

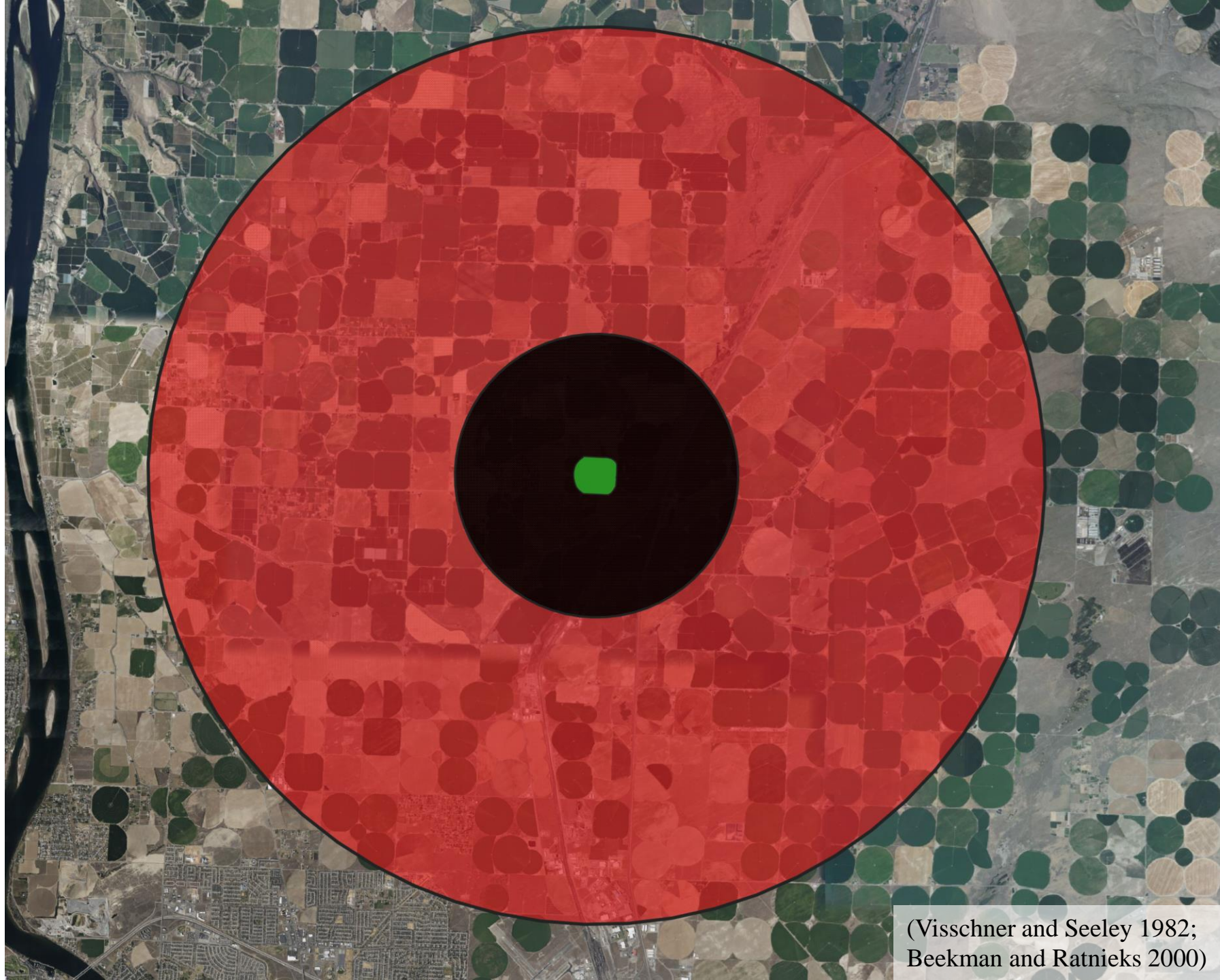
Improving Pollination Quality in Vegetable Seed



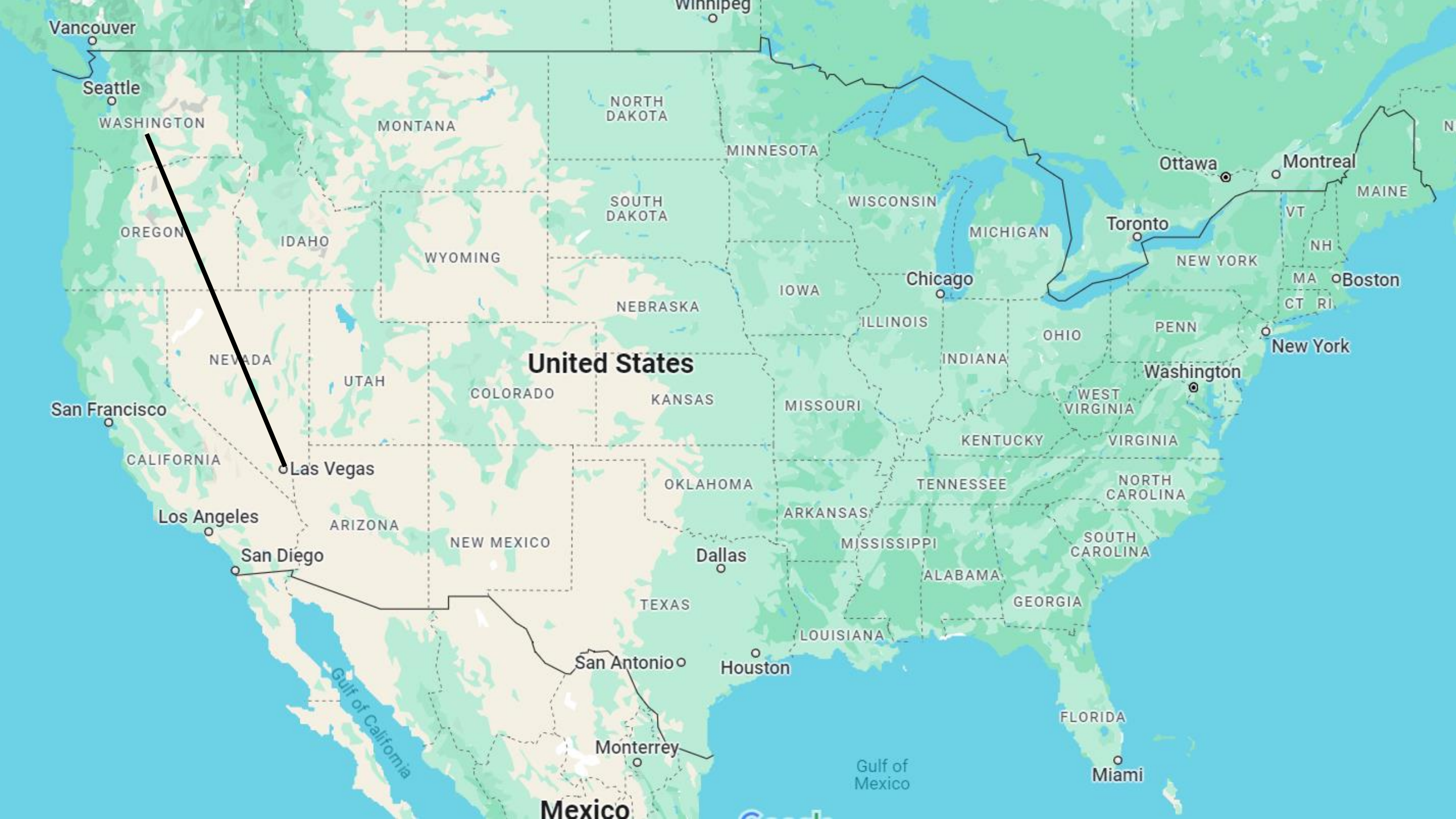
The production of hybrid vegetable seed relies on isolation between fields.



The foraging distance of honey bees depends on forage availability and quality.



(Visschner and Seeley 1982;
Beekman and Ratnieks 2000)



Vancouver

Seattle

WASHINGTON

MONTANA

NORTH DAKOTA

MINNESOTA

Ottawa

Montreal

MAINE

OREGON

IDAHO

WYOMING

SOUTH DAKOTA

WISCONSIN

MICHIGAN

Toronto

NEW YORK

VT

NH

MA

CT

RI

Boston

Chicago

NEBRASKA

IOWA

ILLINOIS

OHIO

PENN

New York

United States

Washington

San Francisco

UTAH

COLORADO

KANSAS

MISSOURI

INDIANA

WEST VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

CALIFORNIA

Las Vegas

OKLAHOMA

TENNESSEE

NORTH CAROLINA

Los Angeles

ARIZONA

NEW MEXICO

Dallas

ARKANSAS

MISSISSIPPI

SOUTH CAROLINA

San Diego

TEXAS

LOUISIANA

ALABAMA

GEORGIA

Gulf of California

San Antonio

Houston

Monterrey

Gulf of Mexico

FLORIDA

Miami

Mexico

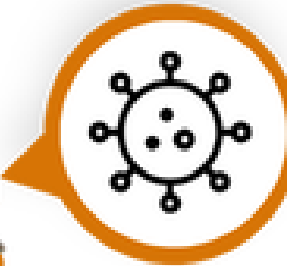
Google

The 4 P's



PESTS

Varroa Mites



PATHOGENS

Virus, Fungus, etc.



POOR NUTRITION

Where are the flowers?



PESTICIDES

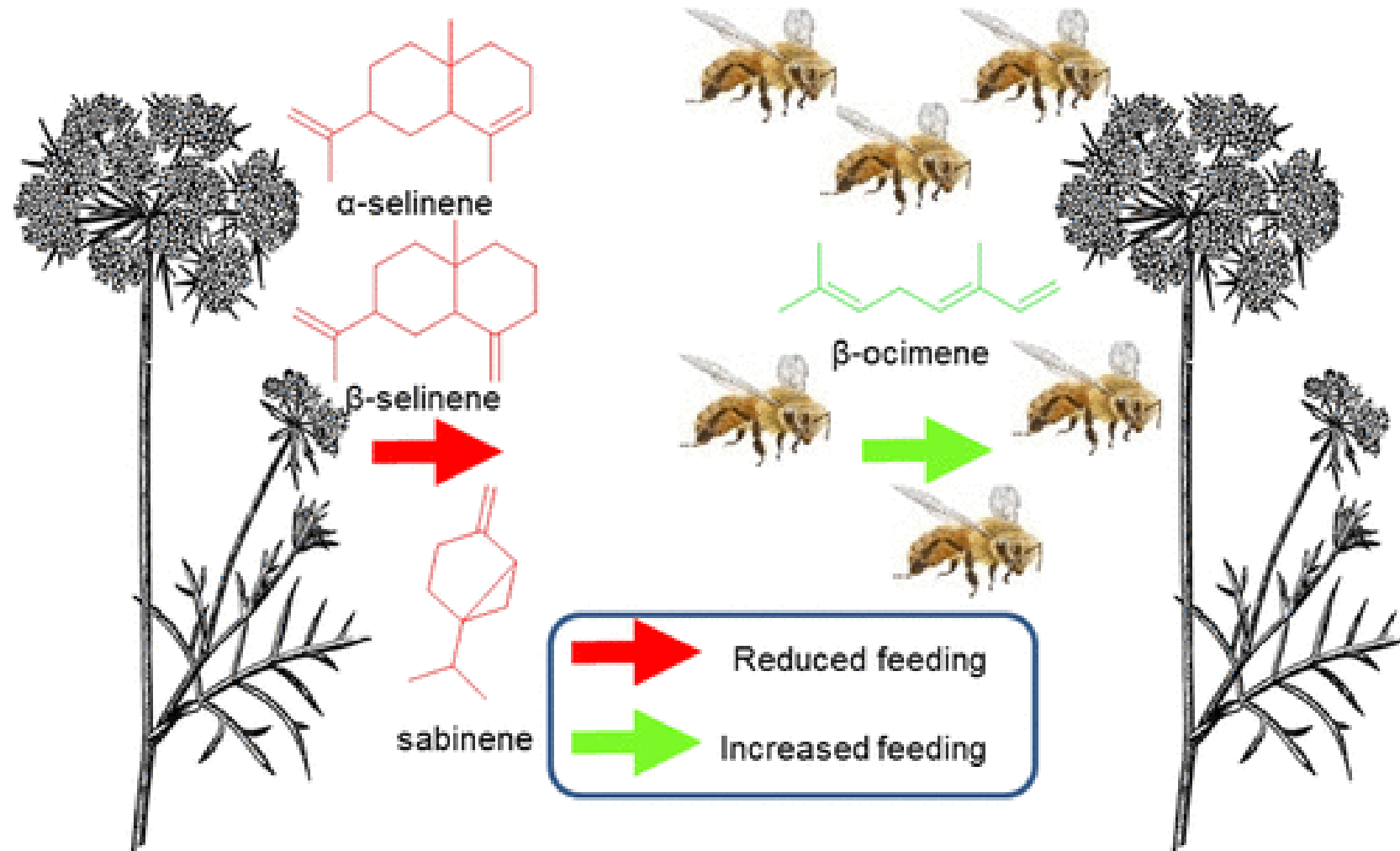
Necessary Exposure

The poor conditions of a hybrid seed field forces bees to search for alternative forage.



Gaffney et al. 2011;
Hendriksma and Shafir
2016; Zarchin et al. 2017

Some carrot varieties produce honey bee repellent compounds in their flowers.



Kiwi growers in New Zealand also struggled to keep bees on their crop.



Photo courtesy of
Aldi

Feeding sugar syrup increase the collection of kiwi pollen.

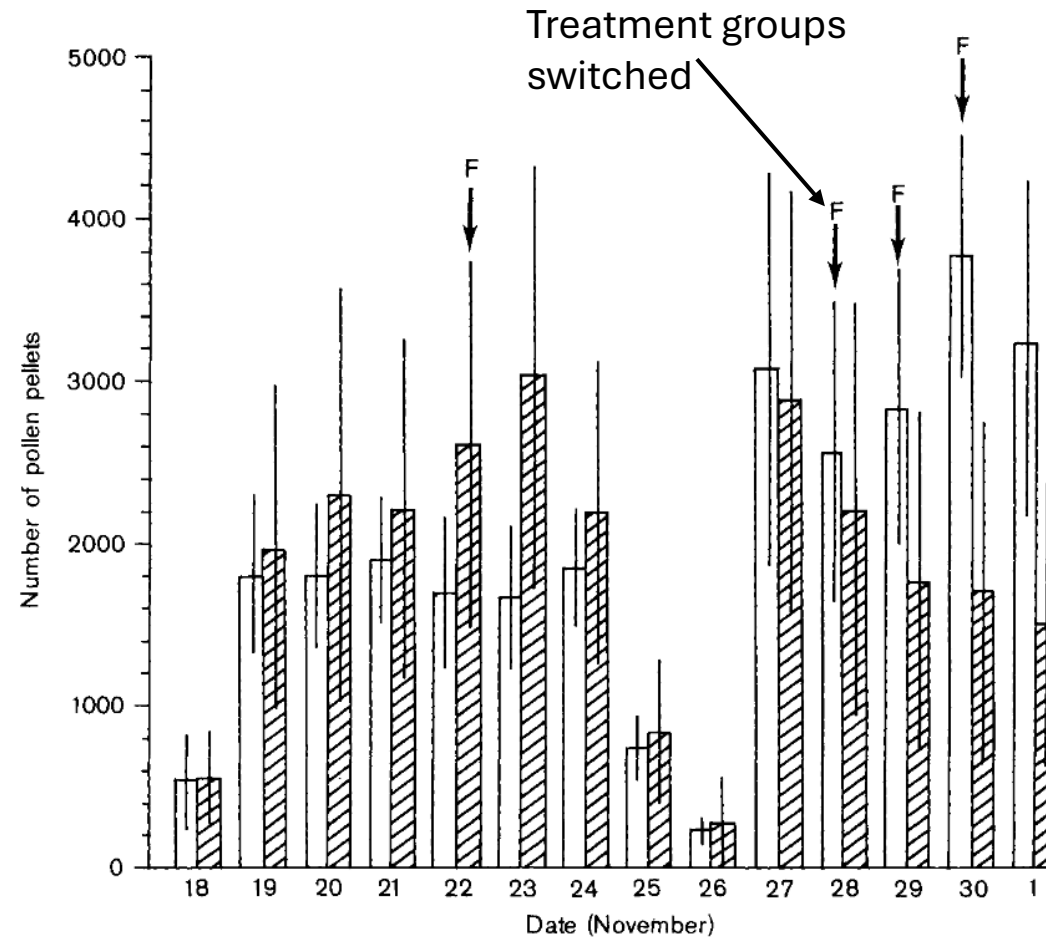


Fig. 1 Histogram of the average number of kiwifruit pollen pellets collected each day (clear bars = group A; hatched bars = group B; vertical lines = 95% confidence intervals; F = days when the group indicated was fed).

Feeding pollen substitute decreased the collection of other pollen other plants.

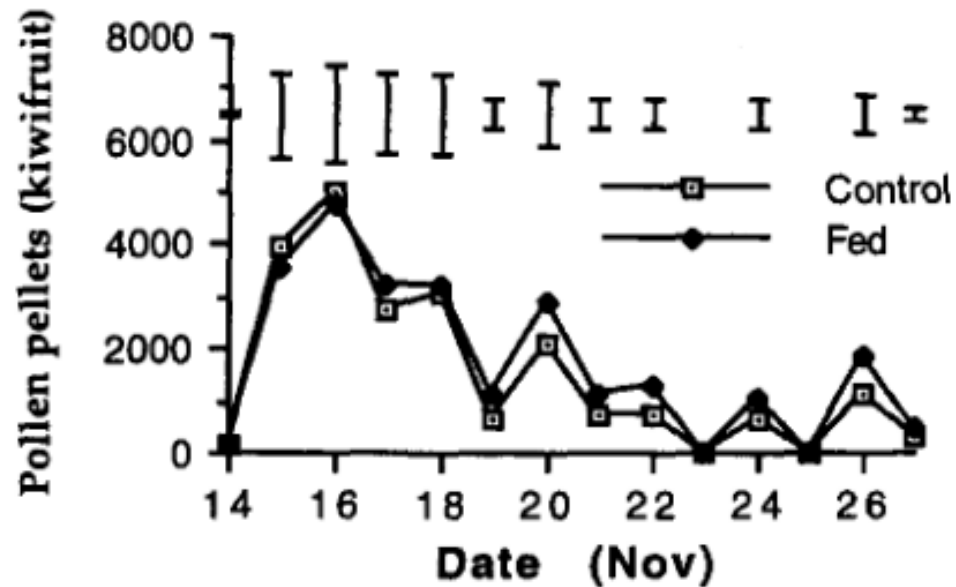


Fig. 1 Average number of kiwifruit pollen pellets trapped per day from control colonies and colonies fed pollen substitutes. The colonies were fed from 14 until 27 November. The vertical lines represent SED values.

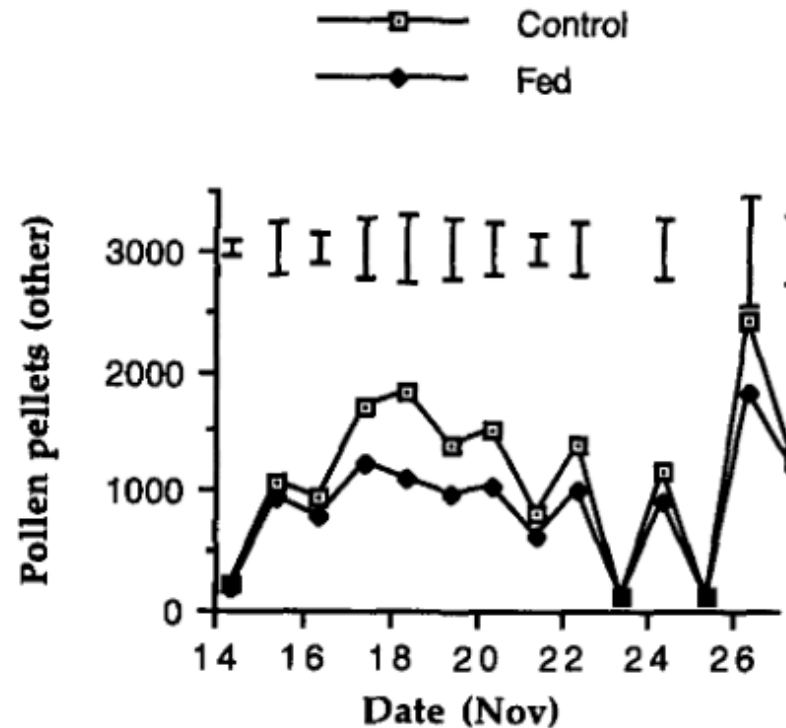


Fig. 2 Average number of pollen pellets other than kiwifruit trapped per day from control colonies and colonies fed pollen substitutes. The colonies were fed from the 14 until 27 November. The vertical lines represent SED values.

Hypothesis: Providing supplemental in-hive feeding will remove their need to forage at longer distances.



Summer 2023



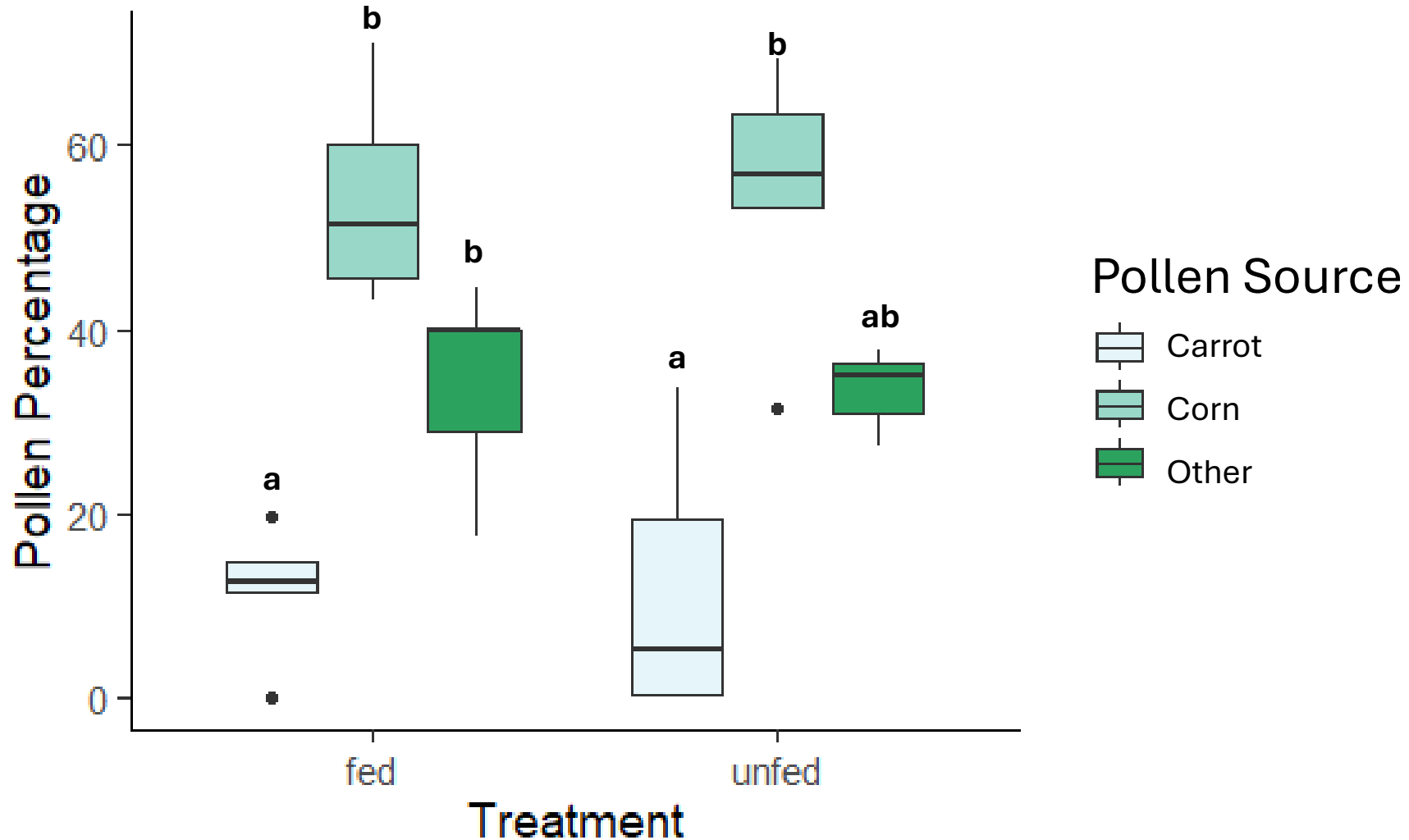
Colonies were fed sugar syrup and pollen substitute each week during carrot pollination.



Pollen traps were used to collect pollen from foraging honey bees.



Feeding during carrot pollination did not significantly impact pollen diversity.



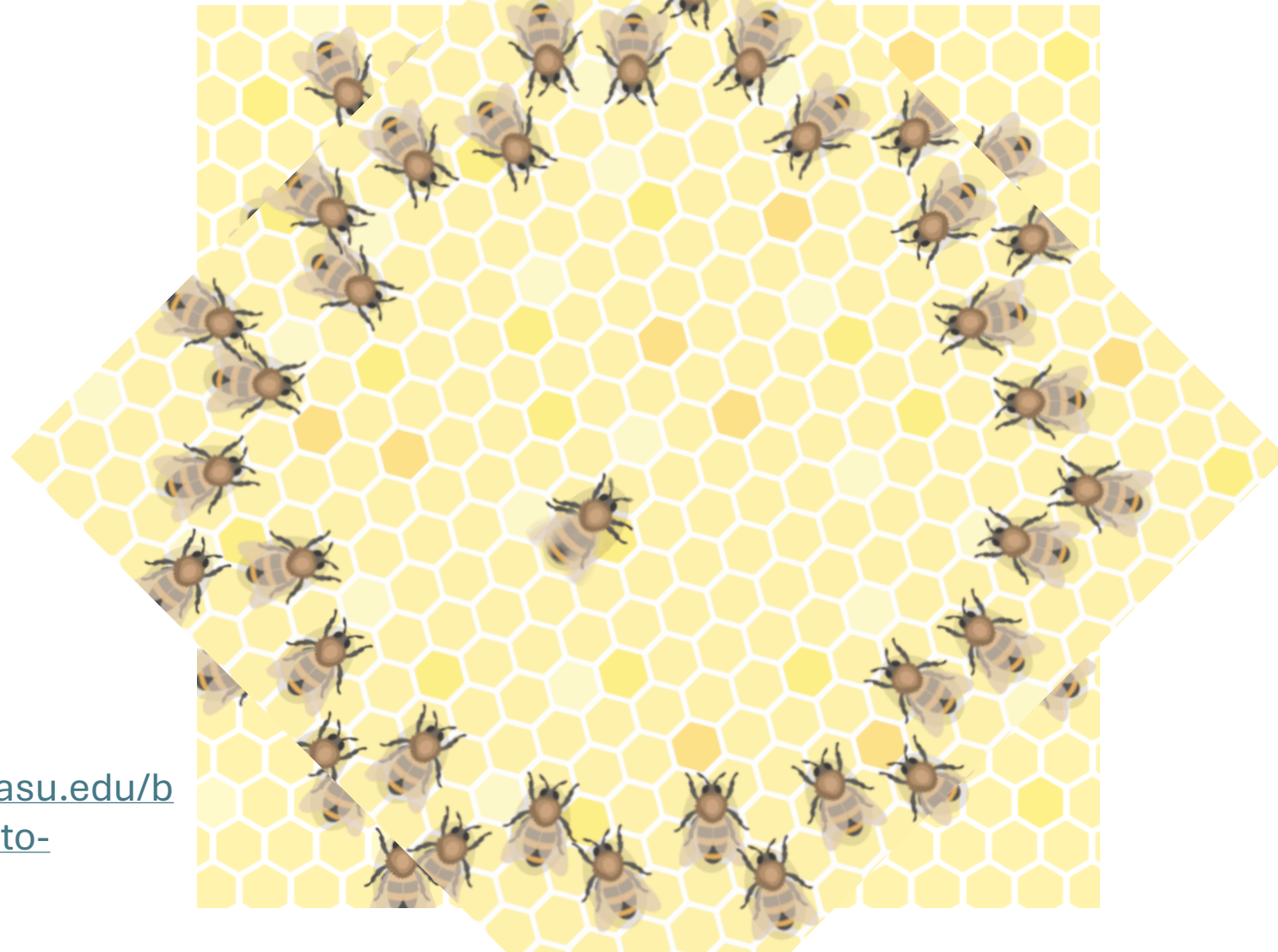
Summer 2024



In 2024, feeding began during almond pollination.



The waggle dance is used to communicate the location and quality of a resource

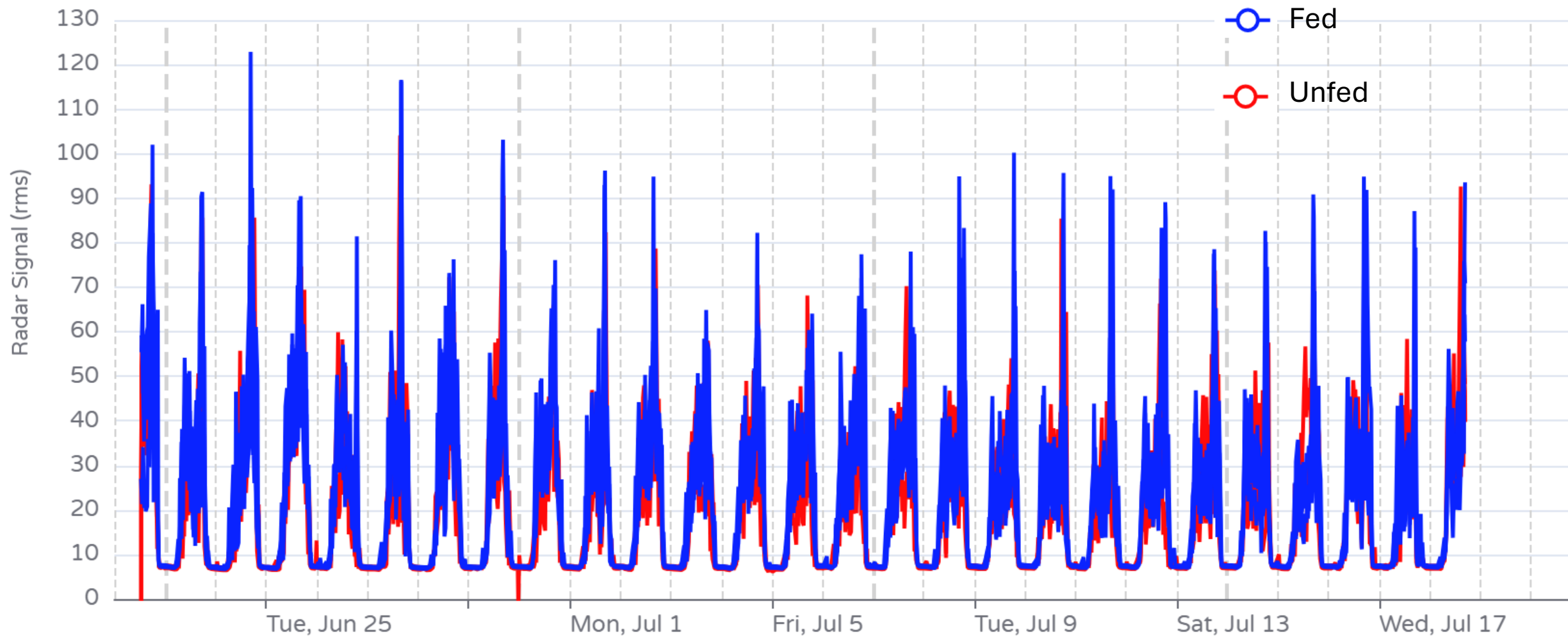


Waggle Dance Game:
<https://askabiologist.asu.edu/bee-dance-game/how-to-play.html>

Pollen traps, activity monitors, and observation hives were used to track behavior.



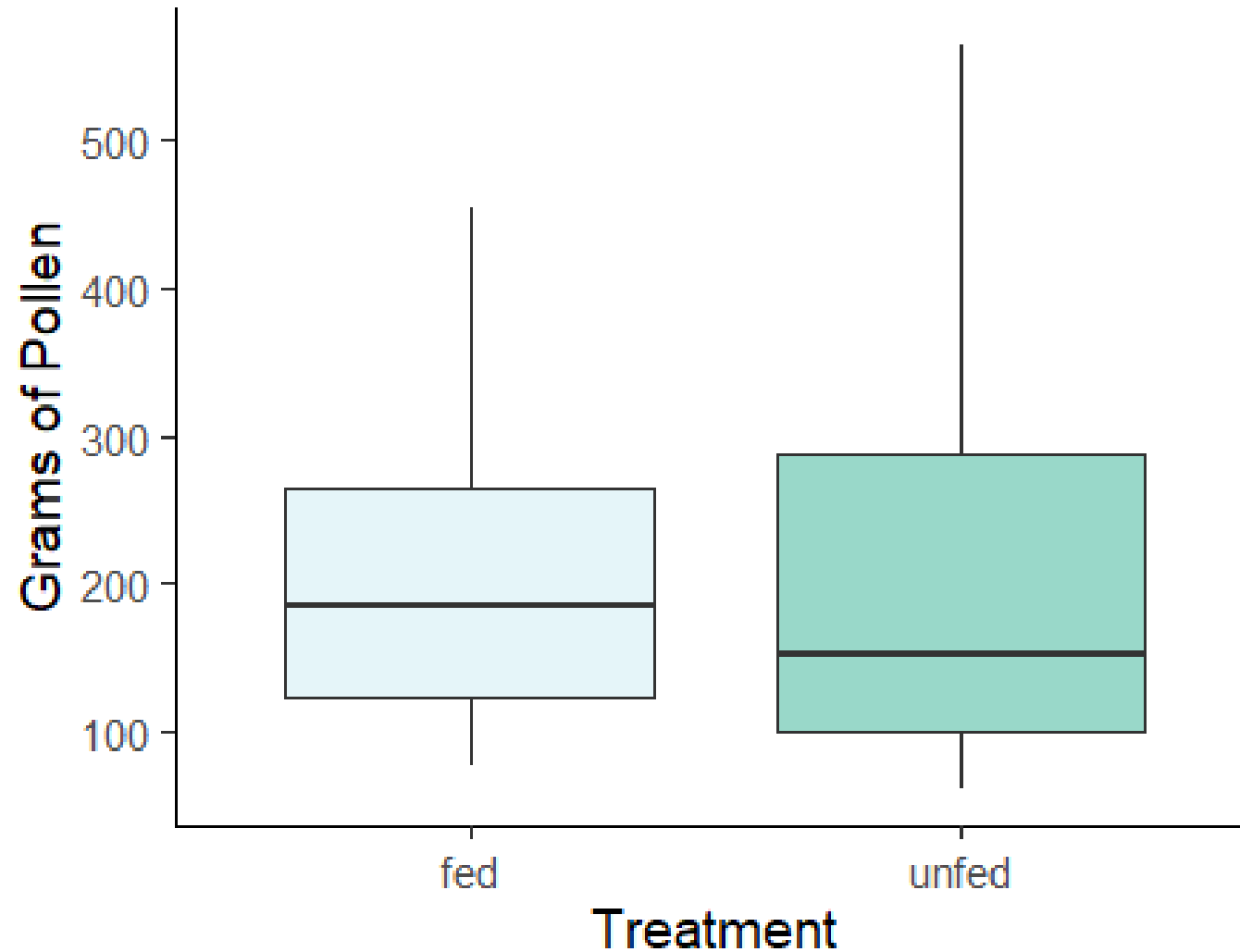
Feeding had no significant impact on activity.



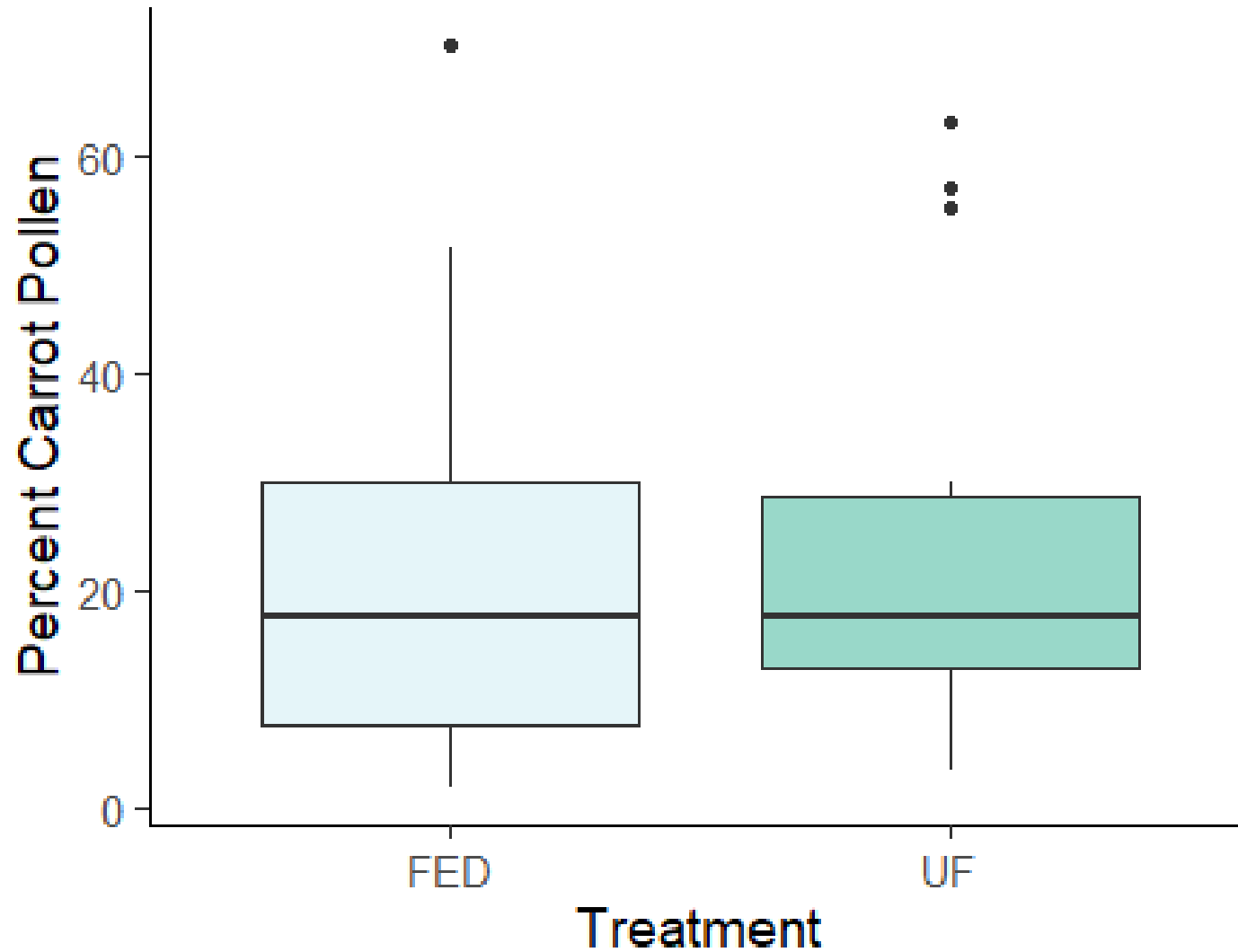
The design of our observation hives prevented us from recording waggle dances



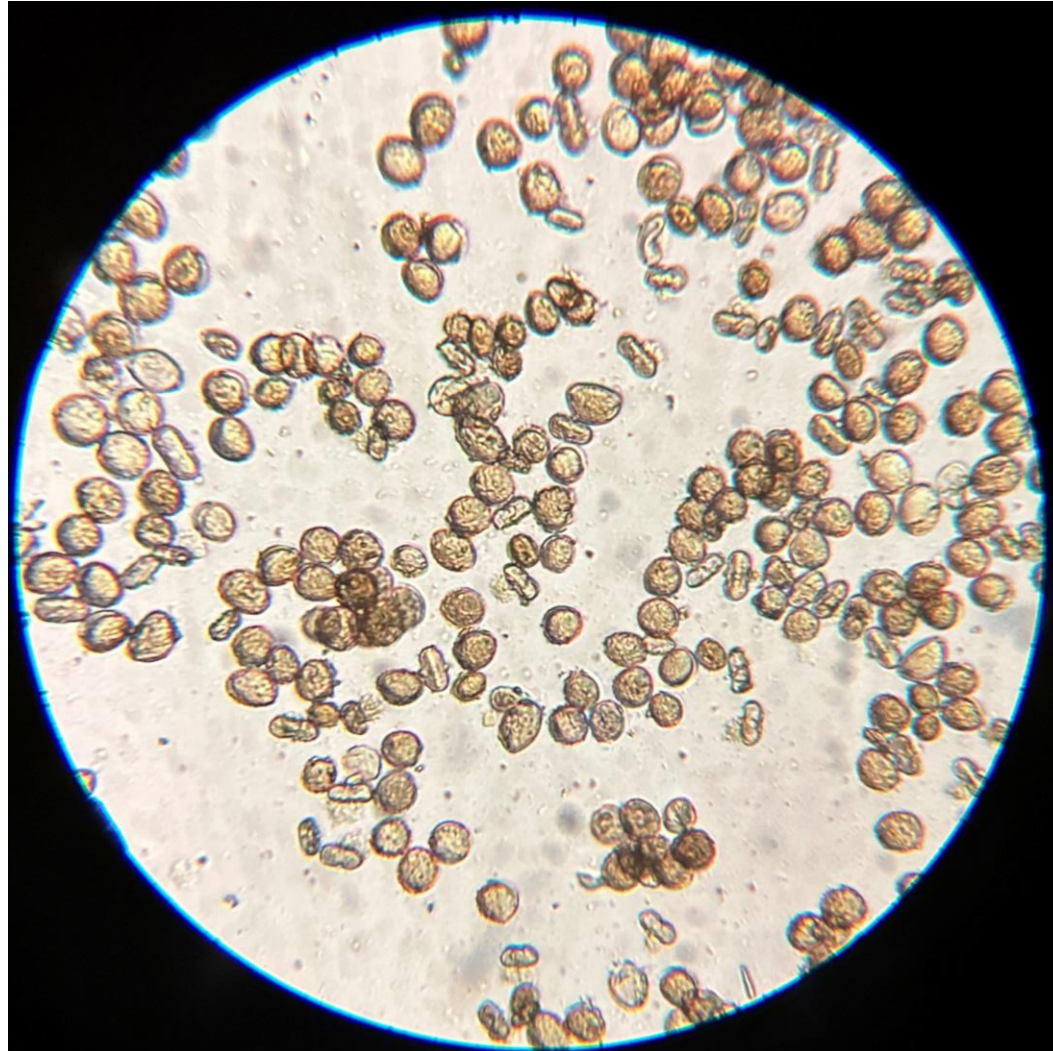
Feeding had no significant effect on the amount of pollen collected by colonies.



Feeding had no significant impact on the diversity of pollen collected by foragers.



Asparagus and corn pollen were the most common off target pollens.



The nearest asparagus field was 4.7 miles away.



Planting additional forage has been shown to improve pollination and pollinator health



Schulte et al, 2017; Zhang et al, 2023; Pereira et al., 2015

Colonies were also placed on a hybrid sunflower seed field.



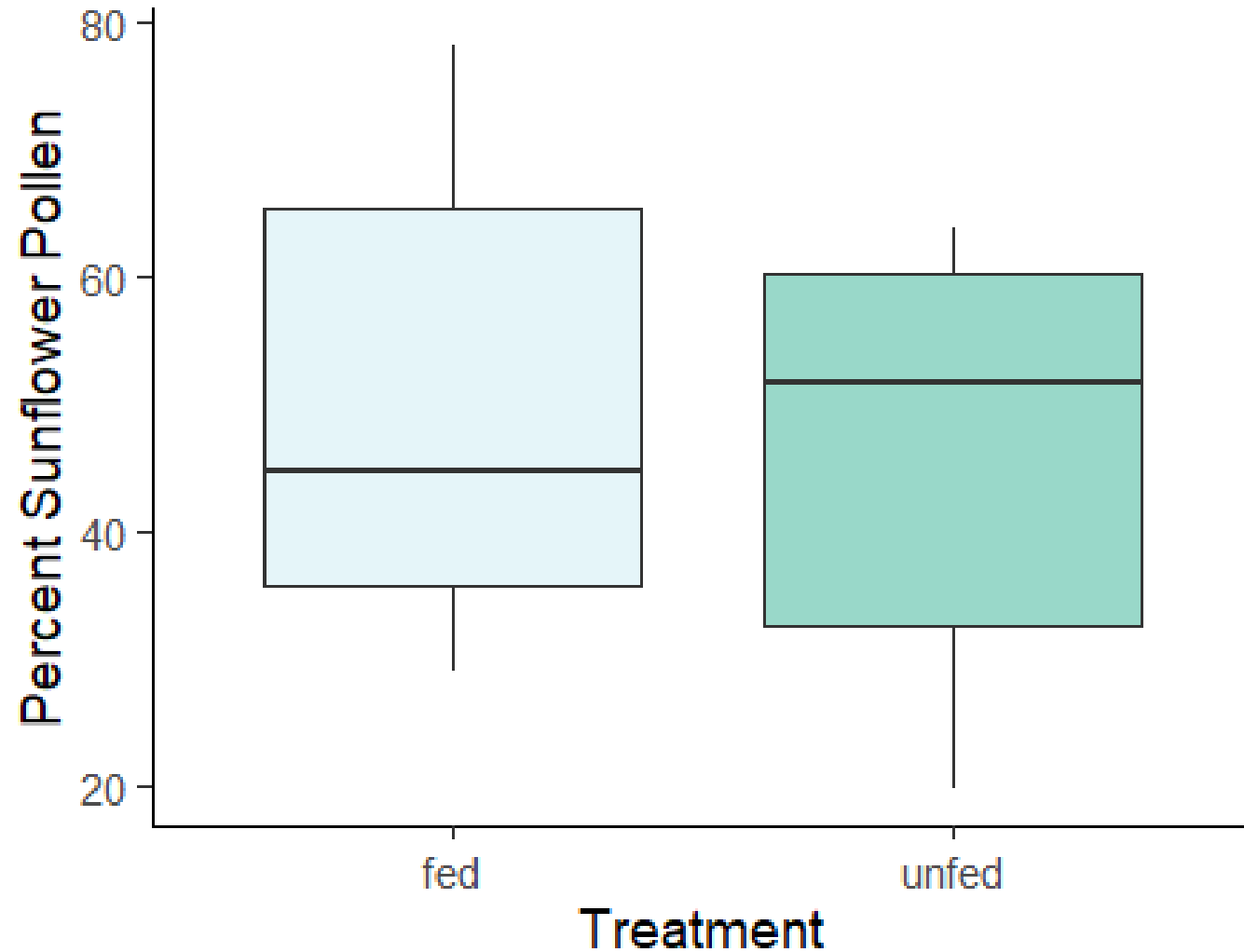
New observation hives were designed with complete visibility.



Pollen traps were used to collect pollen from foraging honey bees.



Feeding had no significant impact on the diversity of pollen collected by foragers.



Approximately half of the collected pollen came from tumbleweeds.



An aerial photograph of a farm. In the foreground, there is a large, rectangular gravel lot. A white car is parked in the center of the lot. To the left of the car, there are two rows of small, white, rectangular objects, possibly seedling trays or small structures. To the right of the car, there are several more small, dark-colored objects. In the background, there is a large, blue, cylindrical water tank. To the right of the water tank, there are several buildings, including a large red barn and a smaller white building. There are also several vehicles, including a yellow tractor and a blue car. In the bottom left corner, there is a large field of green crops, likely corn, planted in neat rows. A paved road runs along the right side of the gravel lot. The overall scene is a typical farm layout with various structures and equipment.

Honey bee foraging behavior is influenced by food stores within the hive.



Colonies with large amounts of space forage
at a higher rate.

Colonies with little space decrease foraging.

Hypothesis: Colonies with less open space will forage at a lower rate and remain closer to the hive.



Colonies will be given large amounts of empty comb or pollen and honey.



Pollen traps, activity monitors, and observation hives were used to track behavior.



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Questions?

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