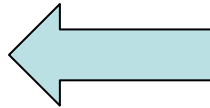
February 27, 2009 6:18 PM

"Tmr I am gonna tweet the TOP TEN PORKIEST PROJECTS in the Omnibus Spending bill the Congress is about to pass," Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., wrote [on his Twitter page yesterday](#).

And today he did.

They are:

"#10. \$1.7M "for a honey bee factory" in Weslaco, TX



"#9. \$475,000 to build a parking garage in Provo City, Utah

"#8. \$200,000 "tattoo removal violence outreach program to could help gang members or others shed visible signs of their past" REALLY?

"#7. \$300,000 for the Montana World Trade Center - enough said

"#6. \$1 million for mormon cricket control in Utah - is that the species of cricket or a game played by the brits?

"#5. \$650,000 for beaver management in North Carolina and Mississippi"

McCain had tweeted a question about how one manages a beaver, but he deleted it after the comment provoked a twizzard.

"#4. \$2.1 million for the Center for Grape Genetics in New York - quick peel me a grape.

"#3. \$332,000 for the design and construction of a school sidewalk in Franklin, Texas - not enough \$ for schools in the stimulus?

"#2. \$2 million 'for the promotion of astronomy' in Hawaii - because nothing says new jobs for average Americans like investing in astronomy"

And 30 minutes ago, Mr. McCain finally offered the big payoff:

"#1. \$1.7 million for pig odor research in Iowa"

Dana Milbank

It was hard to fault McCain on the merits as he described contents of the \$410 billion spending bill: \$1.7 million for pig odor research in Iowa; \$6.6 million for termite research in New Orleans; \$2.1 million for the "Center for Great Genetics" in New York; \$1.7 million for a honeybee factory in Weslaco, Tex.; \$333,000 for a school sidewalk in Franklin, Tex.; \$207,000 for a tattoo removal program in Los Angeles; \$143,000 for an online encyclopedia in Nevada; and \$951,500 for a "sustainable Las Vegas."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/03/02/AR2009030202465.html?hpid=opinionsbox1>



“House Passes New spending Bill, Another \$410 billion.
The House of Representatives passed a \$410 billion omnibus spending bill packed with pet projects requested by both Democrats and Republicans. This comes a week after President Obama signed a \$787 billion spending bill to “fix” the economy. Spending on domestic programs increased 8% for the current fiscal year, with critics pointing to myriad pork lines totalling \$8 billion for more than 8,500 projects. These include **such ridiculous items as \$1.7 million for a honey bee lab in Texas**, \$346,000 for research on apple fire blight in Michigan and New York, and \$1.5 million for work on grapes and grape products, including wine. Can this get any more ridiculous?”

CONGRESSIONAL POLLINATOR PROTECTION CAUCUS (CP2C)

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REPRESENTATIVE TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

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Welcome

Thank you for visiting the World Wide Web Site for the 15th Congressional District of Illinois. It is my hope that the information contained in these pages is helpful and informative to you. Should you have any questions that this site cannot answer, please contact me at your convenience as my offices are here to serve you.

Press Releases

[U.S. Rep. Johnson Angered by Delay in Ethics Trials](#)

10/08/10

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Rep. Timothy V. Johnson today said he was incensed that chairwoman of the House of Representatives' ethics committee decided to delay the start of ethics trials against two prominent Democrats until after the election.

✓ Survey

Health Care

E-mail Address:

Do you support a national, government-run healthcare option? *

- Yes
- No

Submit & Join

*By answering this survey, you

NBII and USGS Represented at Congressional Pollinator Protection Caucus Launch



Ms. Elizabeth Sellers, Manager, [NBII, Pollinators Project](#), and Steve Hilburger, Program Analyst, [USGS Wildlife Program](#), represented NBII biological informatics and [USGS](#) research science on pollinators at a Pollinator Briefing held on April 12 in Washington, DC, at the [Longworth House Office Building](#) in conjunction with the launch of a new Congressional Pollinator Protection Caucus, co-chaired by Representatives [Alcee L. Hastings](#) and [Timothy V. Johnson](#). Ms. Sellers and Mr. Hilburger are also active members of the Steering Committee of the [North American Pollinator Protection Campaign](#) (NAPPC), one of the supporters of this event.

(Photo: Brown belted bumblebee (*Bombus griseocollis*) on thistle. Franklin Park, Purcellville, Virginia. Photo Credit: © Elizabeth Sellers. All Rights Reserved 2010).

**Pollinators, Farms, Ecosystems
Today and Looking Toward 2012
National Pollinator Week
Briefing and Break**

Tentative Program

- Introduction to Congressional Pollinator Protection Caucus (CP2C)
Hon Alcee L. Hastings, CP2C Co-Chair
Hon Timothy V. Johnson, CP2C Co-Chair
- Pollinator Initiatives and National Pollinator Week
Laurie Davies Adams, Executive Director, Pollinator Partnership
- Farm Bill Pollinator Conservation
Dave White, Chief, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Farm Bill Pollinator Research
Dr. Jeff Pettis, Research Leader, USDA Agricultural Research Service
- Honeybees and Beekeepers—Needs and Initiatives
Barry Thompson, American Beekeeping Federation
- Pollinator Policy Perspectives
Tom Van Arsdall, Director of Public Affairs, Pollinator Partnership





Thursday, June 24, 2010, 3:30-5 PM

1302 Longworth House Office Building
Briefing and Update – 3:30 to 4:10
Exhibits, Information, Discussion and Treats – 4:10 to 5:00
Agency Representatives and Members of the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign (NAPPC) will be available to answer questions

RSVP to rsvp@pollinator.org

Featuring Pollinator Treats
Häagen-Dazs® Ice Cream
Burt's Bees® Lip Balm

For information about National Pollinator Week visit <http://www.pollinator.org>

20 New House Caucuses Register from December 2009 to March 2010

Posted on March 28 2010 by Congressional Aid

In the first eleven months of the 111th Congress, 276 Congressional Member Organizations — more familiarly known as “caucuses” — [registered with the Committee on House Administration](#) as the rules of the House require. A caucus focuses members of Congress on a subject, be it broad (the Water Caucus), narrow ([the Congressional Caucus to Pass H.R. Res. 1](#)) or even unrelated to lawmaking (the Congressional Pro-Sports Caucus for NFL fans). From December 2009 through March 2010, 20 more CMOs have followed formally registered, bringing the current count of caucuses in the House of Representatives to 296.

As part of a project to share information about the development of House caucuses over time, we have gathered the names of these 25 newly registered CMOs below, providing links to caucus websites and lists of members where they are available and noting when such information is not made available. Which caucuses publicly disclose their membership? Which caucuses cloak themselves in privacy?

The full list of caucus names, websites and membership for the House of Representatives in the 111th Congress [can be found here](#).

NEW CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION REGISTRATIONS, December 2009-March 2010:

Congressional Apparel Manufacturing and Fashion Business Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Brain Injury Task Force: [website](#); [list of members](#)

Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues: no primary website; [secondary website](#) maintained by Women's Policy Inc; [list of members](#)

Congressional Caucus on Coal: no website; no list of members

Congressional Caucus on Drug Policy: no website; no list of members

Congressional Caucus on Homelessness: no website; no list of members

Congressional Caucus on Strategic Communications and Public Diplomacy: no website; no list of members

Congressional Caucus to Pass HJ RES 1: no website; no list of members

Congressional Friends of Panama Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Hockey Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Humvee Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Invisible Wounds Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Levee Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Olympic and Paralympic Caucus: no website; no list of members

Congressional Pollinator Protection Caucus: no website; no list of members

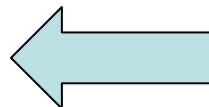
Constitutional Caucus: no website; no list of members

Global Internet Freedom Caucus: no website; [list of members](#)

House Trade Working Group: no website; no list of members

Interstate 69 Congressional Caucus: no website; no list of members

Reclaim American Jobs Caucus: [website](#); no list of members



News

Results 1 - 10 of about 128 for colony collapse disorder

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Past day
Past week
Past month
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FOXNews

[Research closes in on hive disorder](#)

Daily Inter Lake - Oct 16, 2010

The research, published this week on an online scientific journal, reveals dual pathogens that could be the cause of Colony Collapse Disorder. ... [Curious controversial case of colony collapse disorder afflicting bees in U.S.](#) Examiner.com
[The Medicine Hunter: Honeybees & Our Health](#) FOXNews
[all 8 news articles »](#)



Telegraph.co.uk

[Study finds causes of Colony Collapse Disorder in bees](#)

Telegraph.co.uk - Ian Douglas - Oct 8, 2010

Ian Douglas reports By Ian Douglas Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), that sees seemingly healthy honeybee colonies that go into sudden, steep decline, ... [Study Links Honeybee Deaths To Fungus, Insect Virus](#) NPR
[The Cause of Colony Collapse Disorder, As a Crime Drama](#) Daily Green
[Cause of Colony Collapse Disorder May Have Been Cracked](#) Geekosystem
[AccuWeather.com \(blog\) - NewsHour](#)
[all 338 news articles »](#)



The Business Insider

[\\$15 Billion Bee Murder Mystery Deepens](#)

The Business Insider - Oct 12, 2010

Scientists soon gave a name to the mysterious phenomenon: colony collapse disorder (CCD) From 2006 to 2009, over one-third of beekeepers reported colonies ... [Virus and Fungus Killing Honeybees](#) Cornell University The Cornell Daily Sun
[Honeybee Colony Collapse Mystery Solved, Saving Bees To Follow?](#) Concepts News
[What Killed the Honeybees, Fungus or Pesticides?](#) AllGov
[Natural News.com - WellBeho](#)
[all 11 news articles »](#)

[Colony Collapse Disorder Cause of Honeybee Decline - Is Disaster Lurking?](#)

Galther.com - Kate James - Oct 10, 2010

Colony Collapse Disorder is the reason why honeybee colonies in the US have died out over the past 4 years. Since 2006, there has been a rapid decline in ...

[Beekeeping generates buzz in midstate neighborhoods](#)

PennLive.com (blog) - 3 hours ago

The recent spike in interest in beekeeping could partly be blamed for the media coverage in the last couple of years of Colony Collapse Disorder — a group ...

[Could Colony Collapse Disorder be ebbing?](#)

Central Valley Business Times - Sep 27, 2010

Colony collapse disorder, a mysterious phenomenon characterized by adult bees abandoning their hives, surfaced in the winter of 2006-2007. ...



Scholastic.com

[Honeybee Mystery Solved?](#)

Scholastic.com - Oct 15, 2010

Sick bees from a colony simply fly away and die far from their hive. Colony Collapse Disorder, as this phenomenon is called, has cropped up before. ...

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[www.SAVETHEBEES](#)

**Every
anniversary
should be
golden!**





Photo: J. Dahlstedt