

Blue Orchard Mason Bee Calendar



For the Willamette Valley- check with your extension office for dates in your area.

January- June

Provide water, MUD and early flowering plants. Mason Bees prefer natives.

Mid to late Feb

Put out Mason Bee blocks or tubes in your houses. (not the cocoons yet). Depending on the weather, Mason bees nesting houses, blocks and tubes can be put out in mid or late February, but by early March at the latest. A local population of Mason bees that did not emerge from your nesting system may be looking for "holes" to place their eggs.

Late March to

Mid April

Put 1/2 to 1/3 out your cocoons in late March and the rest 1-2 weeks later. (25 Minimum in each batch) The weather will determine when you put out the cocoons. Look for temps of 50-55° for 3 or more days in a row with no heavy rain forecast. All cocoons should be out no later than mid April. Do not fill the emergence tube more than half full. If your cocoons are in your refrigerator, where they should be they will be OK there while waiting for good bee weather. Other factors to consider: Are lots of flowers available now?

June 1st

Take Tubes or Blocks and place them inside a paper bag- fold over- staple. This is to protect the cocoons from a parasitoid wasp that feeds on the bees as well as to protect them from mice, earwigs, and ants. Place in a warm, but not hot location, so the bees are warm enough to complete their development. (ie, garage-but not hot top shelf or a closet)

October

Harvest cocoons from blocks or tubes.

Cocoon Harvest Workshops

Registration opens in Sept. Preregistration is required due to space limitations. Register and see workshop locations/times at:

www.linnmastergardeners.com

or call 541-967-3871.

October – March

Store cocoons in your refrigerator. (In frost free refrigerators, near the cocoons add a small cup of water with a damp paper towel that acts as a wick to maintain humidity in the container).

- For more information check out the following

Mason Bee publication: <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9130>

SUBSCRIBE TO "BEE NOTES" At: www.LinnMasterGardeners.com

Look for the link on the bottom right of the Home page to subscribe to "Bee Notes".

"Bee Notes" are periodic e-mails and reminders from "Linn County OSU Extension" about Mason Bees and other pollinators.

Mason Bee House Placement:

- Optimum height of bee house from ground is about 3-6 feet. Yes it can be higher.
- It should be high enough to be above the splash zone, but don't install it too high- you will want to watch the bees in action!
- The bee house should be placed on a wall that receives morning sun, such as the South-East wall of your home. If you don't have great morning sun, give them as much as you can, bees survive in the wild without this. Your bees just do better with it!
- You also need to think where the afternoon sun is as you do not want the nesting box to be in direct sun in the afternoon, it will get too hot for the bees and may kill them.
- The opening of the bee house should face away from prevailing winds and rain as much as possible: in order to keep the holes and liners dry.
- Don't place your house too far under a porch, as bees may not be able to find the house easily.
- Don't place the bee house over a pond or water source. Your bees haven't taken swimming lessons, and many could drown.
- Place the bee house away from your bird feeder, bees make tasty morsels.
- Have a water/mud supply nearby or put some clay soil with water in the area. Mason bees need mud to enclose their cocoons.



- Native pollinators
- They very rarely sting
- Do not make honey
- More effective pollinators than honey bees
- They are solitary
- They don't travel long distances from their nest (100 yards)
- No worker bees
- Females build and tend their own nest.
- They need early blooming plants, water, MUD!
- Most active mid March-early June- Need blooming plants mid Feb-early June
- Mason bees prefer native plants

Mason bees are so-called, because they use mud in the construction of their nests, however, it is actually the common substitute name used to describe bees belonging to the genus 'Osmia' which are part of the family 'megachilidae'.

Other info:

- Female Mason Bee cocoons are laid in the holes first and then the male cocoons. Female Mason Bee cocoons are 3" or deeper in the holes.
- Depending on the crop 1 (0ne) Mason Bee can pollinate as much as 75-200 Honey Bees. A mix of honey bees, bumble bees, and mason bees can increase the yield and quality of a crop.
- Have plants that bloom for every season to help all pollinators. Keep in mind: Hybrids may not produce much nectar or pollen. Double flowering plants don't allow easy access to nectar or pollen. Native plants are a great choice.
 - Bees like white, yellow, purple and blue flowers.