Bee Campus USA - Lane Community College

Report on 2020

Pollinator Habitat Creation & Enhancement

During 2019 two pollinator habitats were enhanced and two new were created. New pollinator habitats created in a swale East of building 16 and in the Southwest parking lot area for approximately 500 square feet of newly created habitat. Two existing habitats were enhanced, an existing swale South of Building 30 and in the Learning Garden totalling approximately 300 square feet of enhanced habitat. During these events 150 Willamette Valley native plants were planted, some of the species planted were: Plectritis congesta Lomatium utriculatum Potentilla gracilis Plagiobothrys figuratus Festuca roemeri Sisyrinchium idahoense Dicentra formosa Thalictrum polycarpum Delphinium trolliifolium Allium amplectens Allium accuminatum Sidalcea campestris Sidalcea malviflora







Education & Outreach

LCC's Bee Campus USA Committee organized a Spring Planting Event on April 05, 2019. During the event approximately 150 pollinator friendly Willamette valley native plants were planted, creating two new pollinator habitats and enhancing two existing pollinator habitats. The event counted with the help of student volunteers and LCC staff. In June 09, 2019 the City of Eugene hosted an inaugural pollinator celebration event at Alton Baker park in Eugene, OR. During this event attendants received a tour showcasing beehives and a pollinator habitat restoration site and also toured a native plant nursery educating attendants about native flowering plants that support a variety of native pollinator species.



Left: The presenters August Jackson and Rhiana Thomas. Right: Moderator Susie Holmes, LCC Faculty and Bee Campus USA co-chair





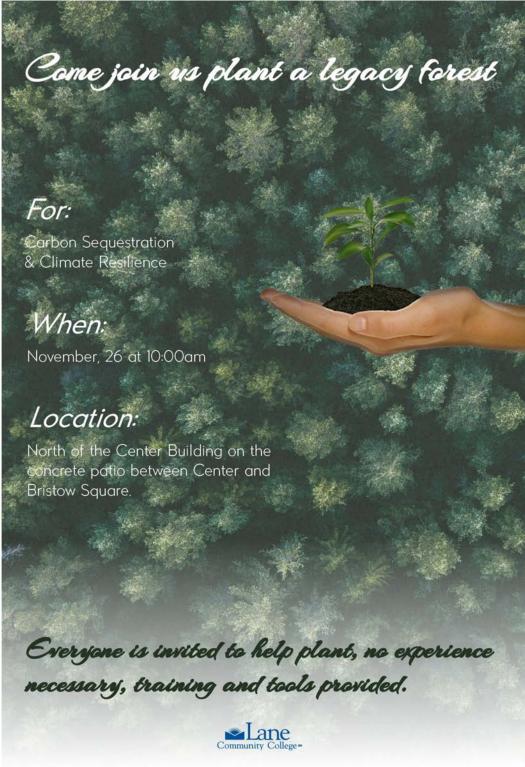


Courses & Continuing Education

LCC Science Division offered four for-credit courses last year that included pollinator-related information. The curriculum from these courses included the following: Students learned about plant reproduction and pollinators and pollinator syndromes. Learn to predict likely pollinators based on the syndrome and complete pollinator observations as an outdoor lab. Used to frame "from and function" and the relationships between species. Students conduct Online Pollination Projects where data is collected from Student Personal Project field sites. Students make contributions to the international database iNaturalist. Apply science processes by predicting what types of pollinators they will see the most (and least) of, based on the types of flowers they will observe. They make their observations, write up a report and determine if their hypothesis was supported or refuted. Data collection and analysis. Angiosperm diversity, flower structure, how pollination works, birds and insects - and the general types of flowers each prefers. What usually happens is that students are surprised that there are so many flies, beetles and other non-European honey bee insects out there contributing to pollination.







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Service-Learning

Service learning students and work study students helped to prepare and maintain annual fruit and vegetable crops in the Learning Garden using organic methods. Students worked on identifying beds in the Learning Garden that could be pollinator habitats year round. Integration of more annual flowers with crop rotation.







Educational Signage

8 permanent signs with QR codes that take the user to a PDF with more information.



Policies & Practices

As part of Lane's approach to integrated pest management, the college has adopted the most recent Low-Impact Pesticide





List from Oregon State University which is dated May 2018. Available at:

http://blogs.oregonstate.edu/schoolipm/files/Low_Impact_Pesticide_List.pd LCC staff prioritizes the prevention of pest problems by reducing or eliminating conditions of property construction, operation, and maintenance that promote or allow for the establishment, feeding, breeding and proliferation of pest populations or other conditions that are conducive to pests or that create harborage for pests. The vast majority of weed removal is done by hand weeding and burning with a propane torch. In a few select areas, hand weeding and burning has been impractical and solarization has been used as an additional strategy to control weed growth and prevent the use of herbicides was solarization. Some other actions taken include; burning in early spring, string trim, use of mulch and wood chips. Grounds have new equipment that they can use to drag and till the cinder track surrounding the baseball field. They will use this in lieu of Round-Up. This equipment can be used during the 8 or 9 driest months of the year, during the winter, hand-weeding and edging is done. The grounds team makes weekly sweeps of areas that commonly host wasp nests in spring and early summer. Grounds remove nests, place them in a plastic bag, and place the bag in a freezer to kill the wasps. The combination in the above mentioned practices resulted in zero use of herbicides at Lane in 2020.

Integrated Pest Management Plan: IPM Plan LCC 01312013 Final 1.pdf

Recommended Native Plant List: Native Plant Log - PNW Suggestions.pdf

Recommended Native Plant Supplier List: Native Plant Suppliers.pdf







LCC Grounds team using solarization as a preferred weed management practice





Learn More



Some of the Committee members with the certification award.



