

AUGUST CLASS:

- What does number 7 plastic mean? What about cereal boxes? Pizza boxes? Blue glass? Styro-foam? Packing peanuts? Electronics? Also, where do various recyclables go when they are recycled in this town? Where does our waste go? What is the status of community composting? Find out the answers to many of your questions about recycling in Moab in an interactive presentation by Dr. Roslynn Brain with USU Moab on August 18, 5:30-7pm at the Moab Arts and Recreation Center. This class will be hosted by both the MARC and Moonflower Community Cooperative and is free to the community.



Give Bees What They Need

Bees need food, shelter and water to survive; a simple solution is to give the bees what they need.

To celebrate National Pollinator Week the last week of June, Jeff Adams, Cayonlands Watershed Council/ Terrasophia LLC and Claire Core, USU Extension Sustainability, spent an informative and interactive morning in a free Moonflower class covering basic principles of pollinator health and the types of shelter needed by different types of bees, then participants created their own bee shelters to take home.

Pollinators include more than just bees; hummingbirds, bats, flies, butterflies, wind and even lemurs. However, the class focused

on the more than 700 native Utah bees.



Bee Shelter class shows off new bee homes.

“Native bees are not aggressive and many of them do not have stingers,” Adams said.

These regional bees are solitary and live alone in

holes in the ground or holes in trees and wood, some will have shared entry with individual cavities, like an apartment complex.

When making a bee shelter its best to create habitat that mimics places bees live, Core explained.

It is important to support the native bee population because of the current ongoing colony collapse disorder. It is not one thing, it’s a systemic problem, Core said. These problems

may include pesticides, herbicides, simplification of habitat by way of suburban lawns, with food, shelter and water being removed.

“The largest sphere of direct influence we have is

Bees, continued on pg 2 →

Smart Phones Needed for New GMO Labeling

Article by *Natural News*

While Americans were bustling about in preparation for their weekend, President Barack Obama quietly signed a bill late afternoon on July 29th that will likely forever keep people in the dark about the presence of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in their food.

Drafted by Senate Agriculture Chairman Pat Roberts, R-Kan., and ranking

Democrat Debbie Stabenow of Michigan, the legislation gives food producers the *option* to disclose GMO ingredients through digital codes, instead of the mandatory, on-package labels called for by 90 percent of citizens.

Consumers wishing to learn about GMO ingredients will have to use smart phones to scan a barcode on food packages that reads: “Scan here for more food in-

formation.” The percentage of GMOs in a food product that requires QR code labeling will be decided by the future Secretary of Agriculture.

Arguably, the most devastating component of the faux GMO-labeling law is that it effectively overrides existing (and genuine) labeling laws in various states such as in Vermont, Maine and Connecticut.

GMO, continued on pg 2 →

Shelters are the Bees Knees



Miles Moloney constructs a bee shelter with reeds and recycled wood.

"I don't know what kind of legacy the president hopes to leave, but denying one-third of American's the right to know what is in the food they feed their families isn't one to be proud of," said Andy Kimbrell

President Obama signs the controversial bill



Bees, continued.

creating an oasis of habitat in our own yards," Adams said.

"Bees are an integral part and an indicator of a healthy ecosystem," he explained.

Provide water for the bees by way of fountains, drippers, rain barrels and swamp cooler drippers. Dripping water keeps the water from becoming stagnant and attracting the mosquitoes, plus bees like the wet earth.

Providing pollen with eight or more flowering plants on a given site will promote pollinator numbers to rise. It is best to have three flowering at any given time. Plan the flowering trees and plants for three seasons; early season, mid-season and

later season.

Different colors and shapes of flowers will favor different pollinators. Flower gardens become cafeterias for native bee populations.

In the design of the garden is important to make three foot diameter patches with coordinators to connect the spaces, mimicking a meadow.

"Make it worth their while," Adams said. Think of the garden as an insect highway that gets stuff moving around the landscape.

Finally, provide shelter for the native bees. Different pollinators have different types of shelters. The size and depth will matter.

The blue hued orchard bees will need bigger holes dug into

stumps 5-6 inches deep. The deeper the hole the more eggs they can fit. They go to the back of the hole and leave pollen, then lay and egg, build a dirt wall, then repeat. The larva will then chew the pollen to get the strength to dig out.

Reeds have a natural node at the back for the bees to start the nesting and are great for man-made shelter building. Build a small frame with recycled wood and fill the structure with reeds to form the perfect native bee shelter. Keep it a few feet off the ground, so it doesn't get sopping wet and make sure it is nicely secured south or southeast facing.

"Creating habitat is one of the most fulfilling things," Core expressed.

People will Remain in the Dark with Dark Act

GMO, continued.

The bill indefinitely bars Americans from their right to vote at the state level in the future for any

More than a decade ago, the state became the first in the nation to pass a GMO-labeling law, requiring genetically engineered fish be "conspicuously labeled to identify the fish or fish product as a genetically modified fish or fish product," applying to both packaged and unpackaged products.

The legislation signed by Obama is a huge win for the food and chemical industry. Never again will they have to spend large sums of money defeating labeling at the state level, as was done previously in California, Colorado, Oregon and Washington – where

hundreds of millions of dollars were spent by Big Food and Big Ag.

"I don't know what kind of legacy the president hopes to leave, but denying one-third of Americans the right to know what is in the food they feed their families isn't one to be proud of," said Andy Kimbrell, executive director at the Center for Food Safety.

sort of mandatory GMO-labeling. Under the law, it's possible that genetically engineered salmon will not be labeled as such in Alaska.

To read the entire article go to http://www.naturalnews.com/054856_GM