Bee Friendly Farming Certification Application

It takes approximately 40 minutes to fill out this form. Be sure to have electronic versions available of the photos and maps that you will need to complete the form before starting. This is a great way to show all the things you do for bees and the other pollinators!

About You

Your Name *

Chris
First Name

Turkovich
Last Name

Farm or Organization Name *

Turkovich Family Wines

Email *

chris@turkovichwines.com
example@example.com

Phone Number *

530
Area Code

-

795-3842
Phone Number

Note: Your phone number will be used as your sole identifier for future compliance updates. The information provided on this form, including phone number, will not be shared with anyone.

Primary Production *

Apples

Other Production

(Apples is not correct, but there was no selection for Prunes.)
Primary Production is: Prunes, Wine grapes, sunflower, tomatoes, seed crops.

Do you keep bees? *

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Total Farm Acreage *

160

Total Cropped Acreage *

150

Physical Address of Farm *

30471 Buckeye Rd.
Street Address

Street Address Line 2

Winters
City

Ca
State / Province

95694
Postal / Zip Code

Mailing Address of Farm *

PO Box 772
Street Address

Street Address Line 2

Winters
City

Ca
State / Province

95694
Postal / Zip Code

Existing Certifications

Recent audit information from other qualifying certifications your farm holds can be submitted in place of the rest of this form. Qualifying certifications are listed in the dropdown box above. If you hold a certification that is not listed above, please contact isaac@pollinator.org for assistance.

Bee Forage and Habitat

1. Does your farm have flowering plants and habitat areas for bees? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

2. Location of Bee Forage and Habitat *

- [x] Inside crop area
- [x] Outside crop area, but within 500 feet of crop area
- [ ] Outside crop area, and further than 500 feet from crop area

3. Type of Forage *

- [x] Bee-attracting flowering perennials
- [x] Berries
- [x] Ground covers/cover crops (eg. clovers, mustard, vetch)
- [ ] Restored native meadows
- [x] Pollinator friendly wildlife plantings
- [ ] Bee-attracting flowering fallow crops
- [x] Flowering hedgerows
- [ ] Flowering trees that provide nectar/pollen
- [ ] Insectary garden
- [ ] "Weedy" areas not managed (allowed to flower)
- [ ] Other

4. Forage Plants Provided *

Prunes, Sunflowers, red bud, coyote bush, flannel bush, lavender, buck brush, ceanothus, toyon, sage

Please list all known forage plants on your farm.

5. Seasons of Blooming Bee Forage *

- [x] Spring (March-May)
- [x] Summer (June-August)
- [x] Fall (September-November)
- [x] Winter (December-February)

5. Upload Pictures of your Bee Forage *

Browse Files

hedgero...ush.jpg	3.3MB
Floweri...ing.jpg	6.0MB
prunes.JPG	5.9MB
lav. & ...ter.jpg	7.3MB
sunflowers.jpg	2.3MB
Dirt Ro...som.JPG	3.2MB
hedgrow 2.jpg	2.8MB

6. Does your farm have a clean water source for bees? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

7. Water Source *

- [ ] River
- [ ] Pond
- [x] Irrigation
- [x] Rain water collection
- [x] Garden water features
- [ ] Other

8. Upload Pictures of your Water Sources *

Browse Files

Hedgero...ion.jpg 5.1MB

lav. & ...ter.jpg 7.3MB

HR irri...ion.jpg 4.9MB

9. Does your farm have nesting habitat for bees? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

10. Nesting Area *

- [x] Undisturbed, untilled ground (including bare soil, small cut banks and sand piles)
- [x] Dead trees/snags
- [x] Hedgerows
- [ ] Bufferstrips
- [ ] Native bee nesting boxes
- [ ] Other

11. Upload Pictures of your Nesting Habitat *

Browse Files

Bee Yard.jpg 3.7MB

deer grass.jpg 2.9MB

hed 3.jpg 2.8MB

12. Permanent Habitat Acreage *

155

13. Total Habitat Acreage *

155

Farm Map *

Browse Files

Upload a farm map file (PNG, PDF, shapefiles, KML/KMZ, etc.) that shows a clearly defined property line of the area being certified and draw and label each ecological infrastructure (temporary floral resources, permanent floral resources nesting habitat, water sources). Include acre counts for each delineated area.

Farm Map.jpg 0.6MB

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management

IPM is a decision and action process that incorporates pest monitoring and identification, decision making based on thresholds or models, the use of multi-faceted approaches that combine chemical, physical, biological, and cultural control methods, prevention of infestations, record keeping, and resistance management. This process relies on evaluations of previous methodologies and damages to make iterative improvements. IPM results in the increased protection of pollinators and is an essential tool for their conservation.

Monitoring/ Identification

Proper identification and monitoring of pests is vital in understanding the specific situation and potential mitigation with any possible pest infestations. Applicants must show how monitoring occurs, by whom, where the information for identification is coming from (extension guidelines, etc.), and if records are stored.

Do you use university, extension, or industry IPM guidelines for pest management decisions? (eg. http://ipm.ucanr.edu/) *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Other

Which pests do you primarily treat for? *

aphid, powdery mildew, mites

Do you monitor for pests? *

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- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

How do you monitor for pests? *

- [ ] Egg Traps
- [ ] Pheromone Traps
- [x] Sticky Cards
- [x] Sweep Netting
- [ ] Other

How often does monitoring occur? *

daily/weekly

Who conducts monitoring? *

- [x] Outside Contractor
- [x] Farm Staff
- [ ] University Extension Service
- [ ] State Agency
- [ ] Federal Agency

Are detailed records of monitoring collected and maintained? (traps collected, etc.) *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Decision Making

Management decisions need to be based on monitoring and assessing whether threshold levels have been met. Certified members must adhere to established threshold guidelines developed by extension agencies, commodity groups, or other leaders in their respective systems. This form asks you to clearly state which guidelines are being followed. Decisions can also be made using models. By using these types of models, growers can make science-based decisions in developing management plans and predicting potential damage. This is important because it ensures that growers are applying management strategies at the proper time and avoiding unnecessary applications, and thereby reducing pesticide exposure to pollinators.

Do you use economic thresholds to determine if intervention is needed? *

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- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Do you use degree-day, or other, modeling to assist in determining spray timings? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please describe how application decisions are made. *

Large swath of information is used to make decisions, based on crop and insect life cycle, observations and Temperature and wind conditions, as well as forested conditions.

Prevention

An important aspect of IPM is the principle of avoiding potential infestations. Small steps can be taken to mitigate outbreaks, many of which directly benefit pollinators. Growers are required to practice at least 2 preventative measures.

Please select all prevention techniques used (2 required) *

Describe any other ways you prevent pest outbreaks in lieu of pesticide applications.

Spot applications whenever appropriate to reduce applications on entire acreage.

Intervention

Growers are required to use a multi-faceted approach that combines physical, biological, chemical, and cultural control methods. IPM benefits from a combination of management approaches that can use different modes of action and strategies, taking advantage of physiological, ecological, and behavioral characteristics of the target pests. Non-pesticide approaches reduce potentially toxic exposure to pollinators. The means of applying chemicals are also important in mitigating exposure to pollinators. Growers are required to demonstrate which management strategies they are implementing.

Do you use chemical treatments? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What is the average temperature during spray? *

- ( ) Below 55 F
- (●) Between 55 and 65 F
- ( ) Above 65 F

What type of spray application equipment is most commonly used for your applications? *

- (●) Ground
- ( ) Aerial
- ( ) By Hand
- ( ) Other

When do the majority of sprays occur? *

- ( ) Morning
- ( ) Afternoon
- ( ) Evening
- (●) Night

Describe how you mitigate drift during sprays. *

Strict SOP are used for spray applications which focus on proper equipment, correct rates and use of adjuvant in spray mix. And strict application parameters around wind speeds and wine direction

What do you do to limit pollinator contact with chemicals? (check all applicable) *

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- [x] Read and comply with labels
- [x] Never apply in the presence of bloom that may attract pollinators
- [ ] No use of dust or wettable or soluble powder formulations
- [ ] Avoid tank mixing
- [ ] Use low toxicity, rapidly degradable chemicals
- [x] No spraying on windy days or near water sources
- [x] Never apply when unusually low temperatures or dew are forecast following treatment
- [x] Establish buffers between treated areas and hives or pollinator habitat
- [x] Inform neighboring growers and applicators of hive locations
- [x] Inform neighboring beekeepers of possible pesticide use in adjacent crops
- [ ] Other

How do you manage weeds? *

- [x] Mowing
- [x] Herbicide Application
- [ ] Prescribed Burning
- [ ] Other

Have you taken a pesticide certification class in the past 3 years?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Evaluation

Many of these principles can and may need to be adjusted as seasons change. Adapting farming practices to new methods, changes in the environment, or emerging pests are essential to developing impactful IPM programs. We are interested to learn more about the internal process and decision making for adapting to these situations and how pollinator health is incorporated in these decisions. Annual assessments of the effectiveness of current IPM practices should be conducted to make improvements to the program or incorporate new techniques or technologies.

Do you regularly evaluate the efficacy of your IPM program? *

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Describe any changes to your IPM program over the past three growing seasons *

Rotation and change of some chemicals. Changes to cover crop management

Resistance Management

Pest populations can develop resistance to specific pesticides through continued use of the same Mode of Action (MoA). Alternating MoAs, applying at appropriate rates and timings, calibrating equipment, and many other techniques can all help prevent resistance evolution. A passing BFF application will demonstrate the use of at least one resistance management technique recommended by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC).

Briefly describe how you manage for resistance (See http://www.irac-online.org/documents/moa-classification/) *

We continuously, rotate our cultural practices, rotate chemicals, and use different practices at different times such as mowing and grazing

Briefly describe any additional information about your pest management program that may benefit pollinators. *

I addition to pollinators, we are working to actively increase the native bird populations including raptors and owls.

Confirmation and Payment

How did you hear about BFF?

previous certified

I confirm that the information given on this form is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate. I understand that if I have given misleading information on this form, this will be sufficient grounds for terminating my certification. I consent to the automatically recurring, yearly payment of $45 to renew my certification, and acknowledge cancelling this payment will constitute grounds for terminating my certification. *

☑ I have read and agreed to the above declaration.

I consent to sharing my contact information with Pollinator Partnership via this form submission and understand that neither my contact information or my data will be shared. *

☑ I have read and agreed to the above declaration.

I consent to Pollinator Partnership using my photos submitted via this form with proper credit. (optional)

☑ I have read and agreed to the above declaration.

Invoice Code

If you have been given and invoice code, please enter it here.

*

◉ Bee Friendly Farming Certification (0 **USD** for each year)

This registration payment will also be automatically charged every year from the date that this form is submitted.

○ Certification and Recommended Advanced Acreage Donation (0 **USD** for each year)

An annual, tax deductible donation for larger acreage farms, including the $45 registration fee. This donation is optional, and will go toward supporting the Bee Friendly Farming program.

Enter coupon

Apply

Coupon is invalid.

This field is required.

Please verify that you are human *

Save and Continue Later Submit