

# **BE**ekeeping products valorization and biomonitoring for the **SAF**Ety of **BEE**s and **HONEY**



16:20, May 28th, Larissa, Greece.

**Interactions between poor nutrition, pesticides, pests and pathogens of honeybees in an intense agricultural landscape**

**Dr. Harmen P. Hendriksma**

Biointeractions & Plant Health, Wageningen University & Research



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



**Food security** is likely to remain one of the critical challenges for the world to face in 2024.

Looking to 2028: **global severely food insecure population** is projected to hit **956 million**



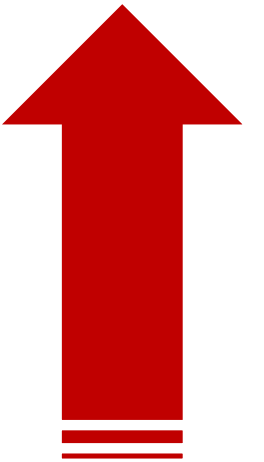
2000



2019

Worldwide:

Primary production  
9.4 billion tonnes  
(+53%)

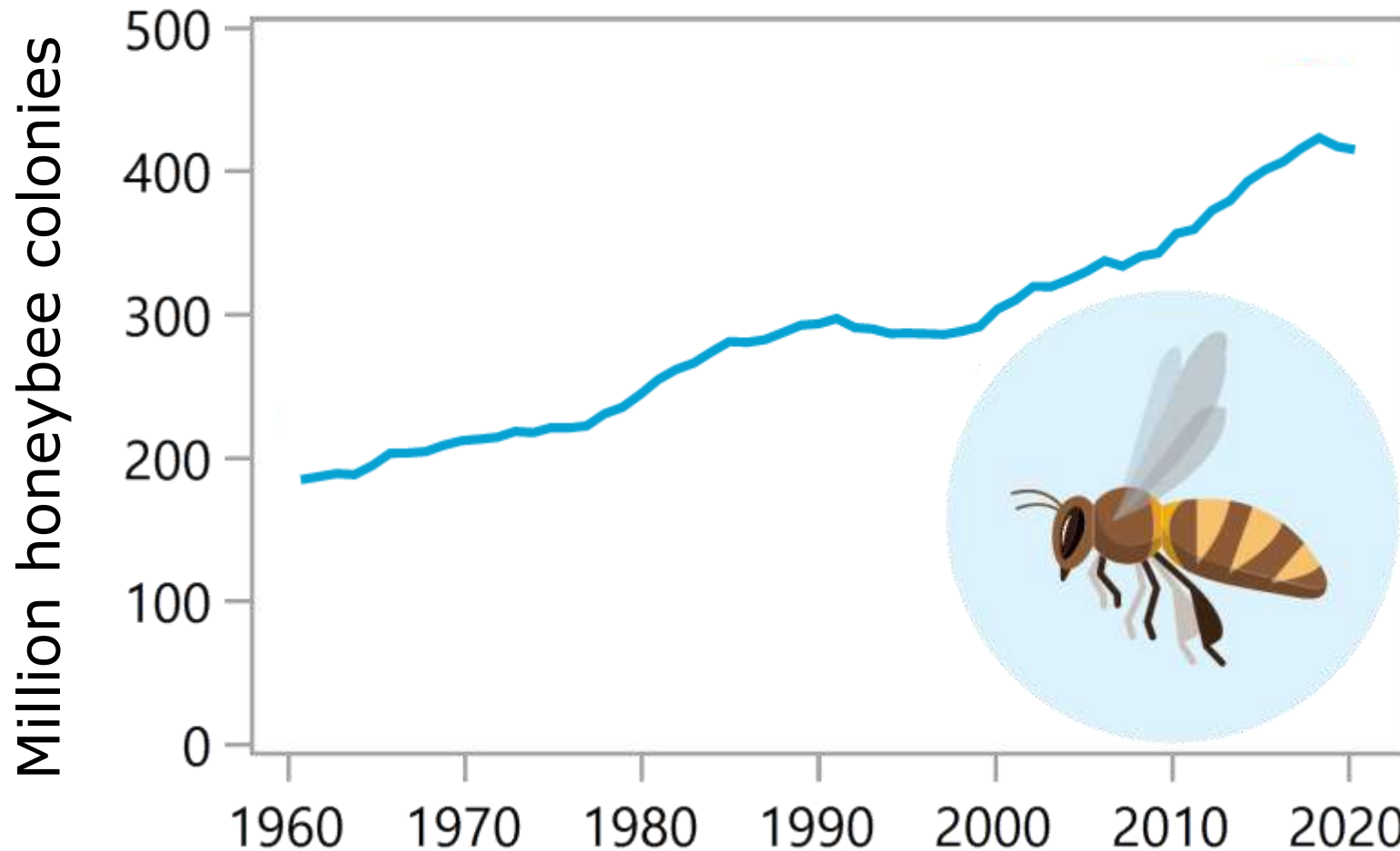


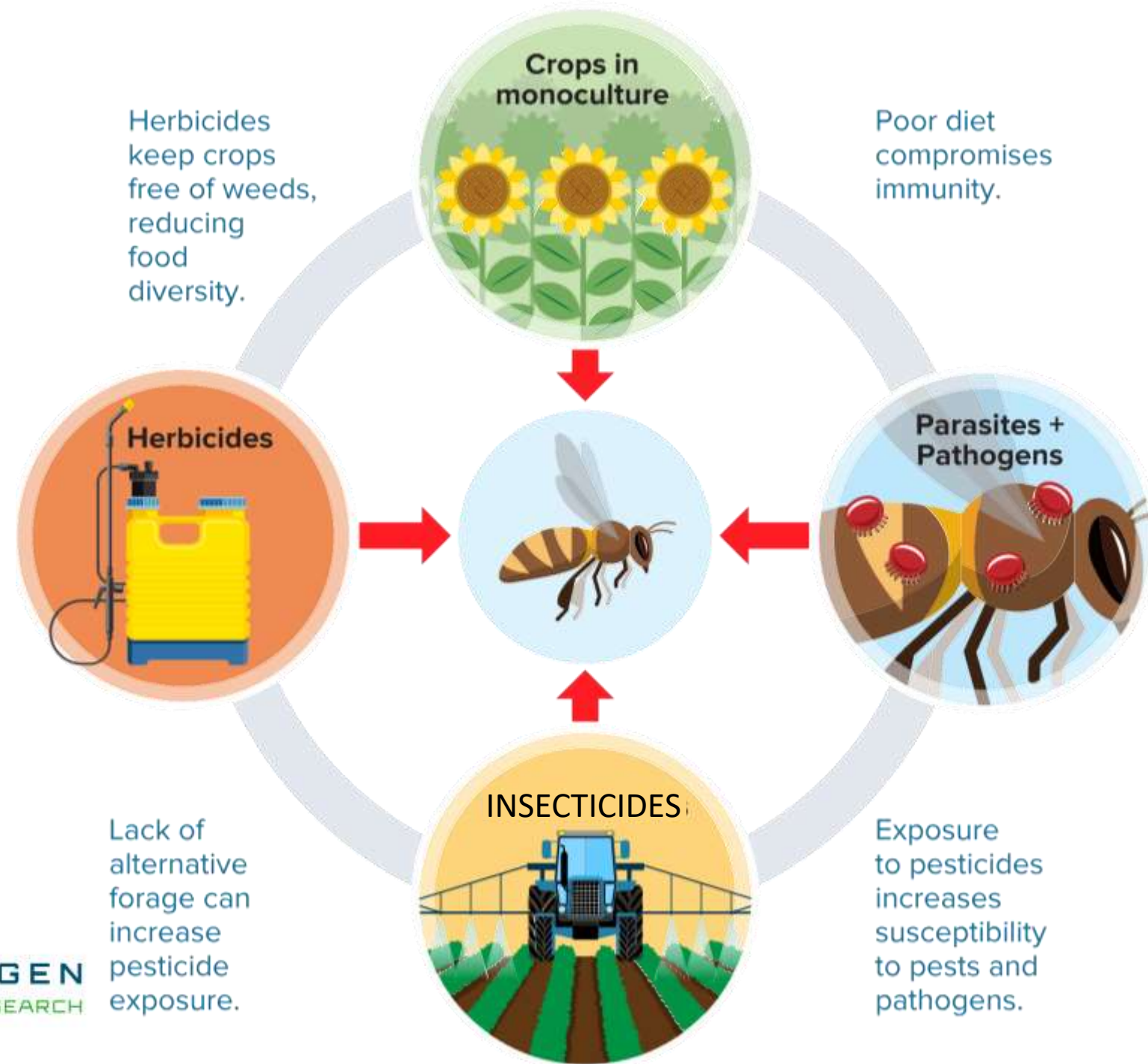




Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

Worldwide estimate:  
~ 400 million colonies





# IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Ecology, Evolution,  
and Organismal Biology (EEOB)

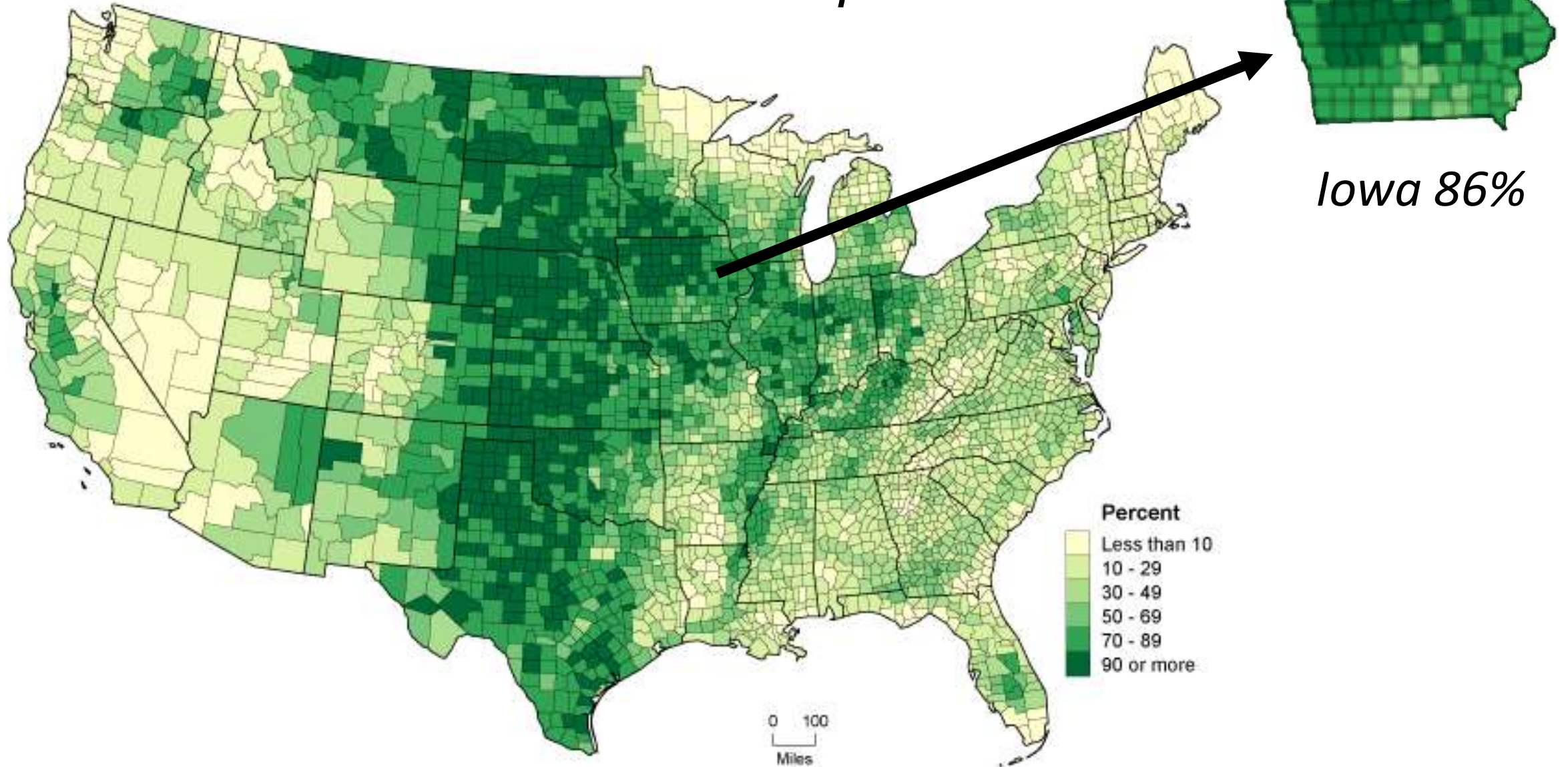


United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

## INTEGRATIVE INSECT SOCIOBIOLOGY THE TOTH LABORATORY

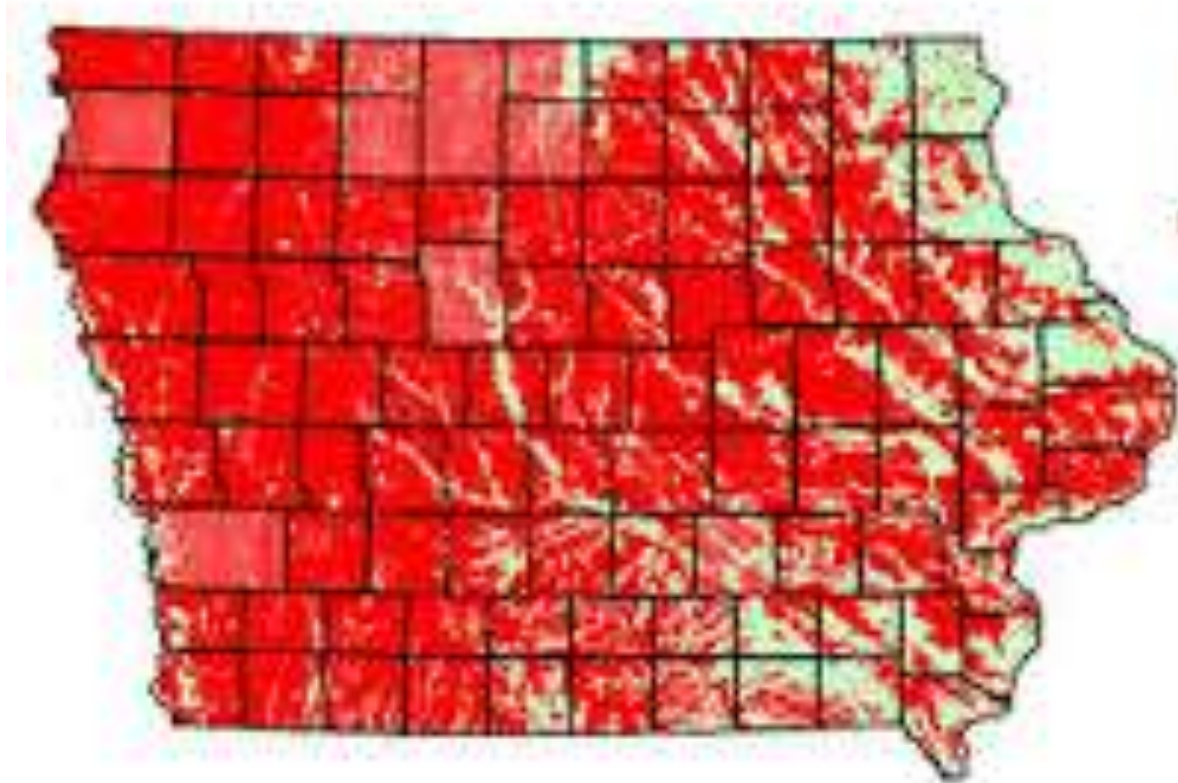


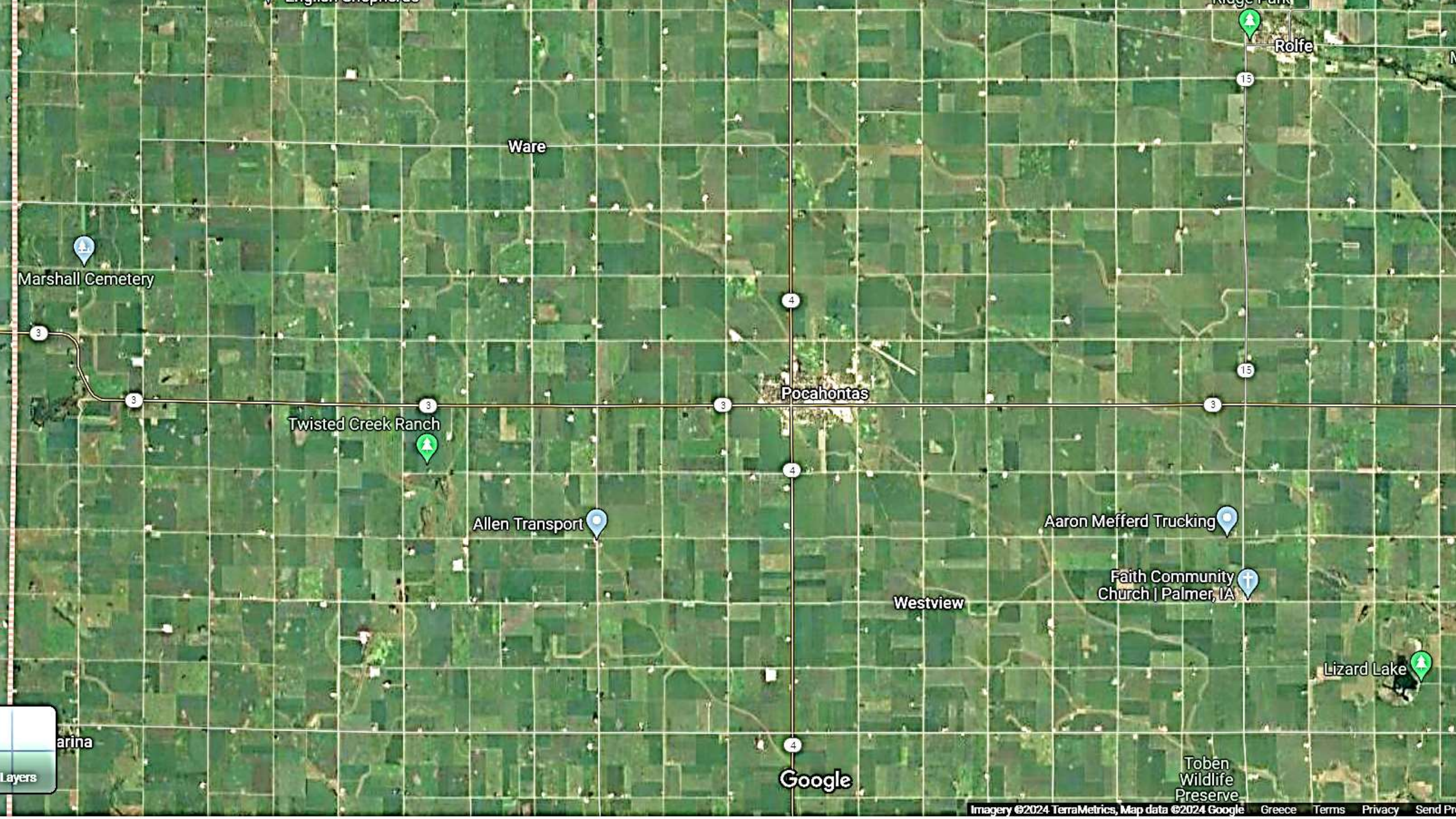
# USA is dominated by farms: *41% of the landscape is farmed*





85% of Iowa was prairie





Marshall Cemetery

Ware

Rolfe

Pocahontas

Twisted Creek Ranch

Allen Transport

Aaron Mefferd Trucking

Faith Community Church | Palmer, IA

Westview

Lizard Lake

Toben Wildlife Preserve

Google

Layers



191

port

190th Ave

220th Ave

191

191

191

191

Westview

191

570th St

570th St

570th St

191

570th St

Layers

Google




Iowa farmland is

Soybean 40.000 km<sup>2</sup>

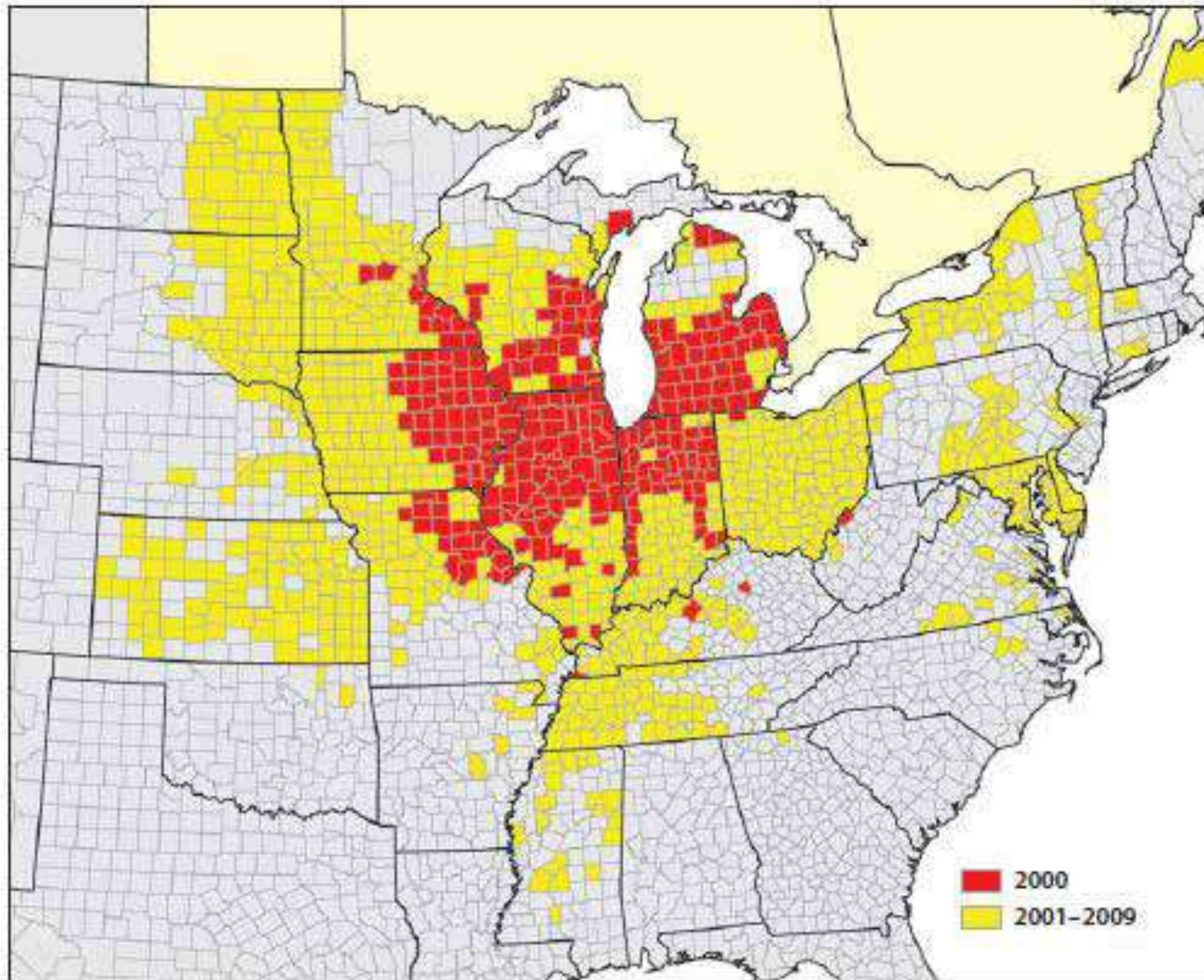
Corn / maize 53.000 km<sup>2</sup>

*Source: extension.iastate.edu*



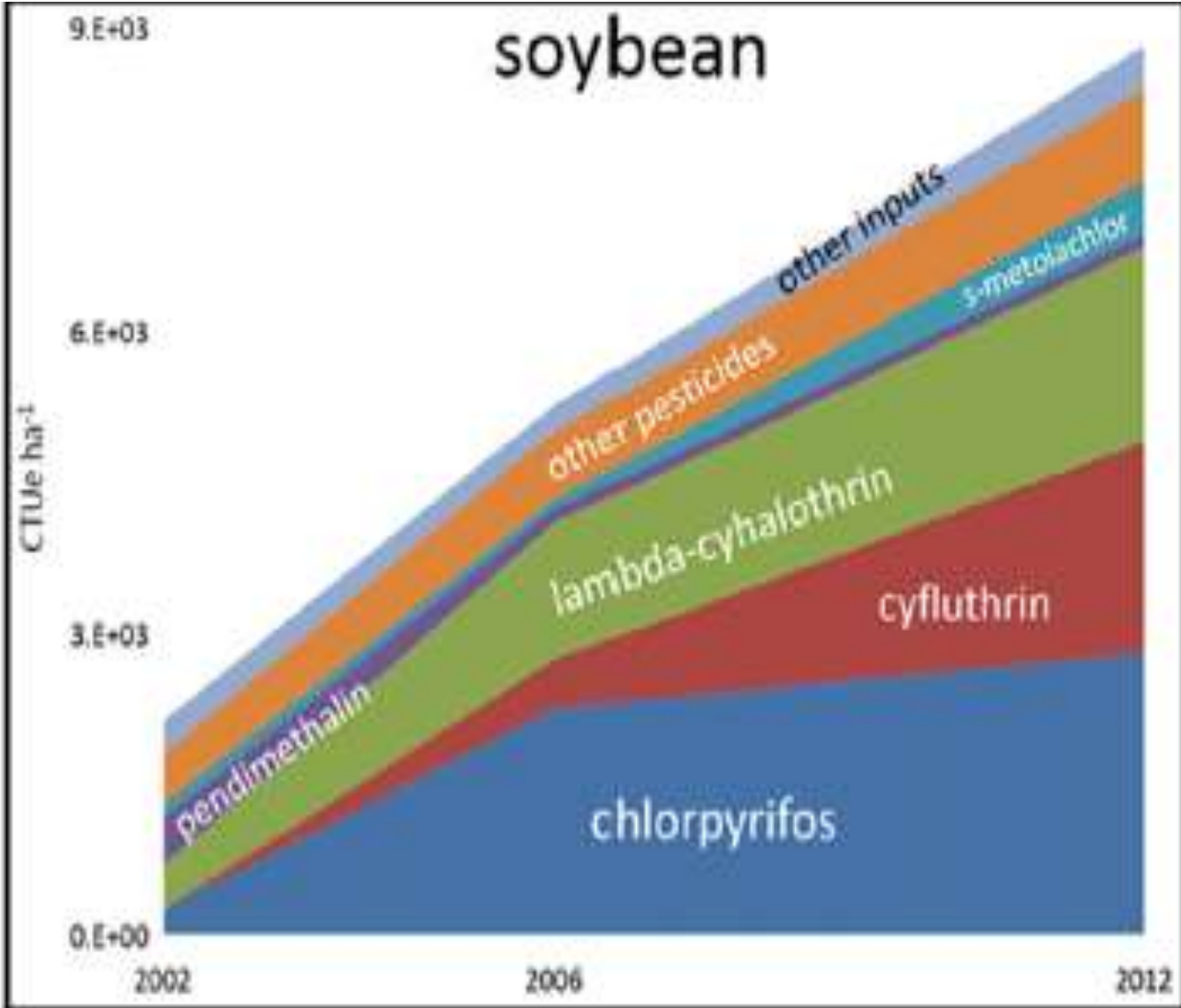


Nectar &  
no pollen



“if left untreated,  
yield reductions >40%  
can occur in heavily  
infested fields”

# Foliar Insecticides



Yang and Suh 2015

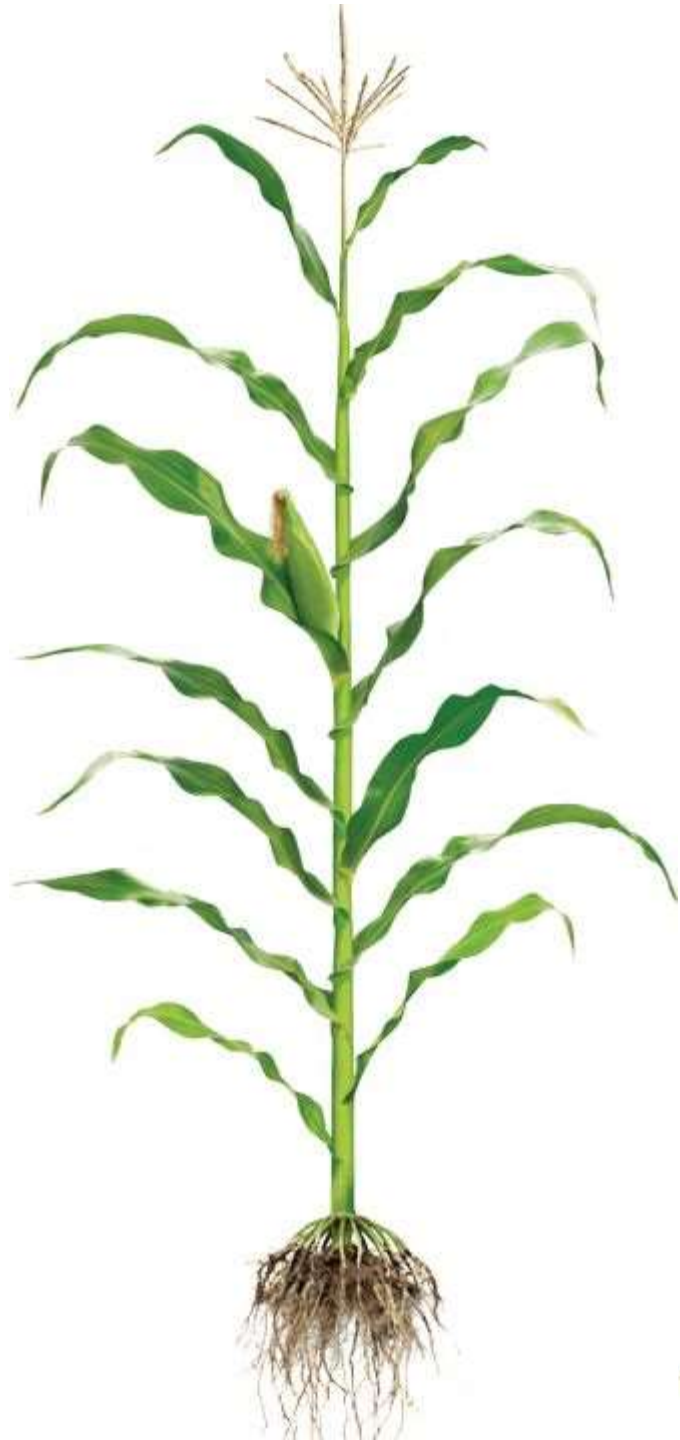


<https://heimpellab.cfans.umn.edu/projects/soybean-aphid-biological-control-north-america>

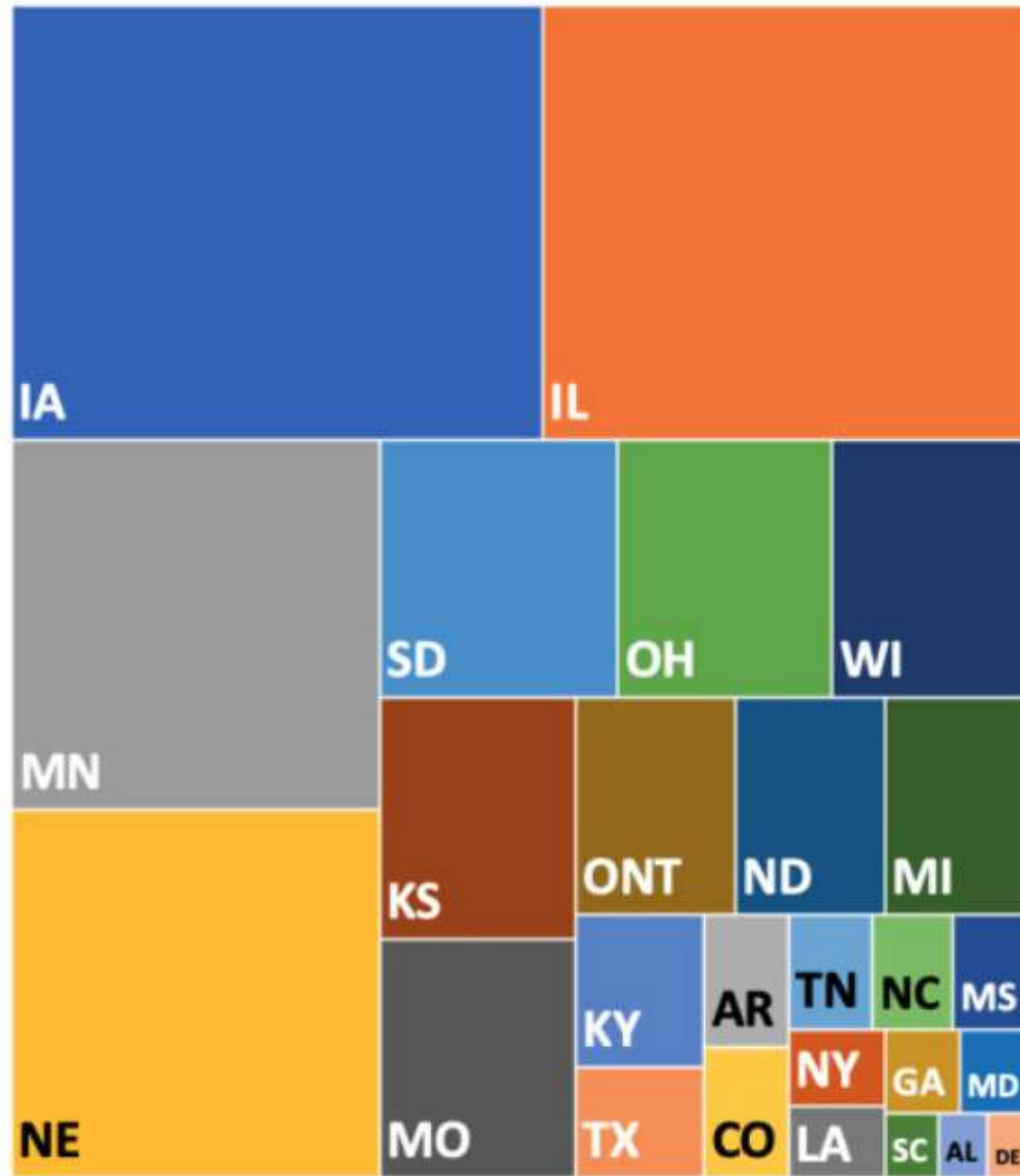




Pollen &  
no nectar



IOWA ->



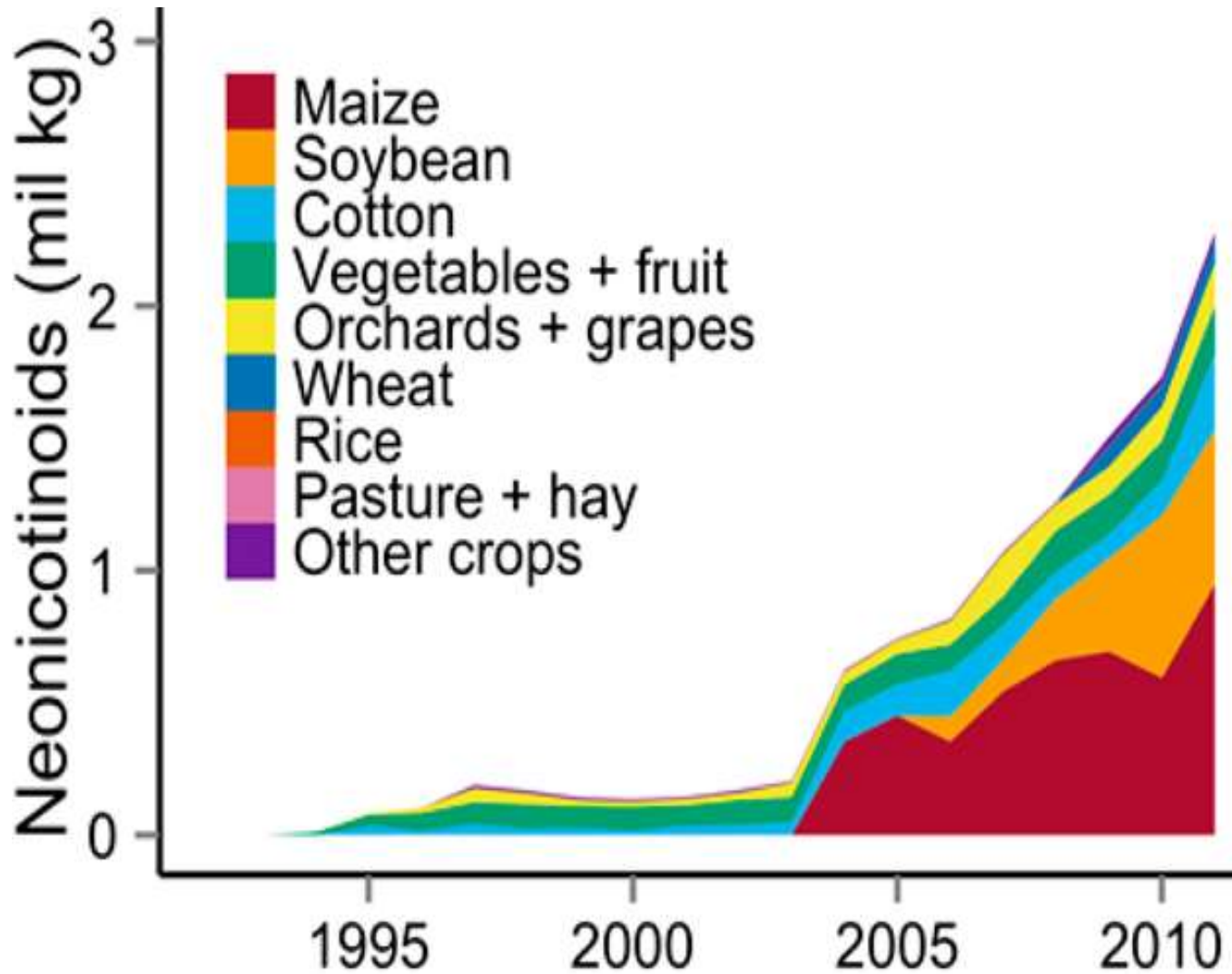
1. Proportion of 2022 corn production by state or province for the 25 U.S. states and Ontario, Canada



**Figure 2.** Corn rootworm larvae on corn roots. Rootworms were estimated to reduce overall yield 447 million bushels in 2022.  
(11 million metric tonnes)

*Iowa State University Integrated Pest Management Program*

# Seed Treatments



Douglas and Tooker 2015

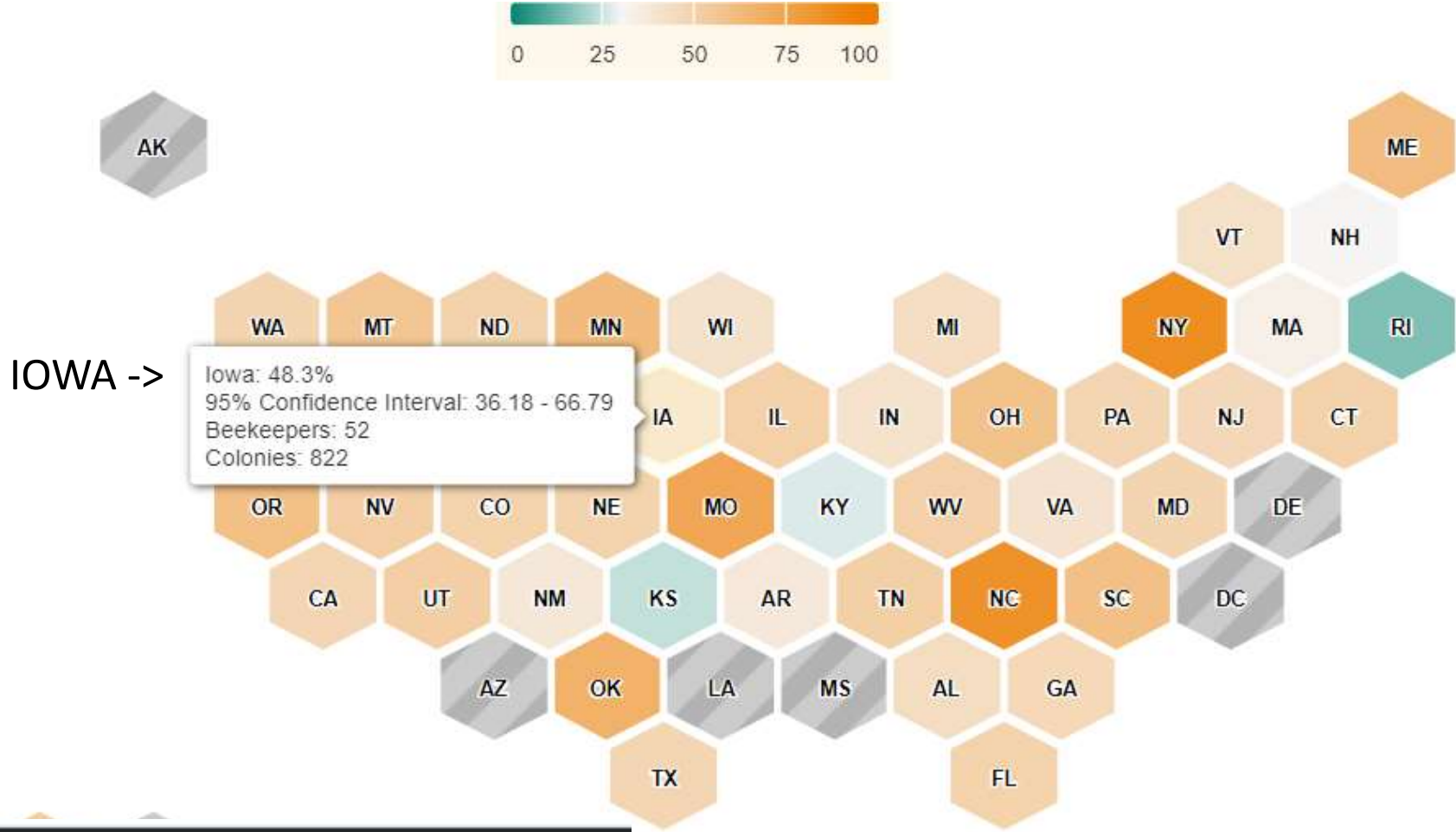
Corn  
rootworm



©Joseph L. Spencer



# Honey bee colony mortality: 2022/2023



<https://research.beeinformed.org/loss-map/>



Bee Informed Partnership

Season

Annual

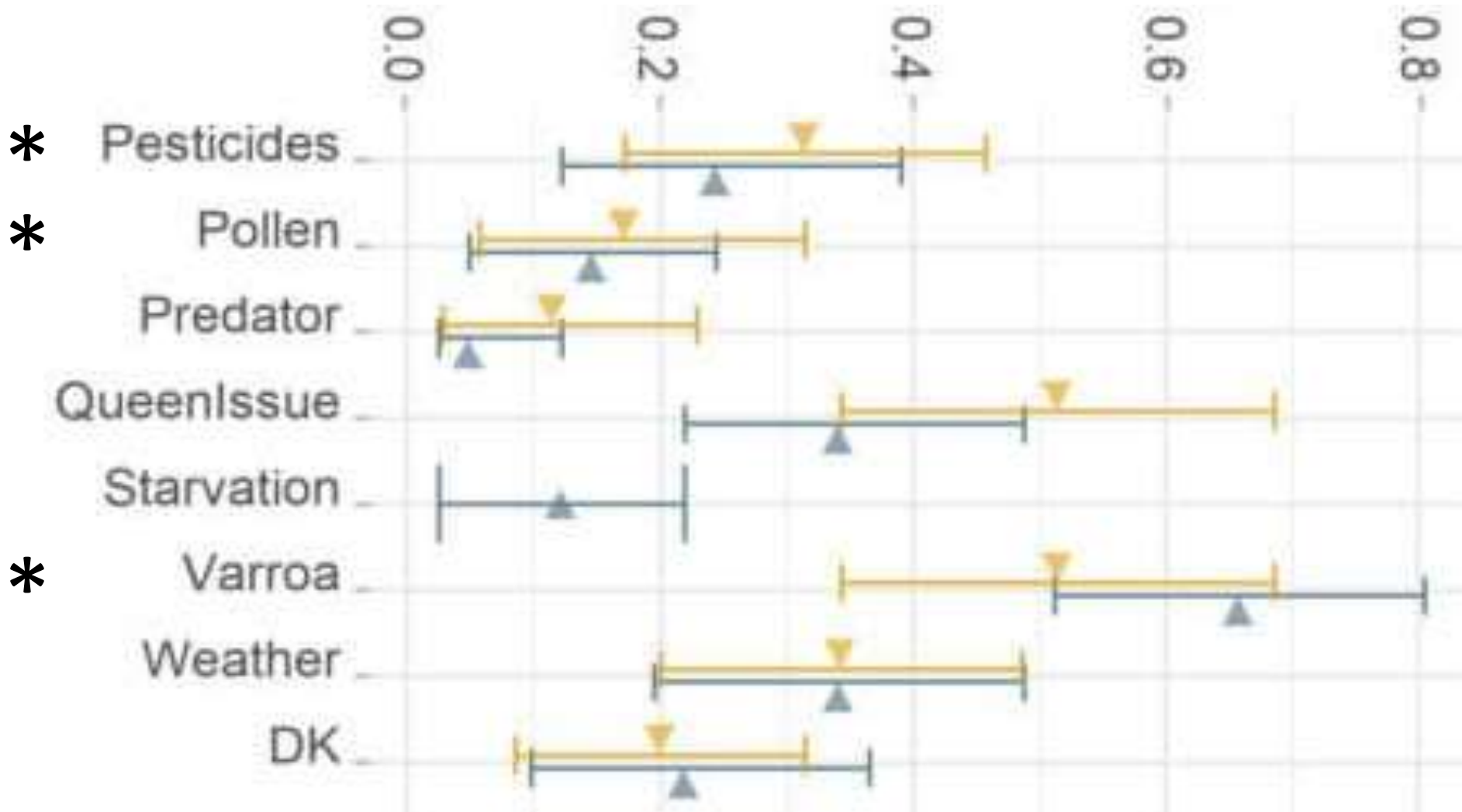
Highcharts.com

Operation Type

All

# USA: Self reported causes of colony losses

Respondent % (commercial beekeepers)



# ***Environmental stress - bee health***



**Pesticides**



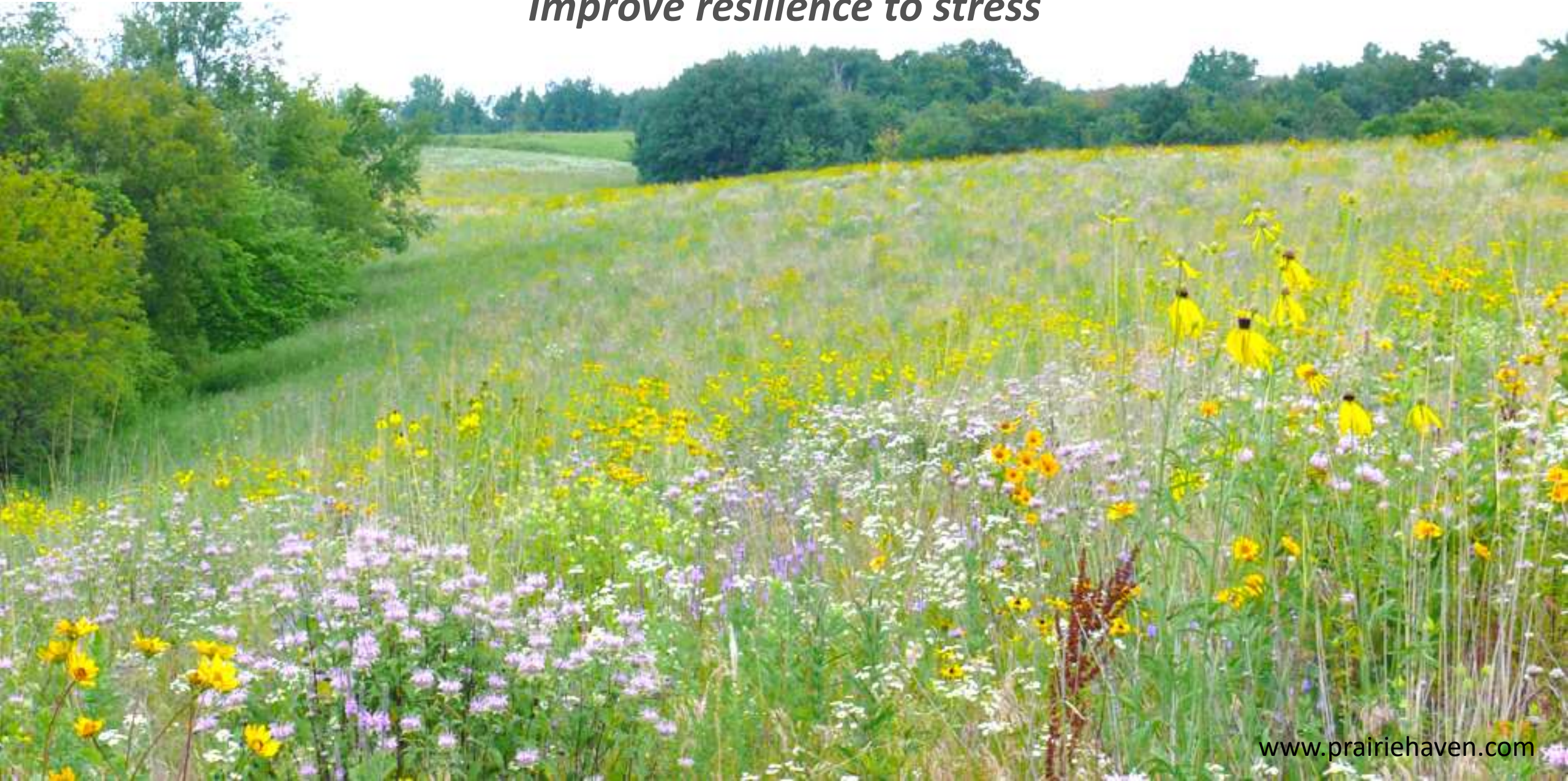
**Pathogens**



**Poor Forage**

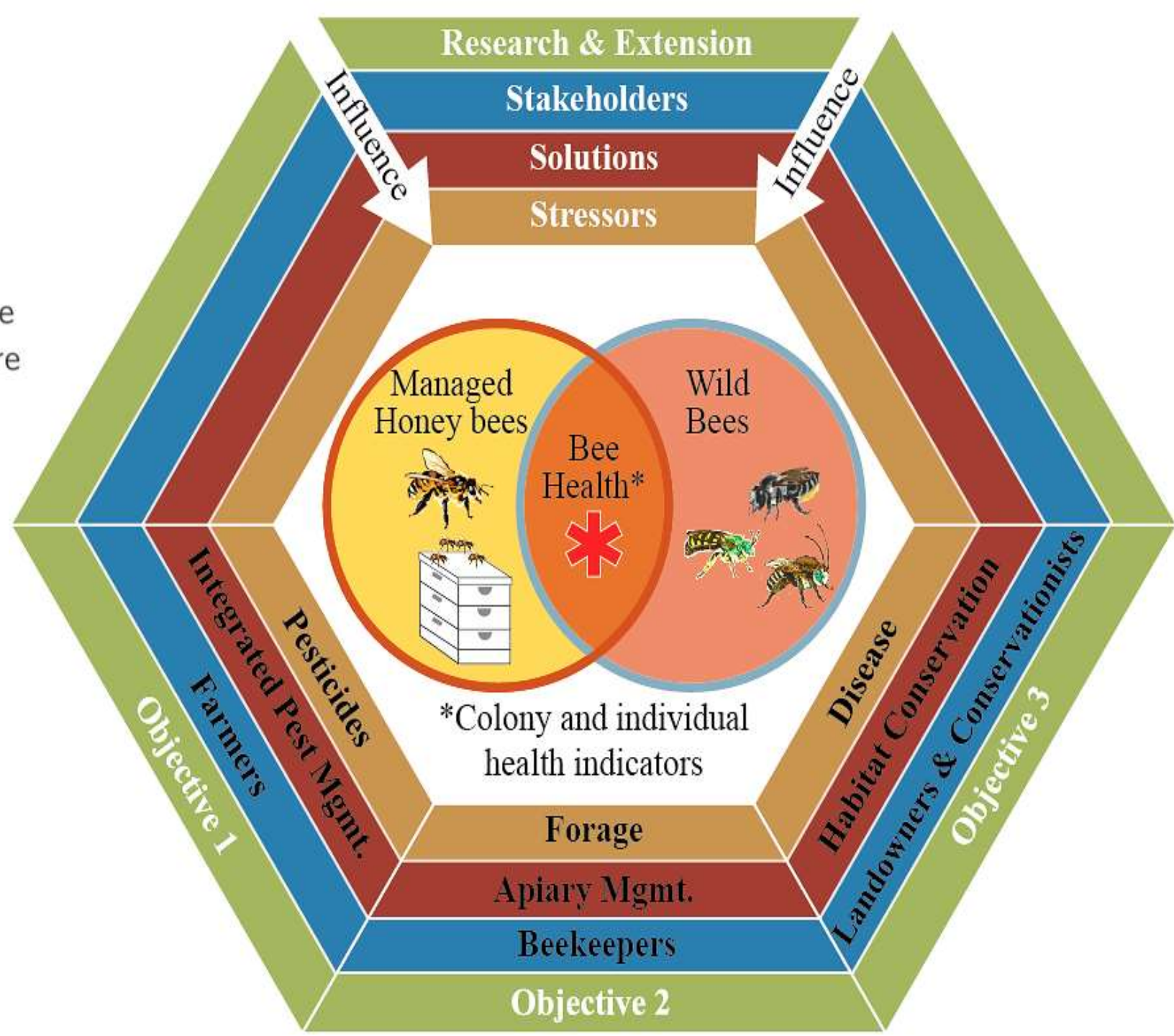


**Can NATIVE PRAIRIE help honey bees?**  
*Improve resilience to stress*





United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



## 6 Soybean fields



> 0.2 km<sup>2</sup>  
> 1.6 km

## 6 Prairie sites

Search

Get Directions History

Places

- ✓ 2018 Reynoldson SS1 no bees
- ✓ 2018 Reynoldson SS2 no bees
- ✓ 2018 Kluver SS1 with bees
- ✓ 2018 Kluver SS2 with bees
- ✓ 2017 Darnell Prairie with bees
- ✓ 2017 Barrer Prairie with bees
- ✓ 2017 Sandhill Prairie with bees
- ✓ 2017 Turtlehead Prairie without b...
- ✓ 2017 Hartung Prairie without bees
- ✓ 2017 Bailey Carpenter Prairie wit...
- ✓ **2017 Finch SS1 with bees**
- ✓ 2017 Finch with bees
- ✓ 2017 Lippert with bees
- ✓ 2017 Lippert with bees

Layers

- Primary Database
- [The new Google Earth](#)
- Borders and Labels
- Places
- Photos
- Roads
- 3D Buildings
- Ocean
- Weather
- Gallery
- Global Awareness
- More
- Terrain



Measure the distance between two points on the ground

Map Length:	320.59 Meters
Ground Length:	320.59
Heading:	358.36 degrees

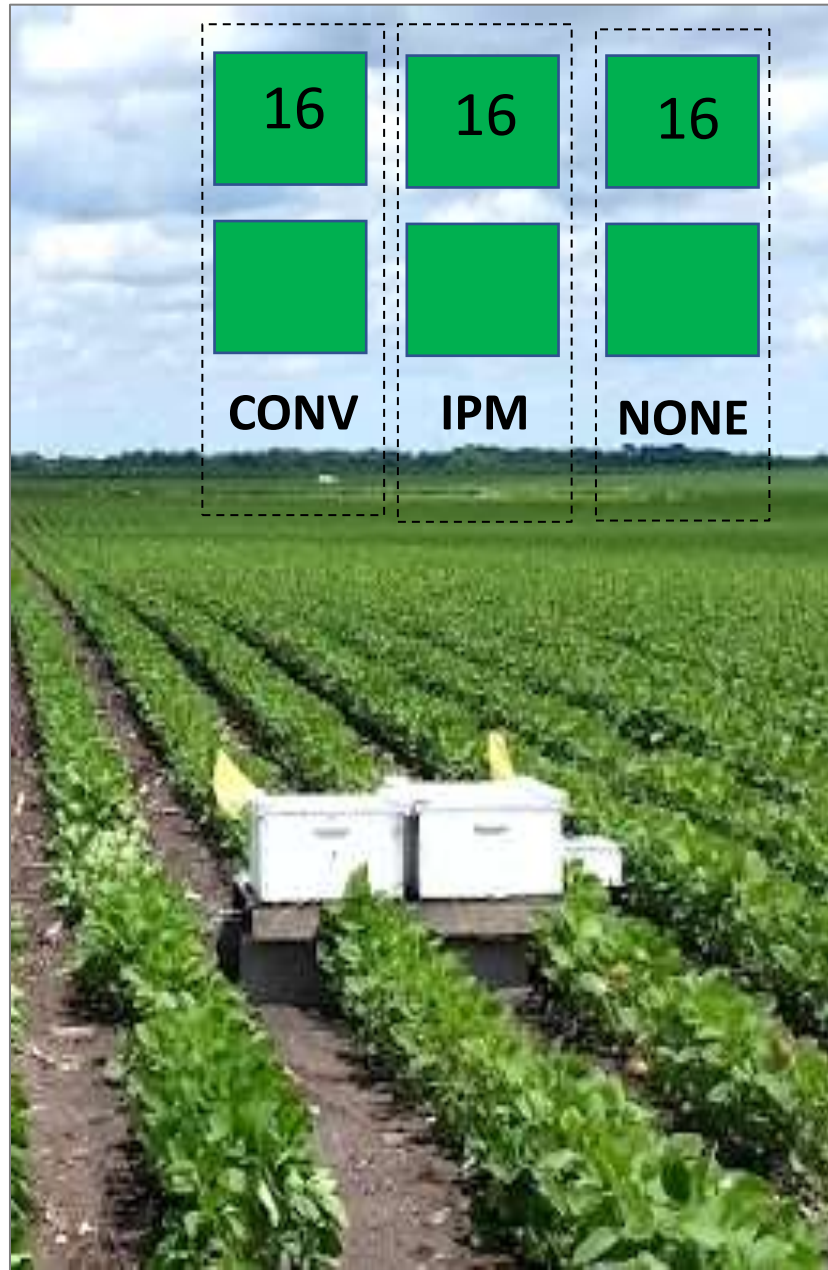
Mouse Navigation

## 6 Soybean fields



## 6 Prairie sites

## 6 Soybean fields



## 6 Prairie sites

Site	Seed treatment	1st Herbicide used	2nd Herbicide used	Insecticide
Dairy CONV	Pioneer Premium minus Ileva	2pints Prowl H2O, 5oz Sonic	36oz Roundup Powermax, 8oz Clethodim, 10oz Cobra	Warrior II
Lippert IPM	fungicide	Zidua Pro	Clethodim, Flexstar, & Zidua	NA
Finch NONE	fungicide	2pints Prowl H2O, 5oz Sonic	36oz Roundup Powermax, 8oz Clethodim, 10oz Cobra	NA



# Warrior II

with Zeon Technology®

## Insecticide

*Active Ingredient:*

Lambda-cyhalothrin<sup>1,2</sup> . . . . . 22.8%

*Other Ingredients:* . . . . . 77.2%

*Total:* . . . . . 100.0%

Warrior II with Zeon Technology contains 2.08 lb of active ingredient per gal and is a capsule suspension.

<sup>1</sup>CAS No. 91465-08-6

<sup>2</sup>Synthetic pyrethroid

Contains petroleum distillate.

**EPA Reg. No. 100-1295**

**EPA Est. 39578-TX-1**

a.i.; a synthetic pyrethroid,  
Lambda-cyhalothrin

*“pyrethroid bifenthrin  
enhances CYP9Q1 transcripts”*

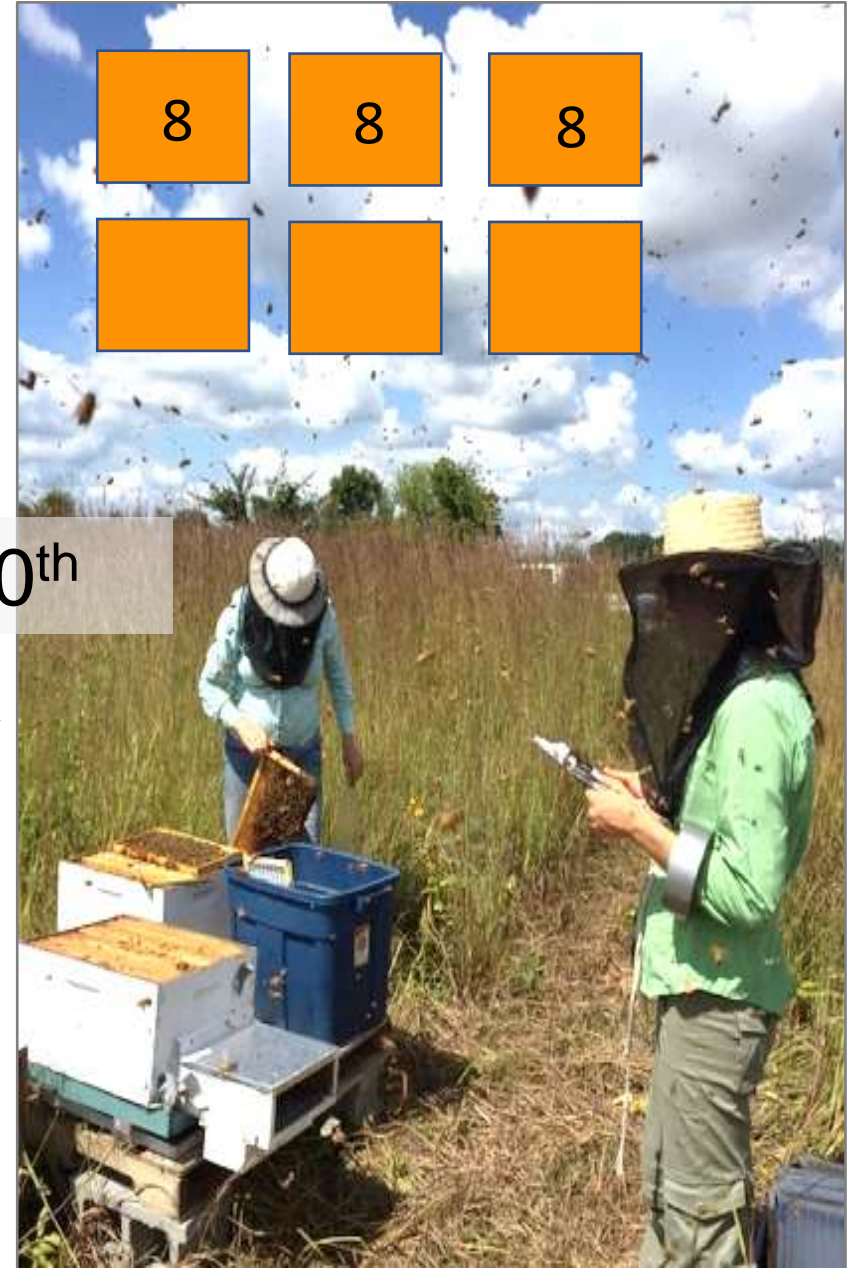
*Mao W, Schuler MA, Berenbaum MR. (2011)  
CYP9Q-mediated detoxification of acaricides in  
the honey bee (Apis mellifera). Proc Natl Acad Sci  
U S A :12657-62. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1109535108.*



# 6 Soybean fields



# 6 Prairie sites



August 10<sup>th</sup>



***Hive assessments***

Hive weight  
Brood Cover  
Sides of bees  
Queen present Y/N  
**10 times**

***Pollen collection***

Trap activated every two  
weeks  
**15 times**

***Labwork***

*VIRUS TITERS HB*  
*FAT HB*  
**4 dates**

***Wild bees***

Bee bowls  
Transects  
Every two weeks

***Winter survival***

Listening if colonies are alive  
About every two weeks

***Additional***

*BROODMINDERS*  
*iBUTTONS*  
*FLIR HEAT CAMERA*



Simply Southern

895 kg  
01/24  
7/10/19

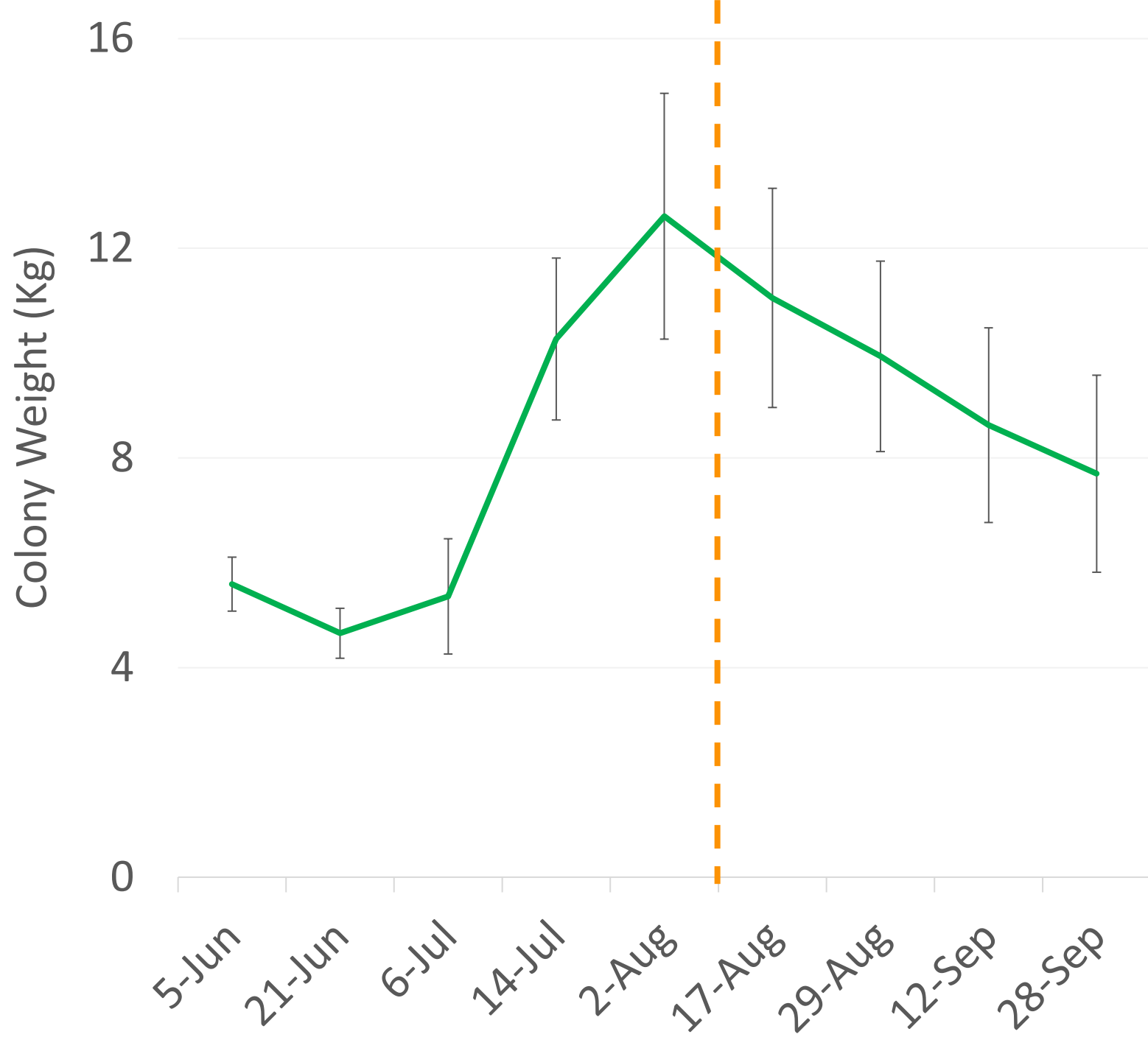
1230 kg  
29





*2017 + 2018 + 2019*

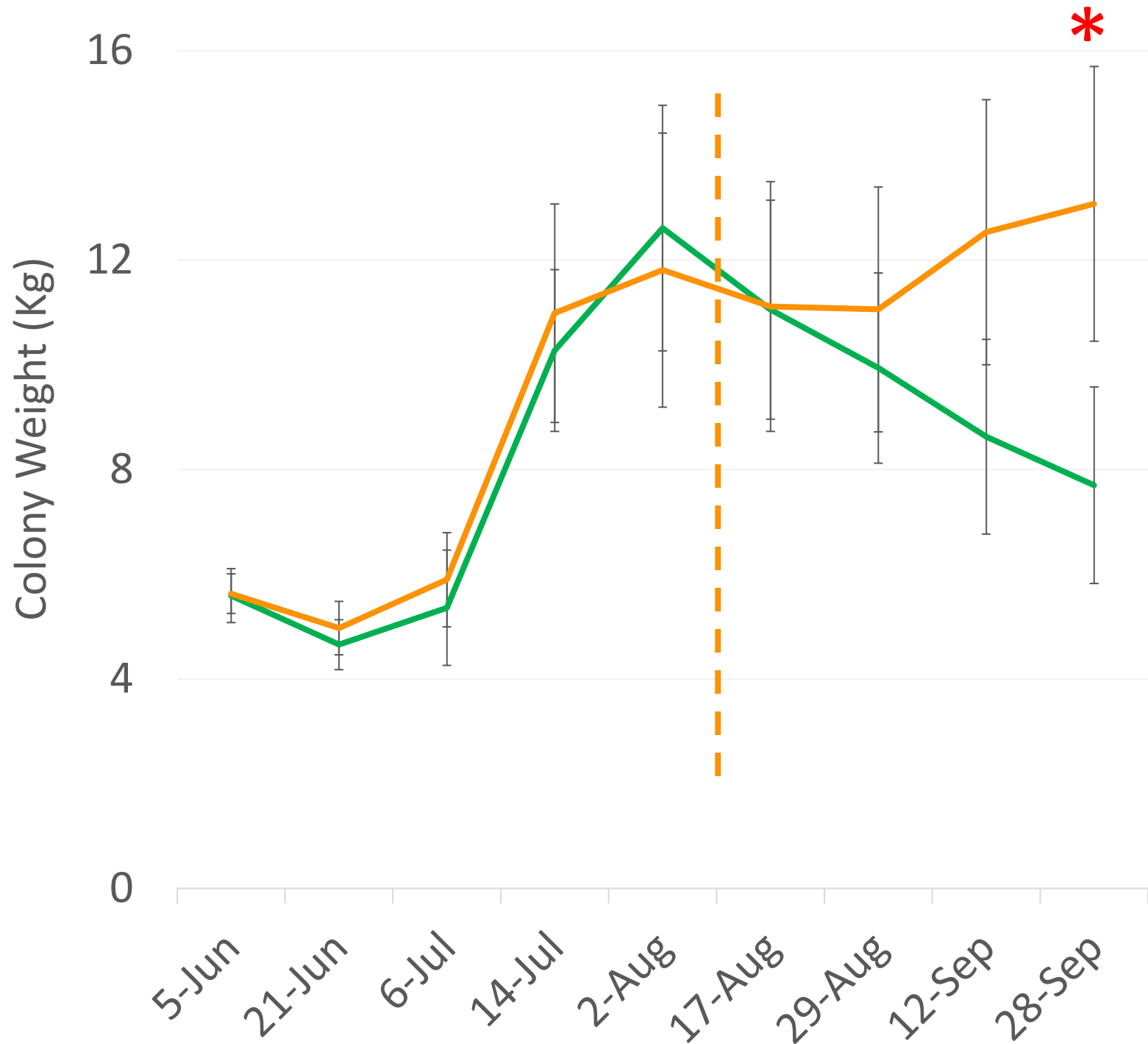
*2017 data suggests:*



*(unpublished data)*





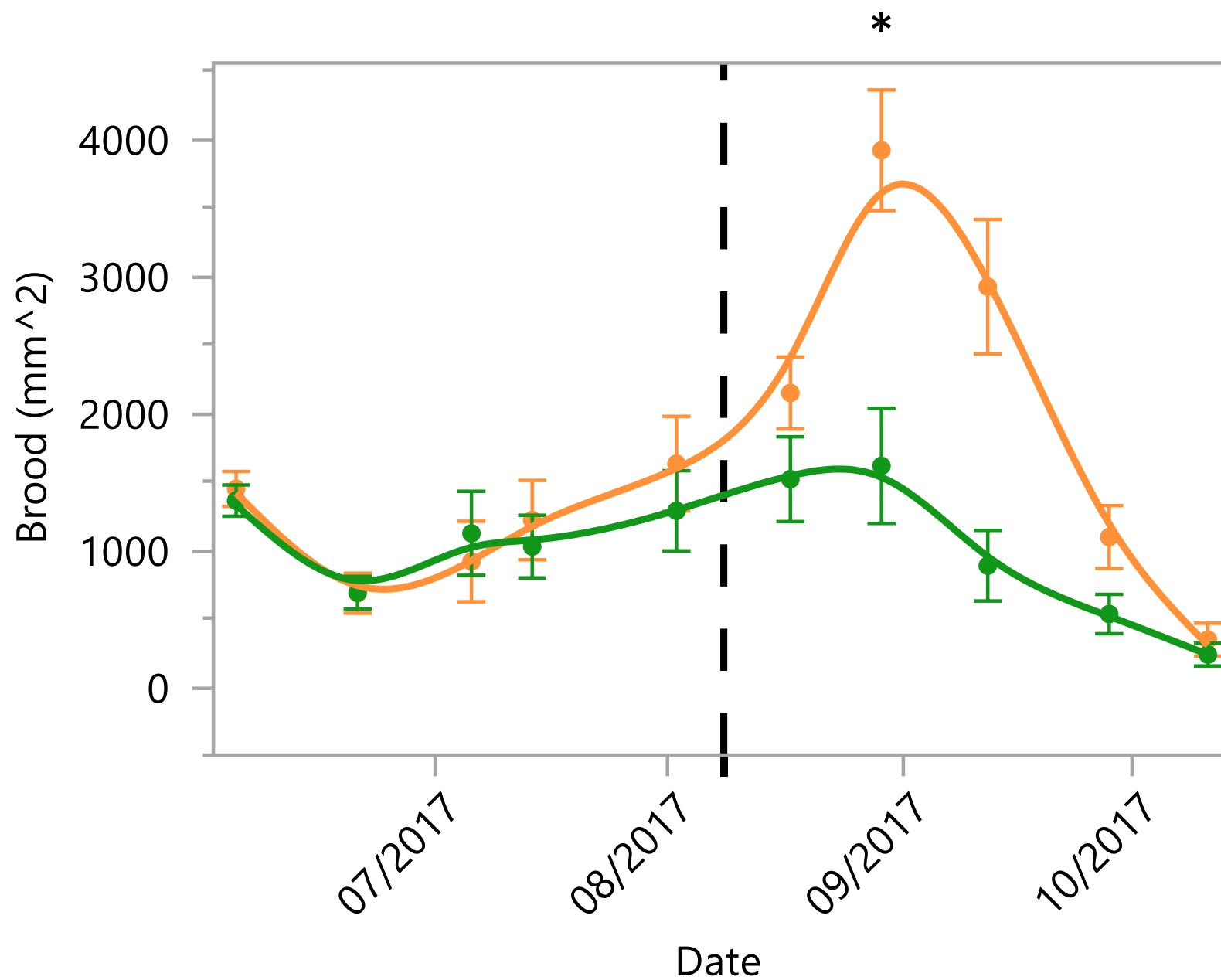


Prairie/Soy

$F(1,131)=5.0$  ,  $p=0.027$  \*



(unpublished data)



Prairie/Soy

— Prairie

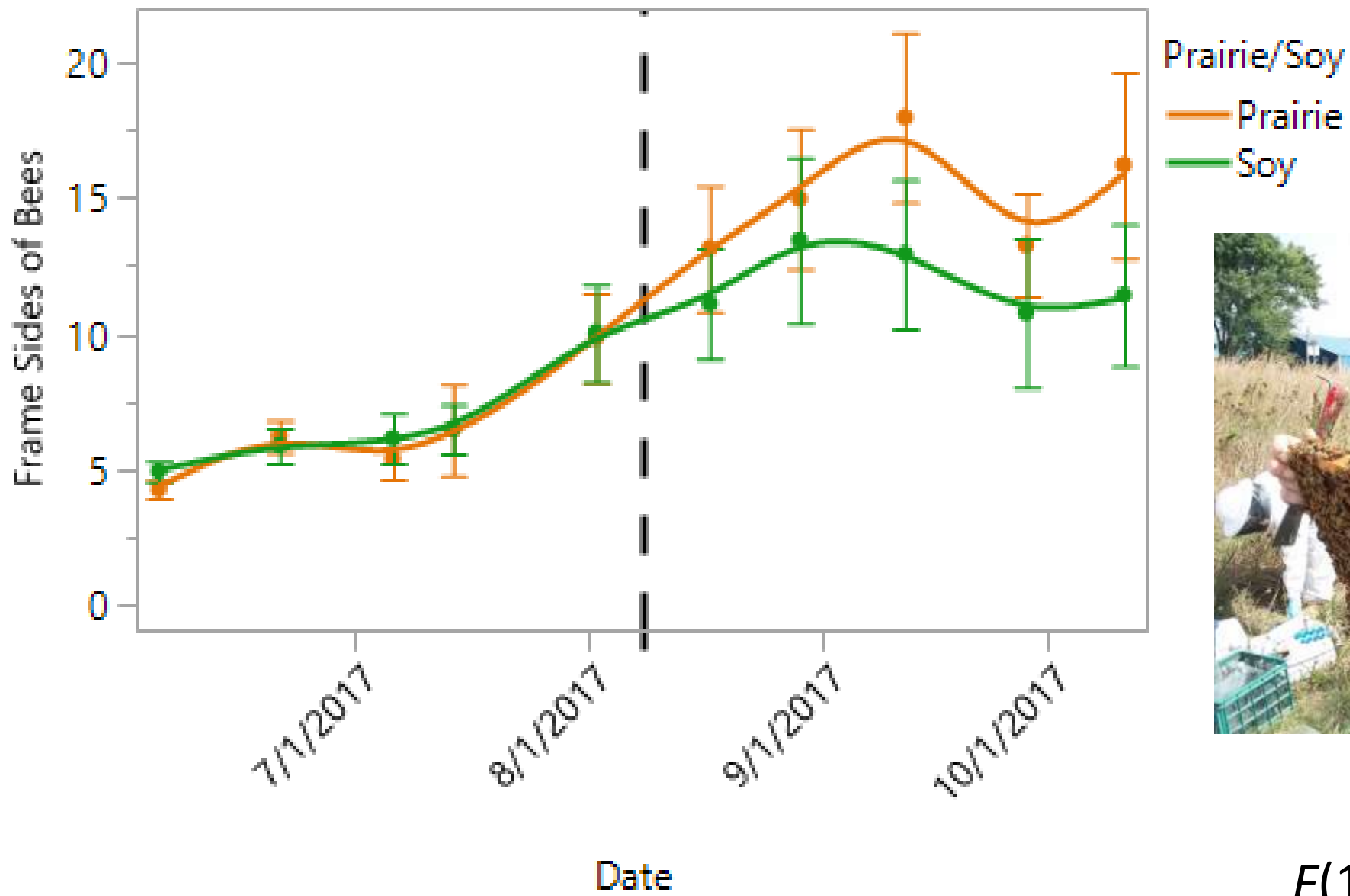
— Soy



Prairie/Soy

$F(1,131)=29$  ,  $p<0.001^*$

(unpublished data)



Prairie/Soy  
 $F(1,131)=3.1$  ,  $p=0.08$

*(unpublished data)*





OCT 13th 2017

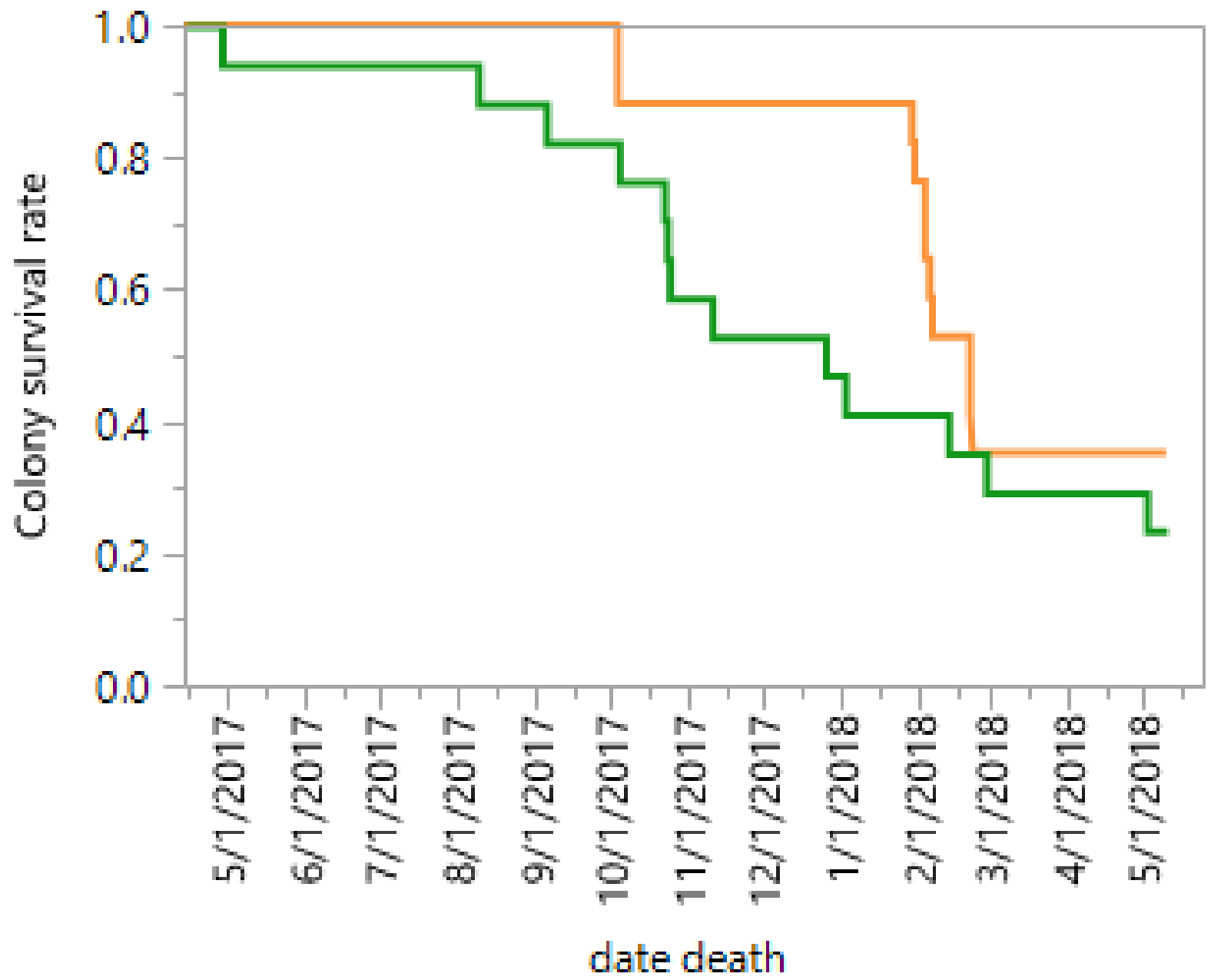
# WINTER SURVIVAL



MAY 2<sup>nd</sup> 2018



# Survival Plot



— Prairie  
— Soy

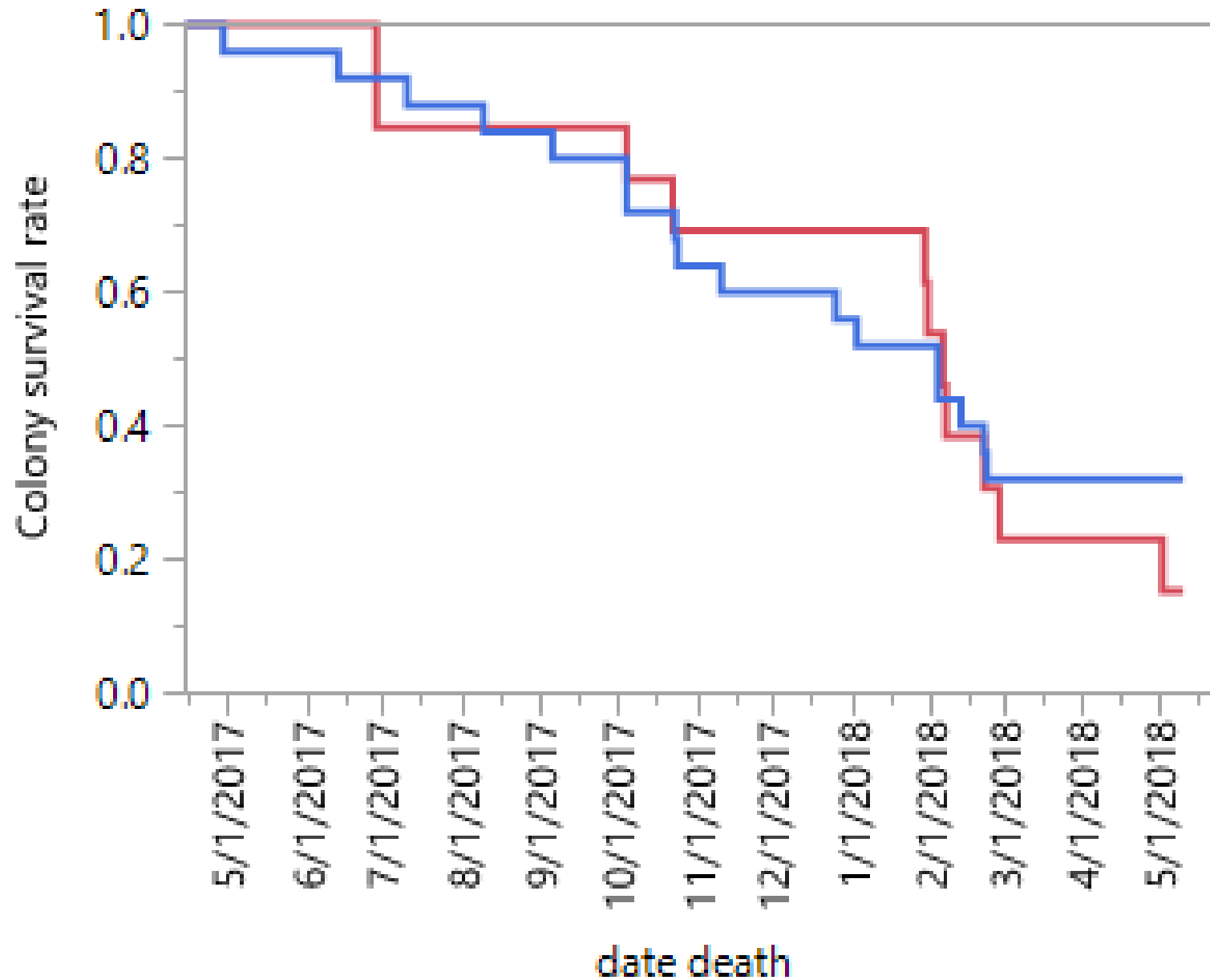
Wilcoxon  $X^2=2.57$  ,  $p=0.11$



(unpublished data)



# Survival Plot

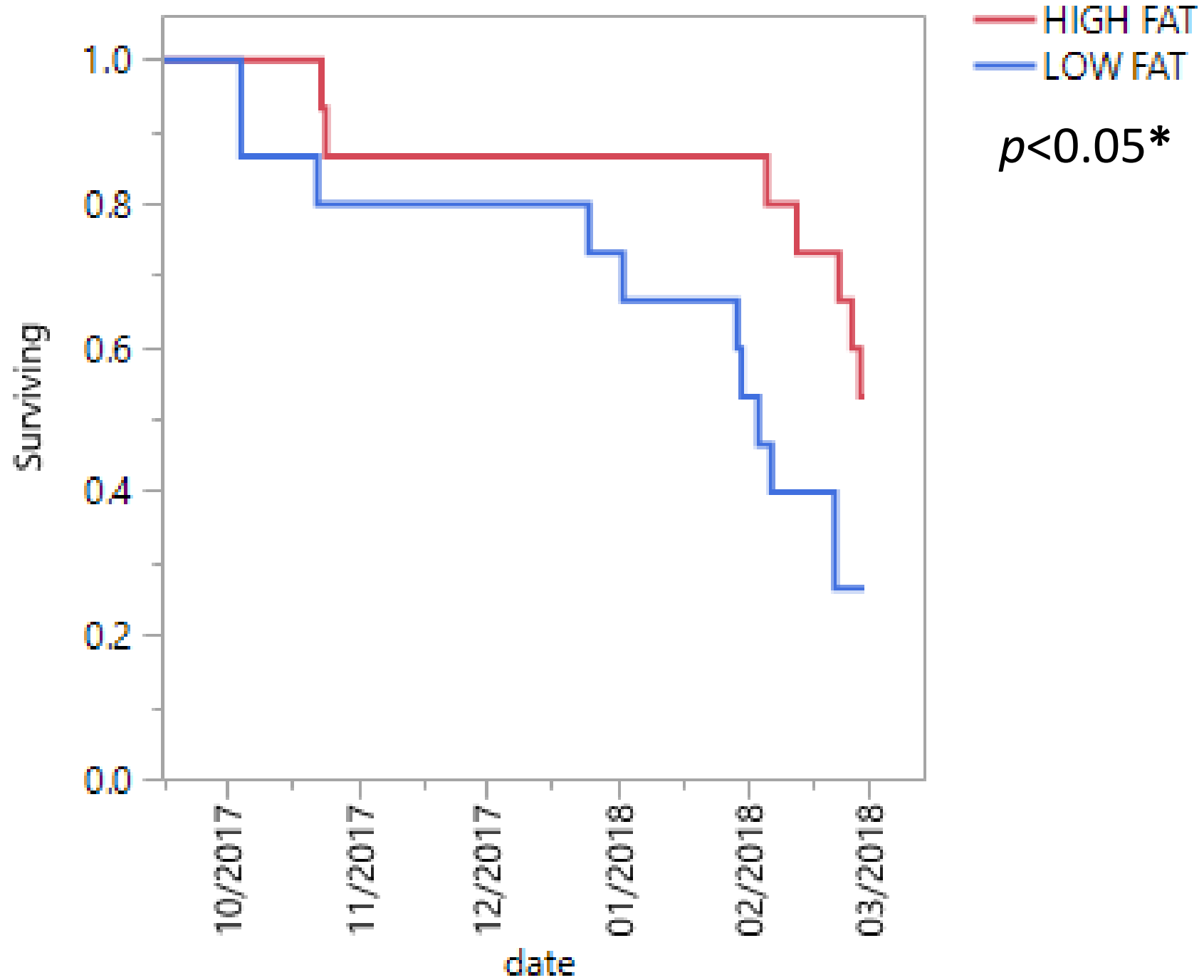


— INSECTICIDE  
— CONTROL



Wilcoxon  $X^2=0.004$  ,  $p=0.95$

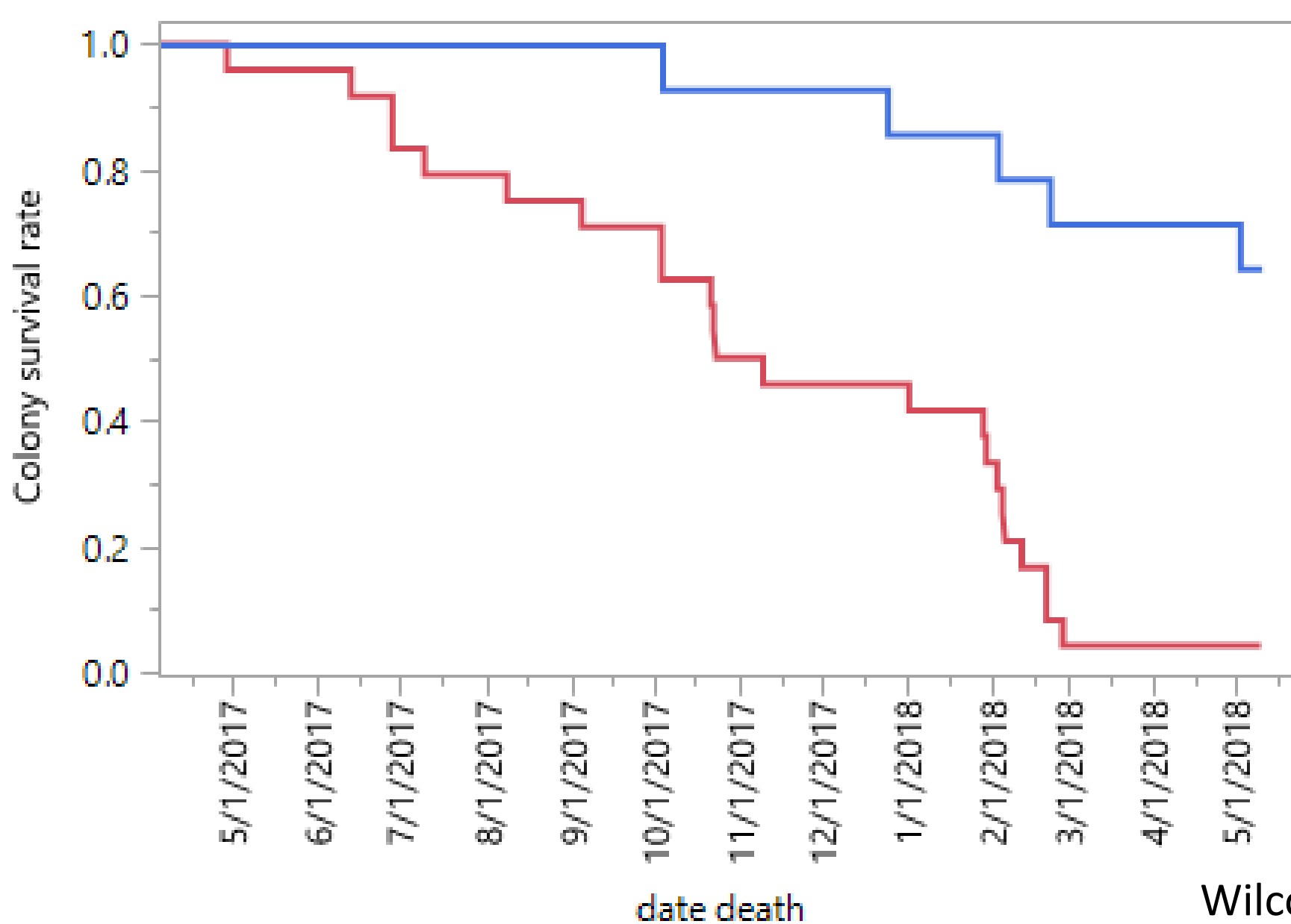
(unpublished data)



(unpublished data)

# Survival Plot

# COLONY WEIGHT

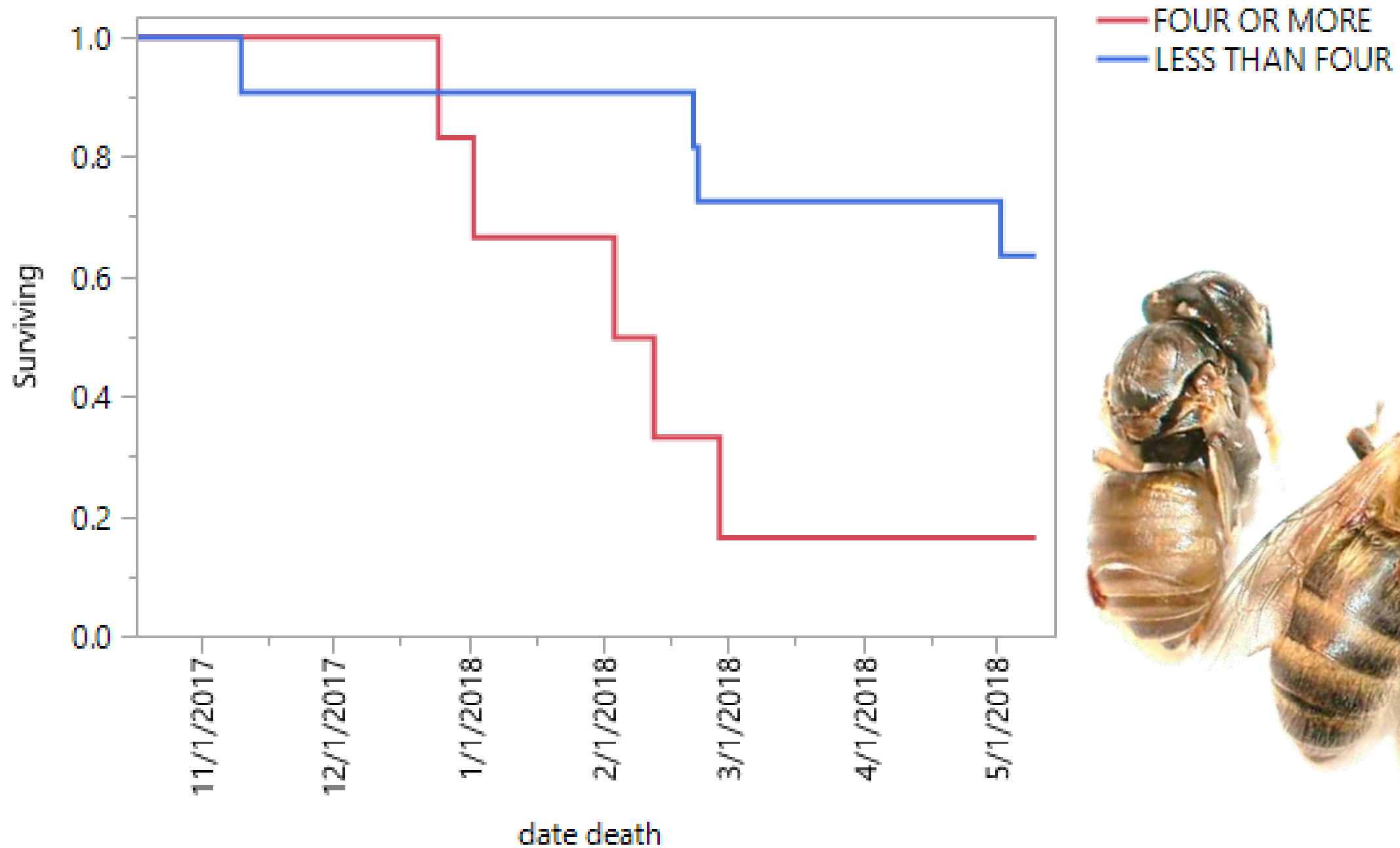


— < 10 Kg N=25  
— > 10 Kg N=13



Wilcoxon  $X^2=14.3$ ,  $p<0.001$ \*\*\*  
(unpublished data)

# Survival Plot



*(unpublished data)*



	<b>Oral*</b>	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>Body Contact</b>	<b>Venereal</b>	<b>Vector-mediated</b>	<b>Queen to eggs</b>
IAPV	+	+	+	Ve.S.	+ (Vd)	+
ABPV	+	+	BC.S	Ve.S.	Vd.S., Tm.S.	+
KBV	+	+	BC.S	–	+ (Vd)	+
BQCV	+	+	?	Ve.S.	–	+
DWV	+	+	–	+	+ (Vd, Tm, At.S.)	+
SBV	+	–	–	Ve.S.	–	+
SBPV	+	?	?	?	+ (Vd)	?
CWW	O.S.	?	?	?	–	?
CBPV	+	+	+	–	Vd.S	+
LSV	+	?	?	–	Vd.S.	+
BeeMLV	?	?	?	?	Vd.S.	?

# Sacbrood example: Workers that feed larva

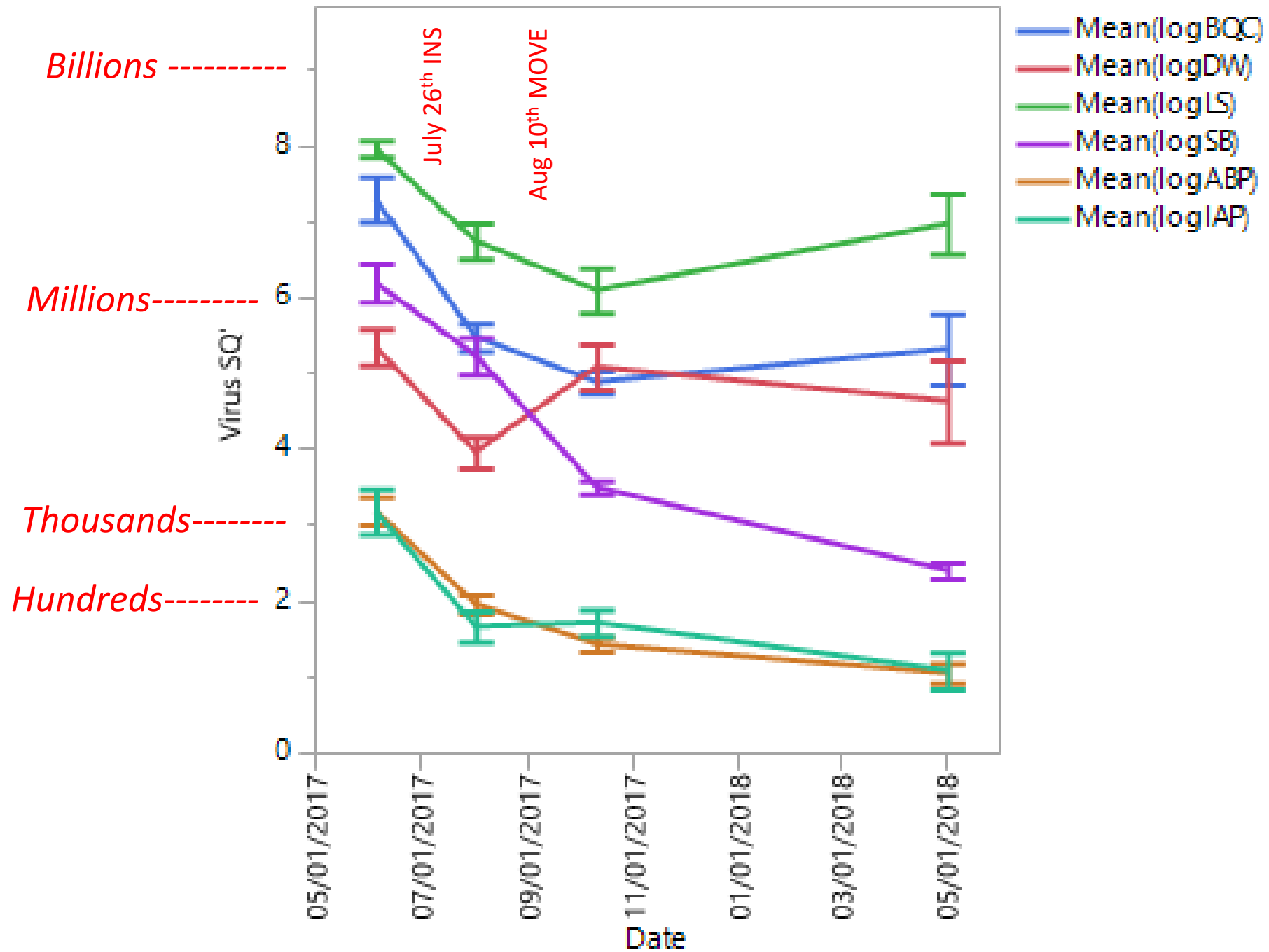
# DWV example: Varroa



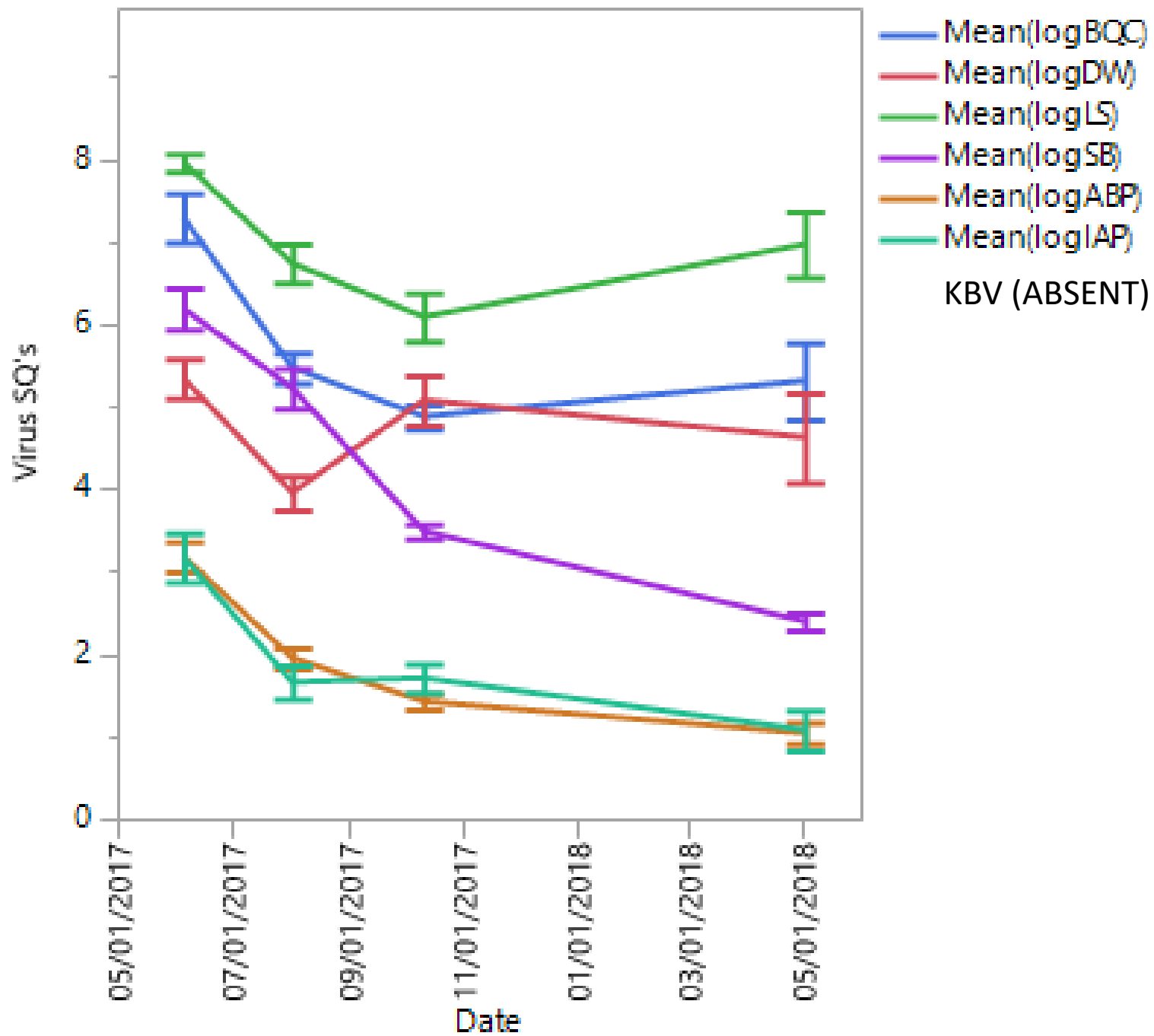
HONEY BEE BEHAVIOURS WITHIN THE HIVE:  
INSIGHTS FROM LONG-TERM VIDEO ANALYSIS

HONEY BEE  
WORKER DEVELOPMENT:  
OVIPOSITION

DOI: 10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0247323

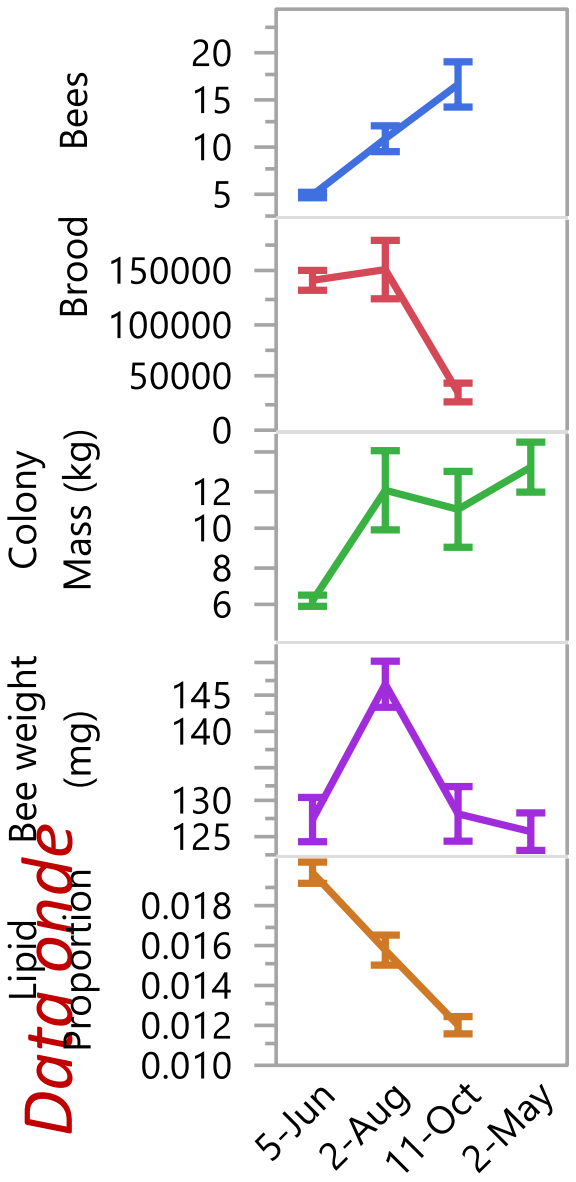


(unpublished data)



(unpublished data)

**Data** *onde*

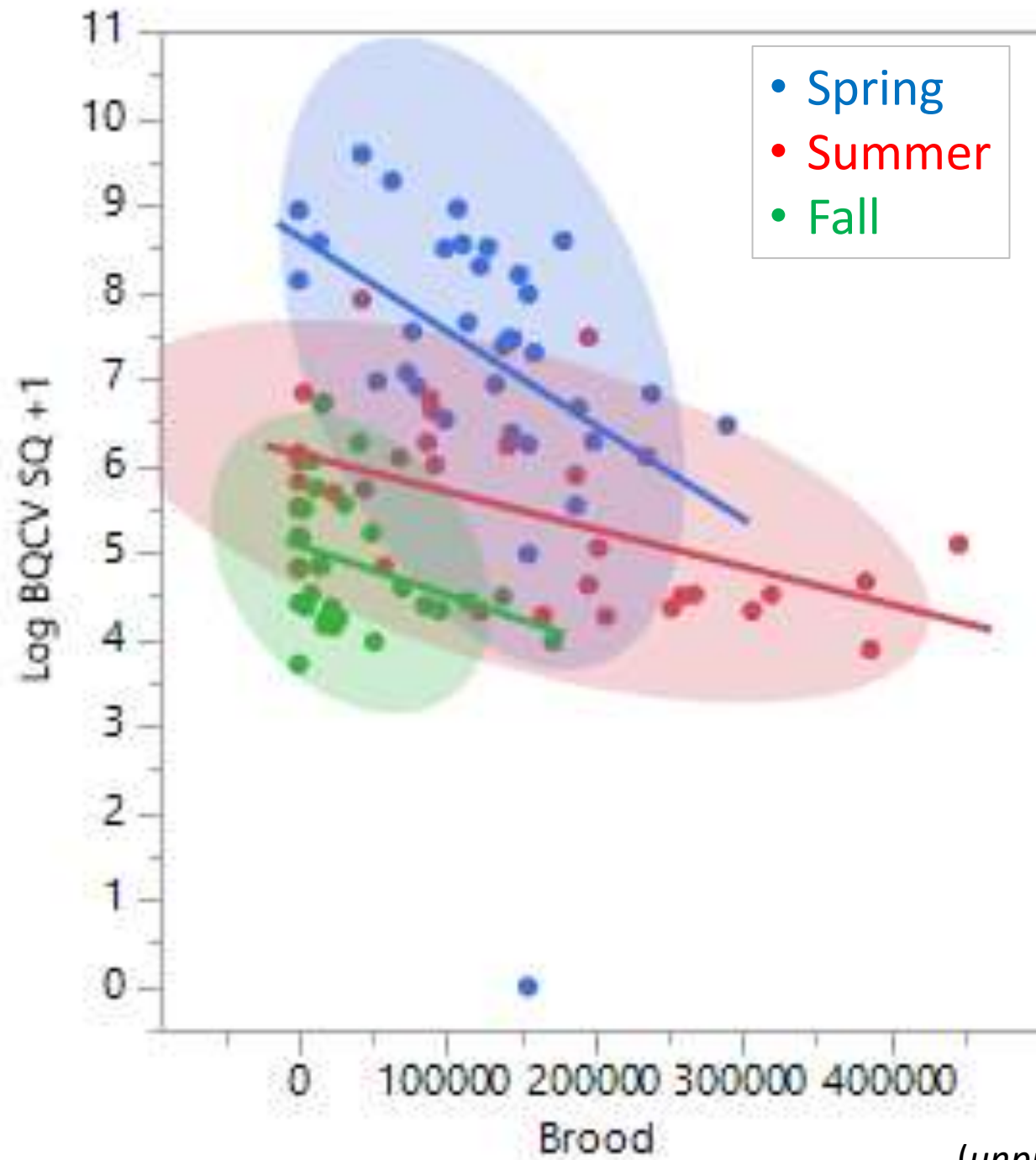


(unpublished data)

Factor / Variable	Unit
Date	4 levels
Colony	33 levels
Site (forage)	8 levels
Insecticide	2 levels
Queen status	2 levels
Colony weight	kg
Brood ammount	mm <sup>2</sup>
Bee Population	n frames
Bee weight	mg
Varroa	%
Fatbody	%
RNA quantity	ng/ $\mu$ l
ABPV	n copies
BQCV	n copies
DWV	n copies
SBV	n copies
LSV	n copies
IAPV	n copies
Averaged Models	

	BQCV	DWV	SBV	LSV
Model selection and averaging in <i>R</i> <i>(package MuMIn)</i>				
	5	10	23	72

	<b>BQCV</b>
Date	***
Brood amount	***



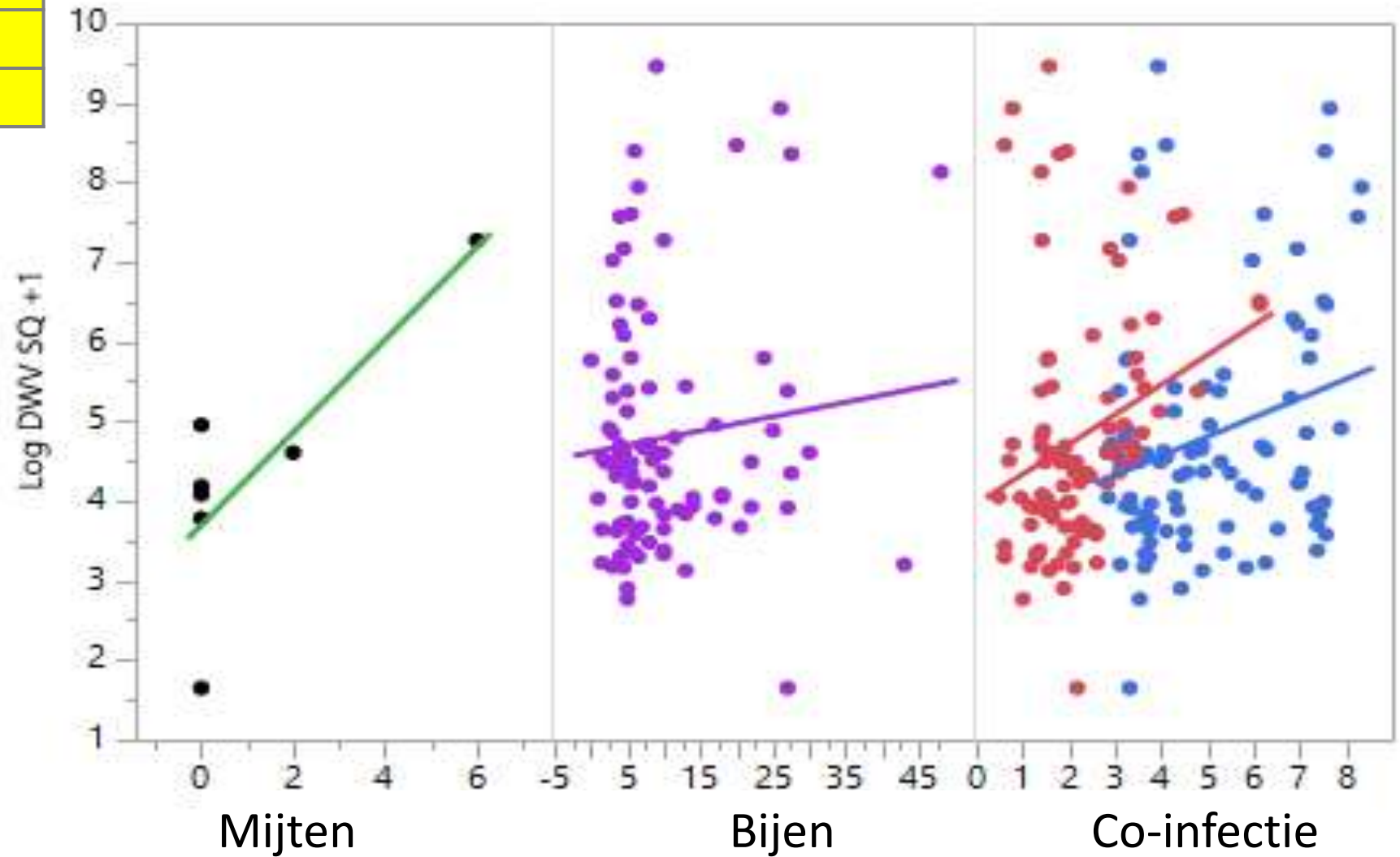
(unpublished data)

DWV



	DWV
Date	***
Bee population	(.)
Varroa	(.)
ABPV	*
SBV	***

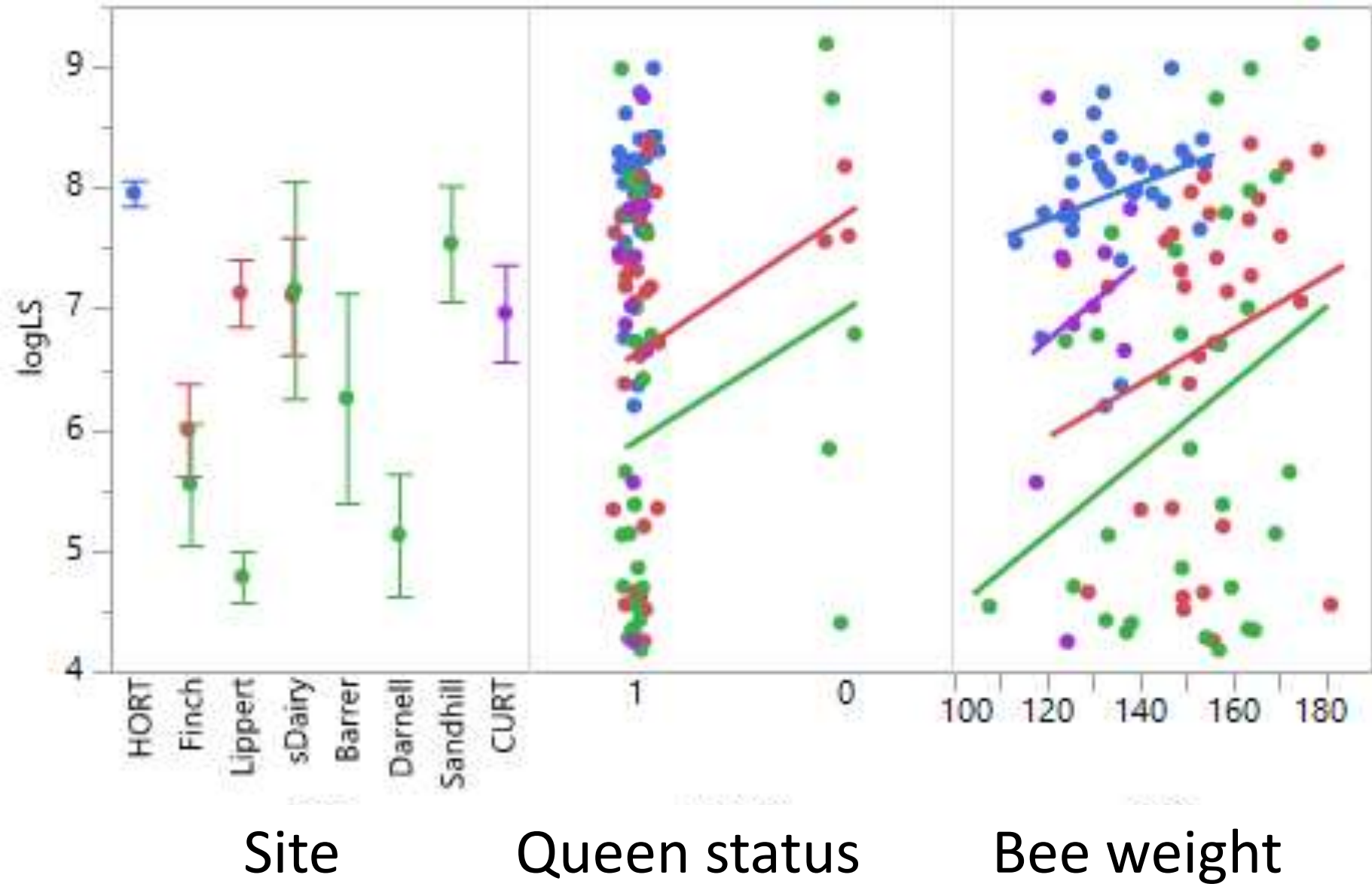
- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter



(unpublished data)

	LSV
Date	***
Colony	(.)
Site	***
Insecticide	(.)
Queen status	*
Bee weight	(.)

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter



(unpublished data)



	SBV
Date	***
Colony	**
Fatbody	(.)
DWV	**
LSV	(.)

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter



Foto: Harmen Hendriksma

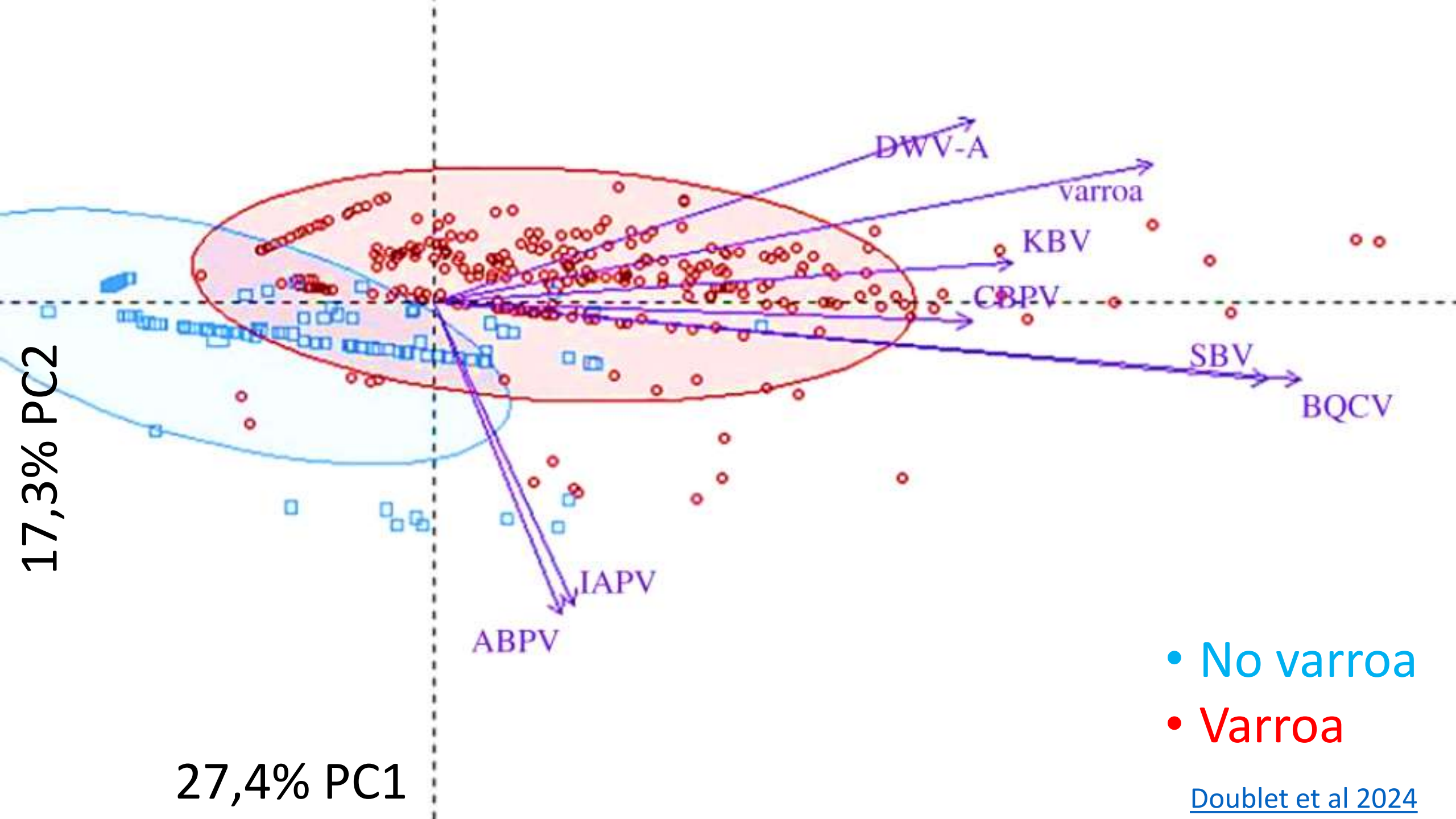
*(unpublished data)*

# A PRELIMINARY INSIGHT

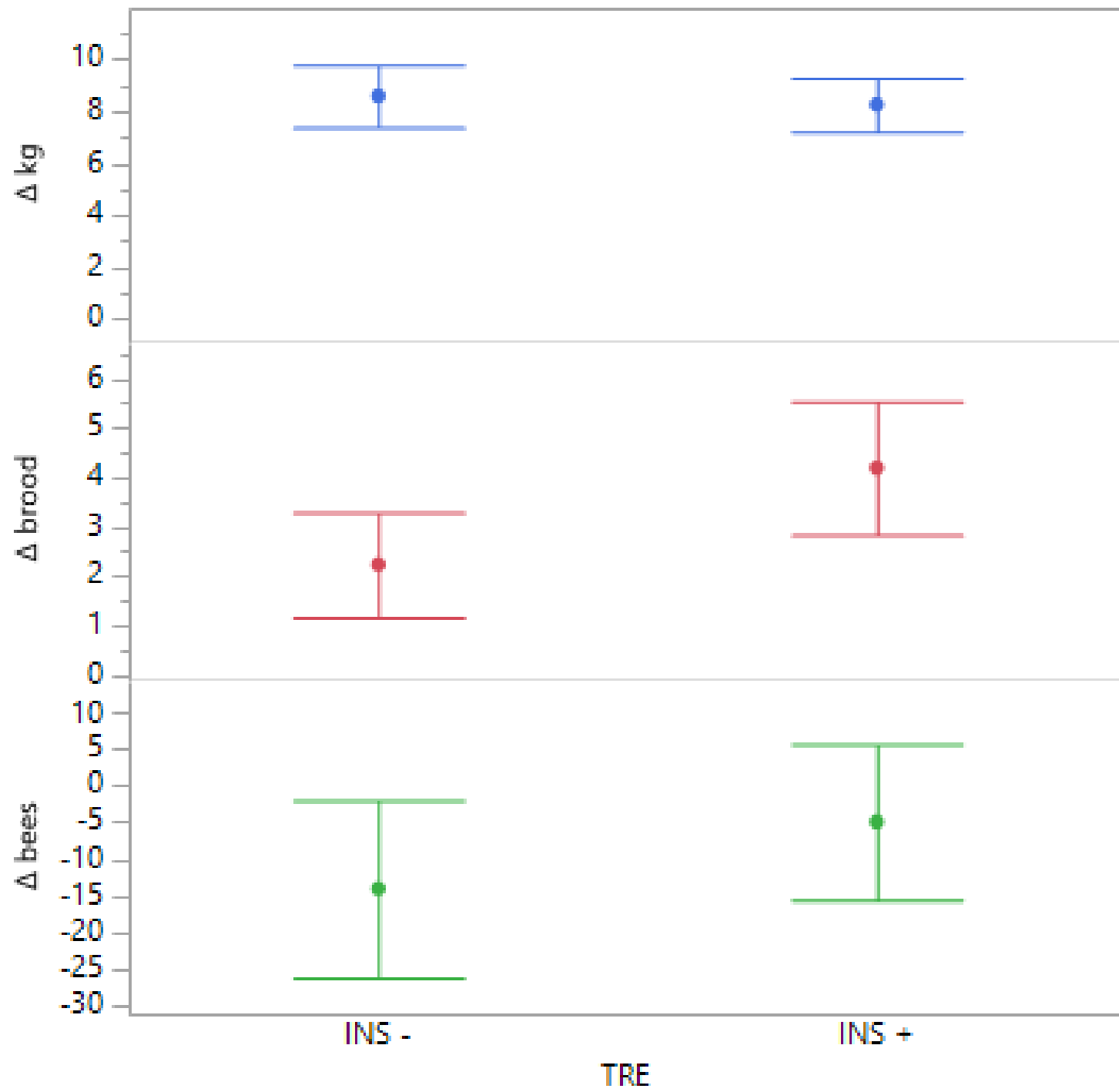
## Viral pathogens:

- variable over time
- can interact / co-infect
- aren't less abundant at prairies
- correlate to colony traits

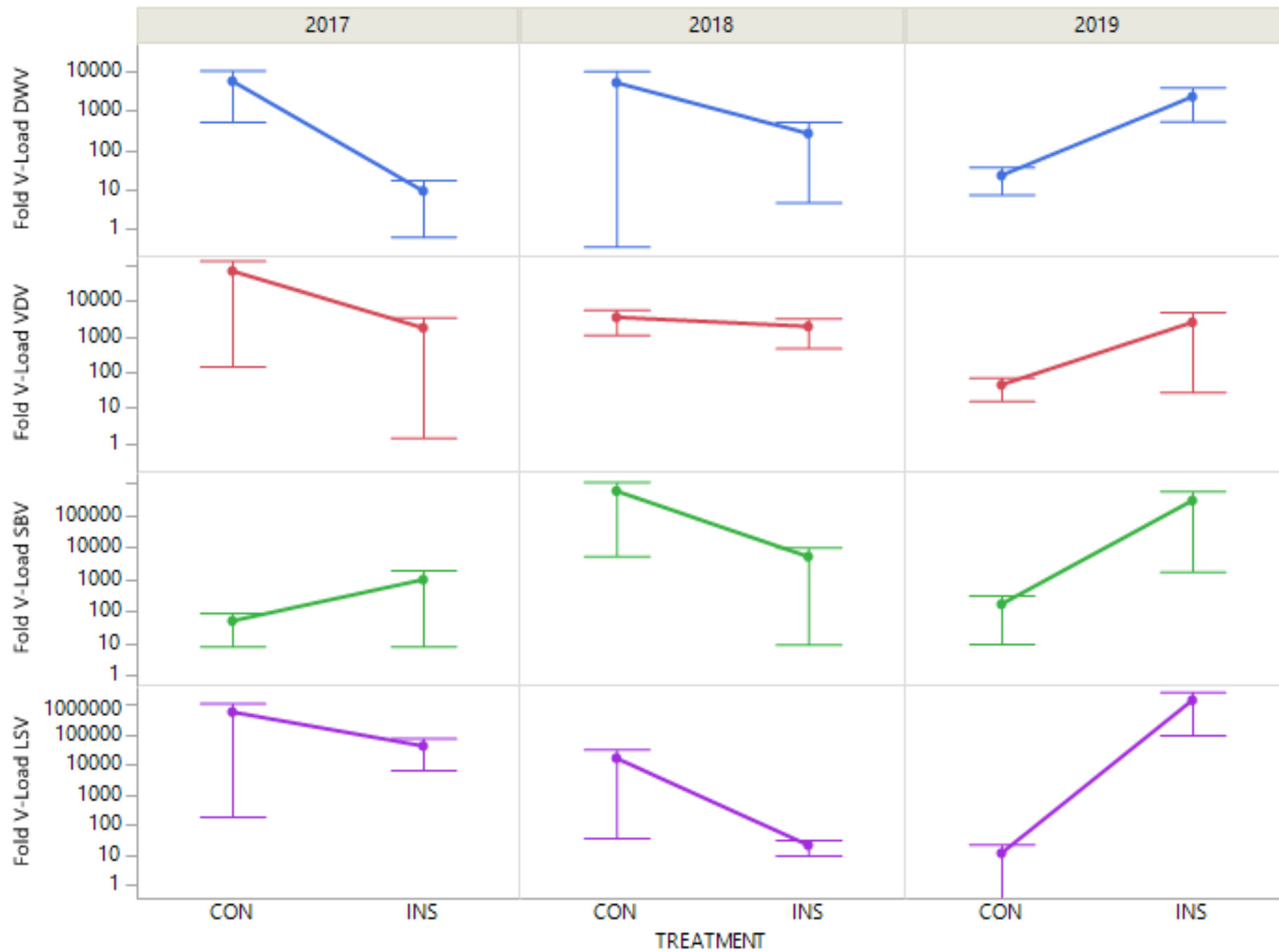
- BQCV      BROOD
- DWV      BEES/MITES/VIRUS
- SBV      COLONY / LIPIDS?
- LSV      SITE





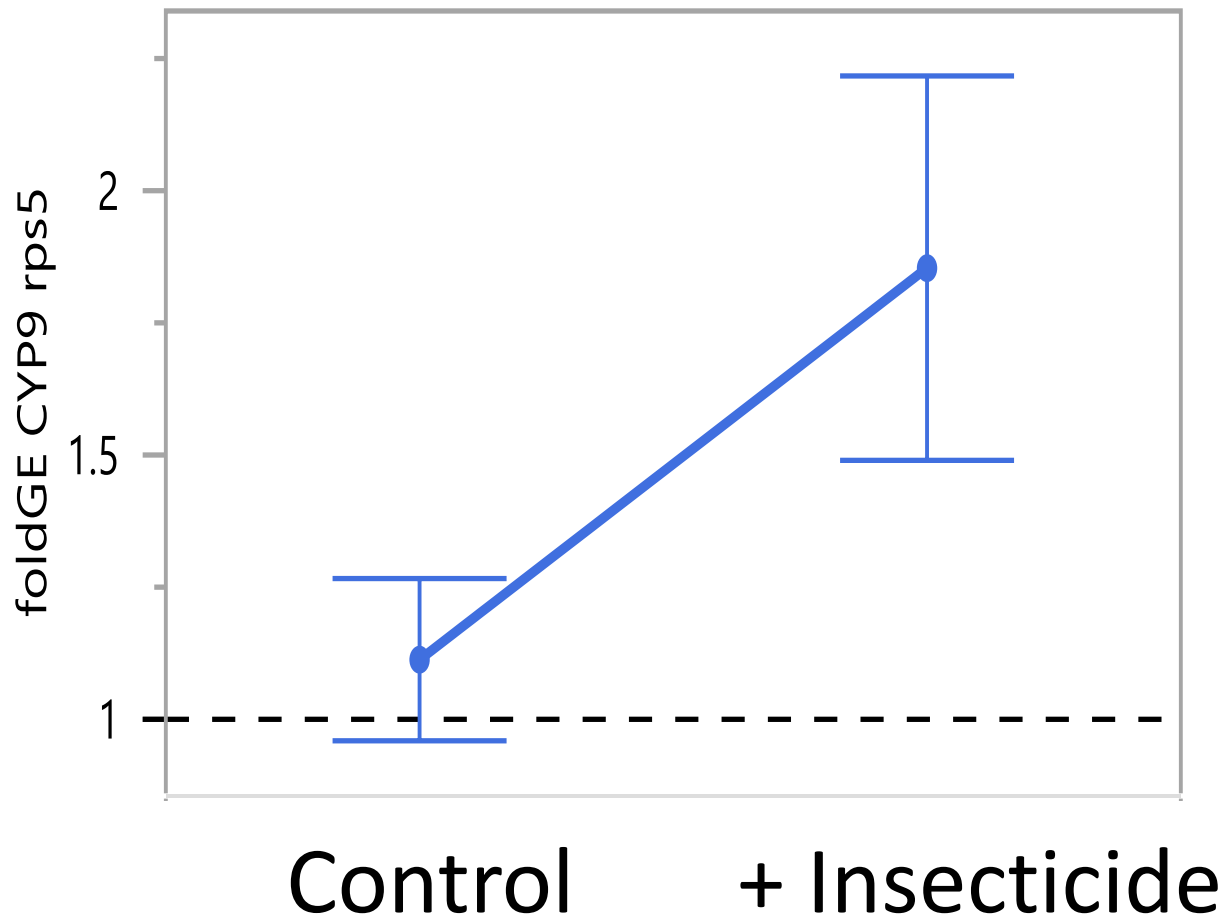


*(unpublished data)*

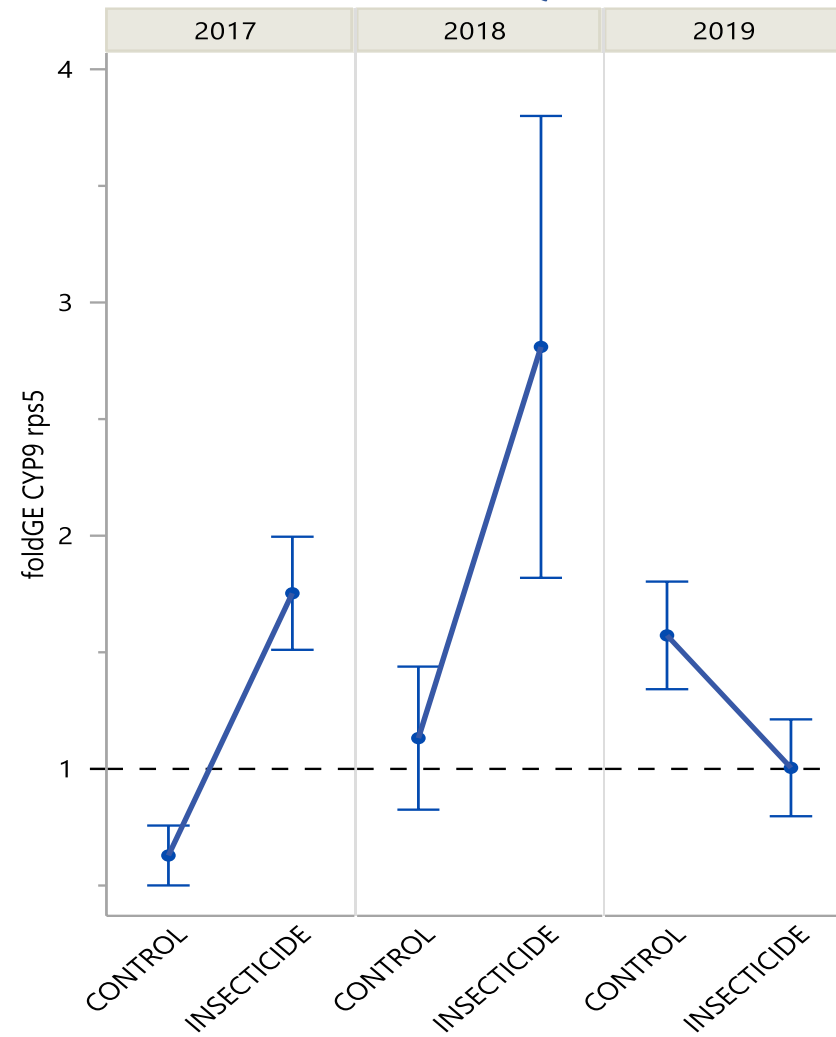


(unpublished data)

# CYP9Q1



# CYP9Q1



## Effect Tests

Source	Nparm	DF	Sum of Squares	F Ratio	Prob > F
TREATMENT	1	1	6.239148	3.5890	0.0656
YEAR	2	2	5.414519	1.5573	0.2235
YEAR*TREATMENT	2	2	10.261914	2.9515	0.0640

(unpublished data)

(Data unpublished)

## **VIRUSES**

seasonal patterns, colony dynamics,  
disease co-occurrence

## **PERFORMANCE and SURVIVAL**

nutrition, varroa mite pressure, frost

(pesticide: not a severe impact & not consistent)





### My FieldWatch

# Welcome to DriftWatch™

*Communication + Cooperation + Collaboration = Successful Co-existence*

This site is a voluntary communication tool that enables crop producers, beekeepers, and pesticide applicators to work together to protect specialty crops and apiaries through use of mapping programs. It is not a substitute for any state regulatory requirements.



For more resources and information, please visit [FieldWatch, Inc.](#)

Don't have an Account yet?

Select a state below to view the interactive map:

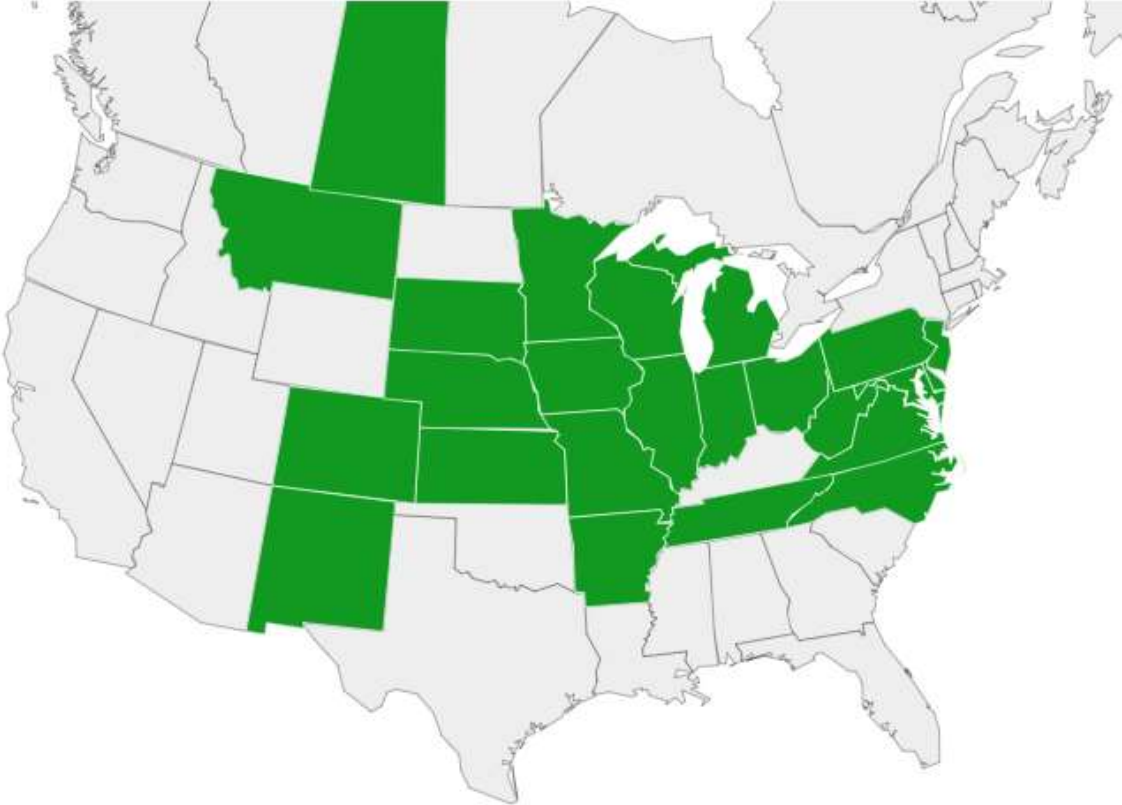
**United States**

- Arkansas
- Colorado
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Montana

- Nebraska
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin

**Canadian Provinces**

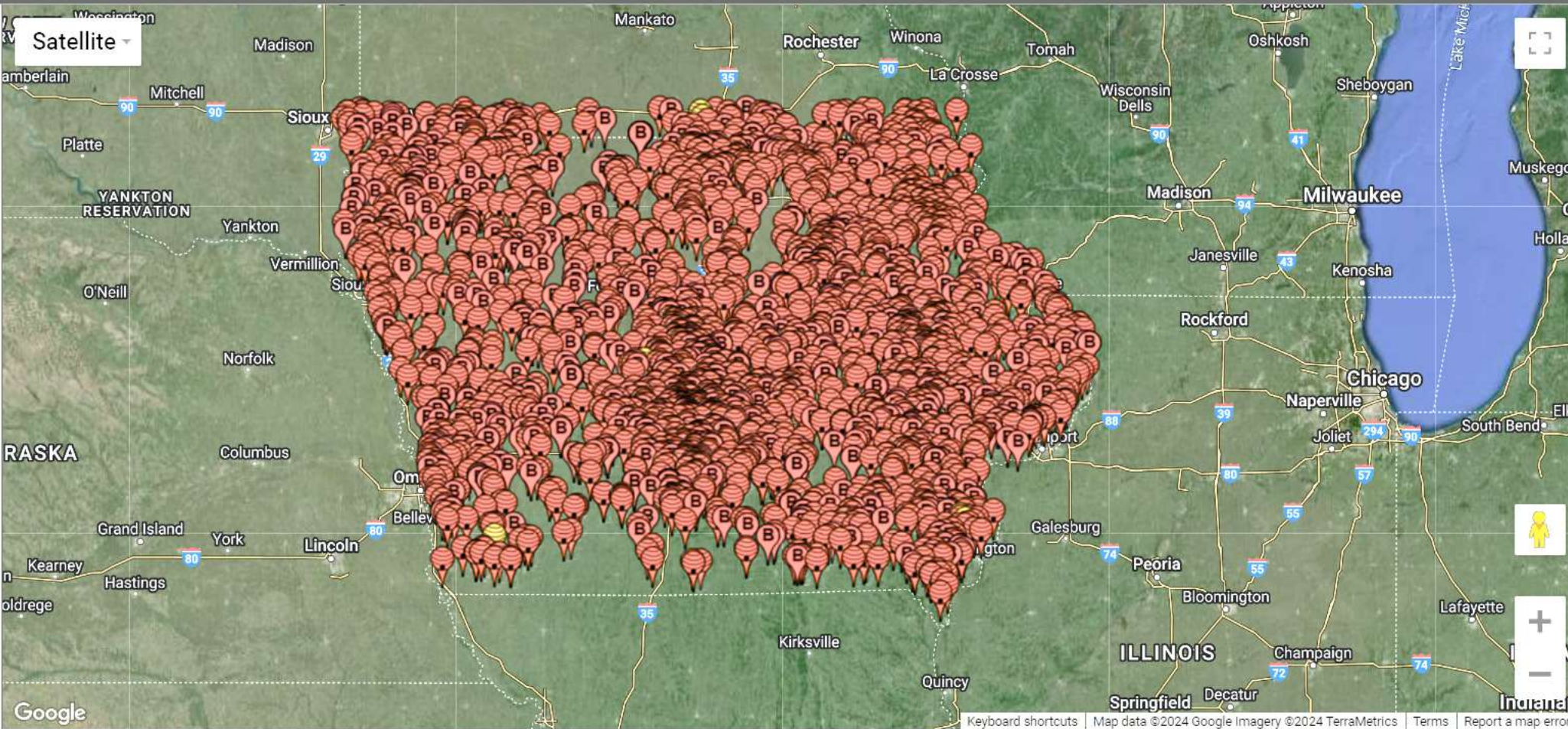
- Saskatchewan



[SUBMIT NEW SITE](#) [Go To My Location](#)

Search by Address, Zip Code, etc.

- Filter Growing Conditions**
- All
  - Organically Grown (in states permitted)
  - Certified Organic
  - Conventionally Grown
- Filter Crop Types** ALL STATES IA
- All
  - Beehives
  - Berries
  - Corn
  - Cotton
  - Evergreen/Christmas Trees
  - Fruits
  - Grapes
  - Hops
  - Industrial Hemp
  - Non-specialty Certified Organic
  - Non-specialty Transition to Certified Organic
  - Nursery Crops
  - Orchard (Nuts, Fruit, Trees)
  - Pumpkins or Melons





## Pollinator Extension Specialist Randall Cass

“Iowa is home to more than 300 different species of bees. Extension will help gain a better understanding of bee populations and the challenges they face, as well as actions individuals can take to mitigate stressors that affect bees.”

RP Cass, EW Hodgson, ME O’Neal, AL Toth, AG Dolezal (2022) [Attitudes About Honey Bees and Pollinator-Friendly Practices: A Survey of Iowan Beekeepers, Farmers, and Landowners](#) Journal of Integrated Pest Management 13 (1), 30.



*Thank you team TOTH LAB et al.*





United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



**@USDA**  
**JAY**

**KYLE**  
**DAWN**

**JUDY**  
**MIGUEL**

**- EVERYONE I MET -**



Delphine Panziera



S everine Kotrschal



Harmen Hendriksma



1st International Conference - BeSafeBeeHoney CA22105

# **BE**ekeeping products valorization and biomonitoring for the **SAF**Ety of **BEE**s and **HONEY**



SIB2023-002: Grip op bijenvirussen  
Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food security and Nature

**APIVITA**

