



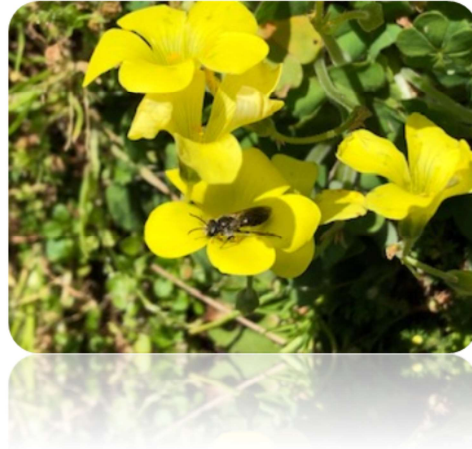
# Native Bees



Mark Page, Bee Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity & Food Safety, NSW Department of Primary Industries

# INSECTS

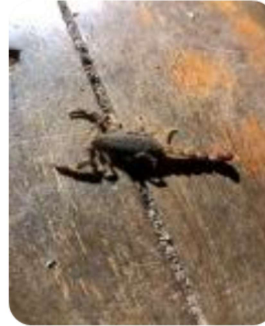
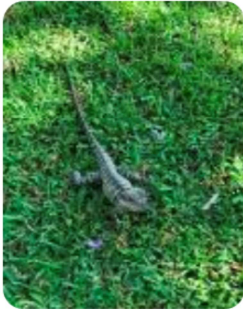
## Pollinators and indicators



- Bee health is critically important if we are to maintain our food supply and sustain our ecosystems. Bees pollinate a third of everything we eat and one sixth of flowering plants worldwide. Bee honey contains antibacterial and antiseptic properties with the bee wax used in many daily products.
- If you keep honeybees, you must be registered with NSW DPI.
- Maintaining a register of beekeepers means we can quickly contact beekeepers if there is a disease outbreak or emergency.
- Beekeepers who are registered will have access to a range of resources about responsible beekeeping and good biosecurity practices to protect this vital industry.

# INSECTS

- Food source for other critters





## Not the only pollinators

- Bees Native and introduced (European Honey bee)
- Birds especially honey eaters
- Bats and possums, gliders, phascogales
- Moths, Wasps, Flies, Ants, etc.

- The Australian Honey Bee Industry Code of Practice was developed by Industry and endorsed by state governments as a best practice management guide to minimise the impacts of pests and diseases on bees.
- NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) have been working with NSW Beekeeping Industry Associations to ensure fundamental biosecurity principles are managed by NSW beekeepers. As a result, parts of the Bee Biosecurity Code of Practice will become mandatory as a condition of registration, **effective 1 July 2020**.



# ENVIROMENT



- Habitats lost
- Older trees are more often a productive food source and also provide habitat for breeding and shelter for a very diverse range of species including mankind
- Younger trees not yet suitable to habitat or food source
- What you plant now can make a difference
- Practices you change now can make a difference
- Other impacts such as feral and domestic animals that can impact on our natural environment



- From 1 July 2020, it will be compulsory for beekeepers registered in NSW to ensure their management practices meet the minimum standards outlined in sections of the Bee Biosecurity Code of Practice.
- Most beekeepers will have been implementing these practices already as part of the Code, so the overall impact on beekeepers should be minimal.

# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Protect or provide the habitat





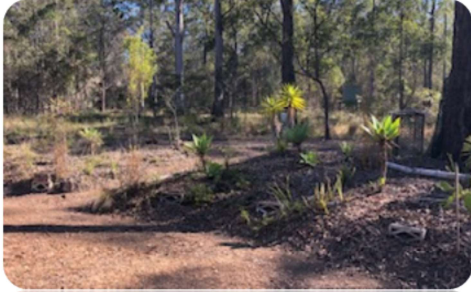
# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Protect or provide the habitat
- Encourage native bee species and other beneficial insects to your garden with plantings
- In turn this encourages birds and reptiles, bats, possums etc



# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Encourage native bee species and other beneficial insects to your garden





# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Encourage native bee species and other beneficial insects to your garden



# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Keep native bees

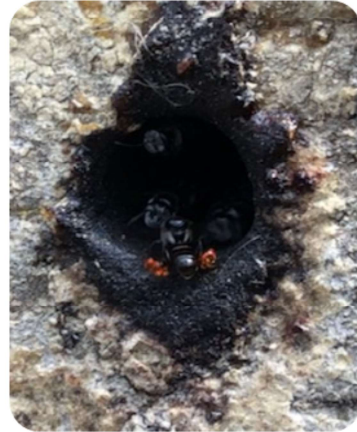


## Social Native bees - Sugar bag bees

- *Tetragonula Carbonaria*



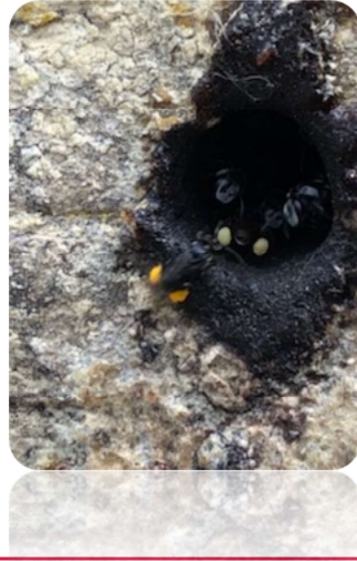
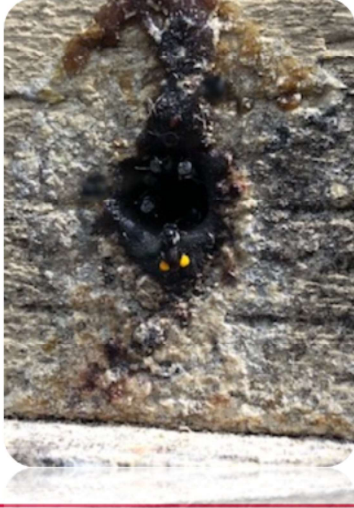
- Fascinating to watch



Stingless

# Pollinators

- Especially native species



# Become more environmentally aware

- Participate in data collection on affected species and mapping
- Assist with agriculture
- If you see something suspect take a photo
- Keep a sample as long as not endangered or puts you at risk
- Report to the Exotic pest hotline 1800 084 884 or
- Email [quarantine@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:quarantine@dpi.nsw.gov.au)

# What can I do and the link to native bees

- Pesticides, MOA and time of development of target pest
- Time of application, bees foraging
- Alternatives to pesticide
- Do not provide honey as a food source





# Questions

- See you later

