

Pesticides

- Bees do not have natural protection against pesticides
- Neonicotinoids are some of the most dangerous pesticides for bees
- Neonicotinoids were designed to infiltrate the whole plant, including the nectar and pollen that bees use.
- Pesticides may say pollinator friendly but when mixed with another pesticide can become toxic
- Pesticides are long lasting and can stay on plants and in hives for months
- Pesticides can enhance virus impacts, decrease longevity, lower fertility, and ultimately kill entire hives of bees.

Pathogens

- Colony Collapse Disorder plagued bees heavily between 2004 and 2009. CCD bees were tested and found to have symptoms of every virus that could be tested for.
- Other pathogens such as Nosema Ceranae and Varroa Destructor Mites also harm bees.
- Nosema harms the gut of the bee leading to less immunity to other diseases
- Varroa Mites suck the blood of adult bees and feed on Larva

Land Cultivation

- Land Cultivation reduces the habitats of native bees
- Large stretches of land planted with the same crop takes away a varied diet
- Bees need a varied diet to thrive. Different plants possess different nutrients needed for bee survival.
- Native bees and commercial honey bees must compete over the limited variety.
- Flower gardens often do not possess native plants so native bees do not use them for food.

Climate Change

- Plants growing in warmer temperatures with less water experience shorter growing seasons
- Bees need longer growing seasons to have more time to forage for food for the winter
- When bees can't find enough food to eat for the winter they become stressed
- When bees are stressed it decreases longevity and makes them more susceptible to pathogens