



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension



Syrphid fly on Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*) Photo by Dawn Dailey O'Brien

USE PESTICIDES RESPONSIBLY

Your garden is a refuge for pollinators and other beneficial insects. But sometimes you may need to use a pesticide. How do you control pests without endangering the pollinators you are attracting?

Don't spray plants in bloom

Pesticides may be toxic to bees and other pollinators.

Know your pest

You can carefully time pest control so that you get the "bad guys" when they are most vulnerable.

Leave an escape route

If you are careful to spray only those plants that need it, pollinators can retreat to other plants.

Pick your poison

When you need to use a pesticide, go for the least toxic option that will get the job done right. Choose a low-residual pesticide so that beneficial bugs can move back in quickly.



Sweatbee on daisy fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*)

Photo: NYS IPM Program

The NYS Integrated Pest Management program offers a list of pests and how and when to control them at nysipm.cornell.edu/whats-bugging-you



Scan here to view the webpage listed above.

Pesticides are not just insecticides!

A pesticide is something that kills a "pest" and any type may be toxic to bees and other pollinators. This includes fungicides, herbicides and miticides.



Photo: Dawn Dailey O'Brien

Syrphid fly on a rose (*Rosa* spp.)

WHAT'S THE BUZZ ABOUT?

Here's the latest pest management "hot topic"

Need pollinator-friendly advice? Call your local Cornell Cooperative Extension for help.

This sign was made possible by a grant from the New York State IPM program.

