



Integrated Pest Control Solutions

County of San Diego, Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures
Integrated Pest Control Program
Providing Safe and Effective Pest Management using the least toxic methods
ipc.awm@sdcounty.ca.gov



San Diego Pollinators: Why are Pollinators important?

A pollinator is anything that helps carry pollen from the male part of the flower (stamen) to the female part (stigma). The movement of pollen must occur for the plant to become fertilized and produce fruits, seeds, and young plants. Some plants are self-pollinating, while others may be fertilized by pollen carried by our diverse local pollinators.

Common Pollinators in San Diego County



Honeybee

Characteristics: Honeybees typically live in structures called hives like beekeeper's wooden hives or tree cavities. They thrive in areas with abundant flowering plants, such as gardens, open space, and orchards.

Fact: One honeybee visits 50-100 flowers during each collection trip and can harvest several thousand flowers in a day



Bumble Bee

Characteristics: Typically nest in or on the ground, often in protected locations like abandoned rodent burrows, compost piles, or underbrush piles. Bumble bees are found in a wide variety of habitats, including grasslands, canyonlands, and even urban areas

Fact: Bumble bees are among the only bees native to North America that are truly social and live in colonies.



Solitary Bee

Characteristics: Solitary bees live in a variety of locations, primarily in the ground or in cavities. Solitary bees excavate nests in bare soil or sparsely vegetated areas under plants. They prefer sandy, loose, and well-drained soil.

Fact: Solitary bees are gentle non-aggressive bees, without a hive to protect they are even gentler than the European honeybee.



Bee Fly

Characteristics: Bee flies are true flies; they are not bees, and they do not sting or bite. Adults are often seen feeding on pollen or nectar from flowers. Bee flies are commonly found in urban gardens and agriculture areas

Fact: Bee Fly fossils have been found dating back to 140 million years ago.



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Using Integrated Pest Management and how we protect our pollinators in San Diego:

- AWM's Apiary Program works with beekeepers to monitor honeybee colony health in San Diego County. Their goal is to help beekeepers raise healthy and gentle bees, prevent pests and disease, and keep the public safe.
- Carefully evaluating pest control options and using a combination of pest control techniques when appropriate – these include sanitation, exclusion, manual removal, traps, and continual monitoring.
- Select insecticides that have the lowest toxicity rating to bees whenever possible.

Want to learn more about Pollinators?



[County of San Diego Apiary Program](#)



[University of California – Beekeeping in San Diego](#)

AWM's Integrated Pest Control (IPC) Program contributes to a safe and healthy work environment by providing safe and effective structural pest control at County facilities. IPC also conducts various weeds control activities to preserve road visibility and clearance, reduce fire danger, enhance drainage to prevent flooding, and help protect the region's biodiversity.

FY 24/25		Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
Type of Pesticide		Quantity	Treatment Description	Quantity	Treatment Description	Quantity	Treatment Description	Quantity	Treatment Description
Herbicides									
	Dry	2.5 lbs.	468	64.5 lbs.	171				
	Liquid	412 gallons	acres	103 gallons	acres				
Insecticides									
	Dry	16 lbs.	485	4.6 lbs.	211				
	Liquid	6 gallons	applications	4.5 gallons	applications				
Rodenticide									
	Dry	236 lbs.	600 stations	154 lbs.	620 stations				
Non-Chemical									
	Traps	3,405	160 facilities	2,585	124 facilities				

Table 1. Amount of pesticides applied by IPC per quarter.