Exhibit 1. NRCS Practices that can provide larger scale Honey Bee Pasture requirements [1]

Practice	**Code**	**Notes**
Conservation Cover (Ac.)	327	Can include diverse forbs (e.g. various legumes) to increase plant diversity and ensure flowers are in bloom for as long as possible, providing nectar and pollen for honey bees and native pollinators throughout the season.
Conservation Crop Rotation (Ac.)	328	Can include rotation plantings that provide abundant forage for honey bees and other pollinators-forbs (e.g. various legumes, buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), phacelia (*Phacelia* spp.*)*, etc.). Growers may want to consider crop rotations that include a juxtaposition of diverse crops with bloom timing that overlaps through the season to support honey bee and other populations. Growers might also consider eliminating, minimizing insecticides and/or using bee-friendly insecticides in cover crop rotations.
Cover Crop (Ac.)	340	Can include diverse legumes or other forbs that provide pollen and nectar for honey bees. Look for a diverse mix of plant species that overlap in bloom timing to support honey bees throughout the year. Some examples of cover crops that are utilized by honey bees include clover (*Trifolium* spp.), phacelia (*Phacelia* spp.), and buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.). Many "beneficial insect" cover crop blends include plant species that will also provide forage for honey bees.
Multi-Story Cropping (Ac.)	379	Woody plants may be chosen that supply pollen and nectar for pollinators. Look for mixes of plants that flower at different times throughout the growing season and can provide forage for honey bees and native pollinators over time.
Pasture and Hay Planting (Ac.)	512	Can include diverse legumes (e.g. alfalfa, clovers) or other forbs that, when in bloom, provide pollen and nectar for honey bees and native bees.
Prescribed Grazing (Ac.)	528	Can help maintain late successional habitat and its associated flowering plants. Can help provide for a stable base of pollinator plant species. Note: Properly managed grazing can sustain and improve all pollinator forage (pollen and nectar sources). Provide rest-rotation in pastures/fields during spring and summer when honey bees and native pollinators are most active.
Range Planting (Ac.)	550	Can include diverse legumes, other forbs, or shrubs that provide pollen and nectar for honey bees and native bees.

[1] Forage (diverse sources of pollen and nectar that support honey bees and other pollinators from early in the spring to late in the fall—*late summer/fall nutrition sources is especially important for honey bees to prepare for winter carryover hive populations*)