In 2000, less than 5% of soybean acres and less than 30% of corn acres were treated with a pesticide.

By today, 80% of soybean and 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%.

Herbicides also kill plants that pollinators use for forage.

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.

The varroa mite, which was introduced from Russia, has been devastating American honey bee hives since the 1980s.

What's the impact? It takes about 1,875 flower visits to raise one mason bee.

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

The 1-2-3 Punch

Knocking Out Our Pollinators

Indiscriminate use of pesticides

Using best management practices for pesticide application can help protect pollinators.

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We need your help protecting pollinators! Learn more and take an action pledge at Indiana.ClearChoicesCleanWater.org