

Exhibit 2. NRCS Practices and Plants that can provide larger scale Honey Bee Pasture requirements, by Type of Bee Pasture <sup>1</sup>

BEE PASTURE TYPE	CONSERVATION PRACTICE CODE	PLANTS
<p><b>SINGLE YEAR PRODUCTIVE-</b> made of annual clovers, wildflowers, and ornamentals that collectively bloom for most of one forage season. They require reseeding every year, usually in late November</p>	<p>311-Alley Cropping                      327-Conservation Cover                      328-Conservation Crop Rotation                      340-Cover Crop                      393-Filter Strip                      512-Pasture and Hay Planting                      585-Stripcropping                      595-Pest Management</p>	
<p><b>MULTI-YEAR PRODUCTIVE-</b> perennial blooming flowers and some woody vines and bushes. Some of these plants bloom lightly all season, lightly for a brief time, or lavishly for a brief time. These pastures require more work and advance planning, but they give the grower optimum control of successional bloom.</p>	<p>311-Alley Cropping                      322-Channel Bank Vegetation                      332-Contour Buffer Strips                      338-Prescribed Burning                      342-Critical Planting Area                      381-Silviculture Establishment                      386-Field Border                      390-Riparian Herbaceous Cover                      393-Filter Strip                      412-Grassed Waterway                      422-Hedgerow Planting                      512-Pasture and Hay Planting                      528-Prescribed Grazing                      550-Range Planting                      595-Pest Management                      601-Vegetative Barriers                      635-Vegetated Treatment Area                      647-Early Successional Habitat Dev/Mgmt</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Types of Bee Pasture adapted from “Establishing a Bee Pasture, University of Georgia. 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*)

<p><b>PERMANENT PRODUCTIVE-</b> permanent trees, bushes, and a few woody perennials. Plantings can last over 30 years, making plant selection a critical task. In the long run, these woody plants and trees provide the most dependable source of pollens and nectars, but productivity varies year by year.</p>	<p>311-Alley Cropping  379-Multi-Story Cropping  380-Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation  391-Riparian Forest Buffer  395-Stream Habitat Improvement &amp; Mgmt  422-Hedgerow Planting  580-Streambank &amp; Shoreline Protection  603-Herbaceous Wind Barriers  612-Tree/Shrub Establishment  643-Restore &amp; Manage Rare or Declining Habitats  647-Early Successional Habitat Dev/Mgmt  650-Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation  657-Wetland Restoration  659-Wetland Enhancement  666-Forest Stand Improvement</p>	
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