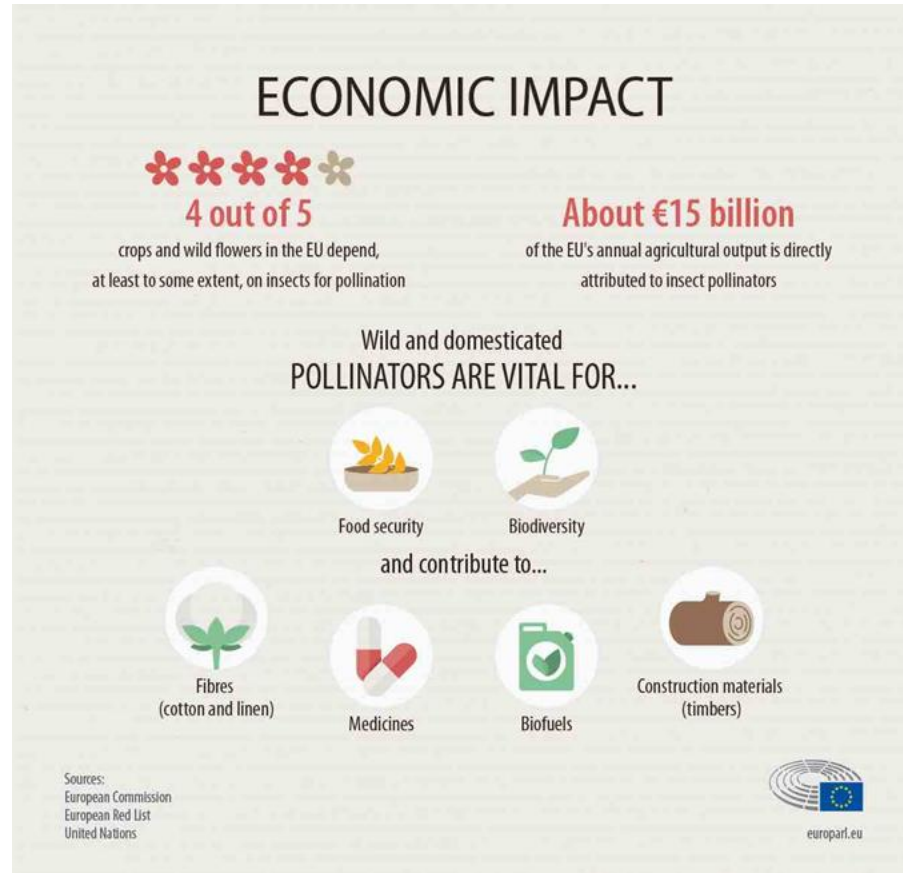


Pollination and pollinator health in agricultural landscapes

Professor Mark J F Brown, Royal Holloway University of London, UK

Dr Jessica Knapp, University of Lund, Sweden

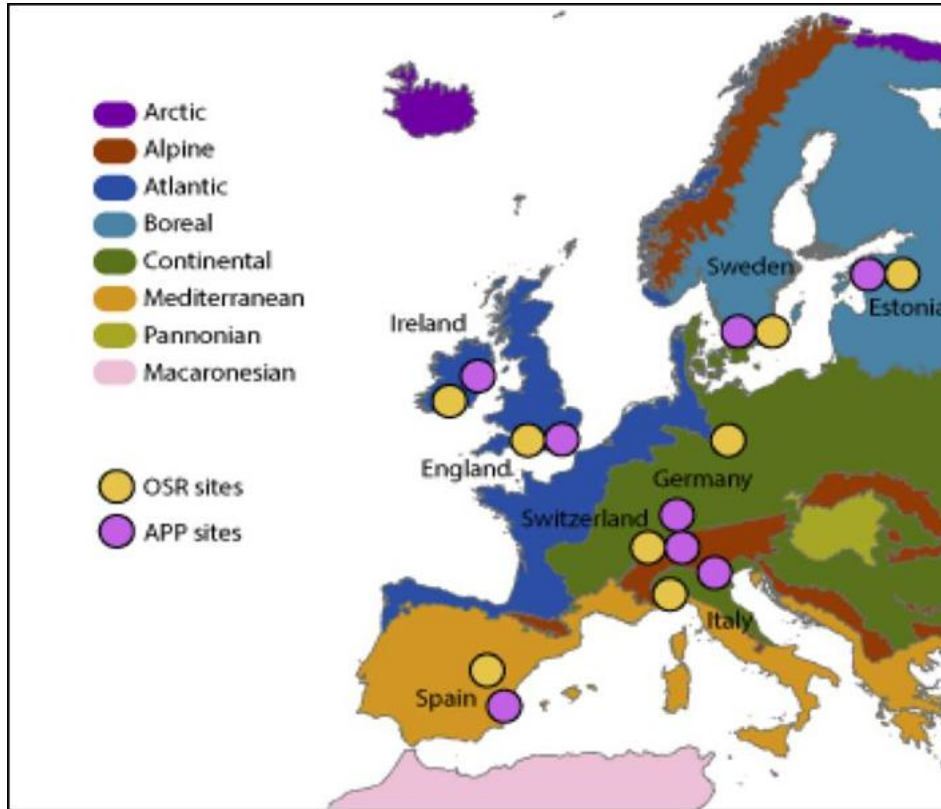
Pollinators and Pollination in European Agriculture



The PoshBee Consortium (2018-23, EU Horizon 2020)



The PoshBee Site Network



PoshBee

Landscapes of pesticide risk

Pollinators:

- Are exposed to multiple pesticides
- Encounter these pesticides in different ways



Bumble bees as indicators

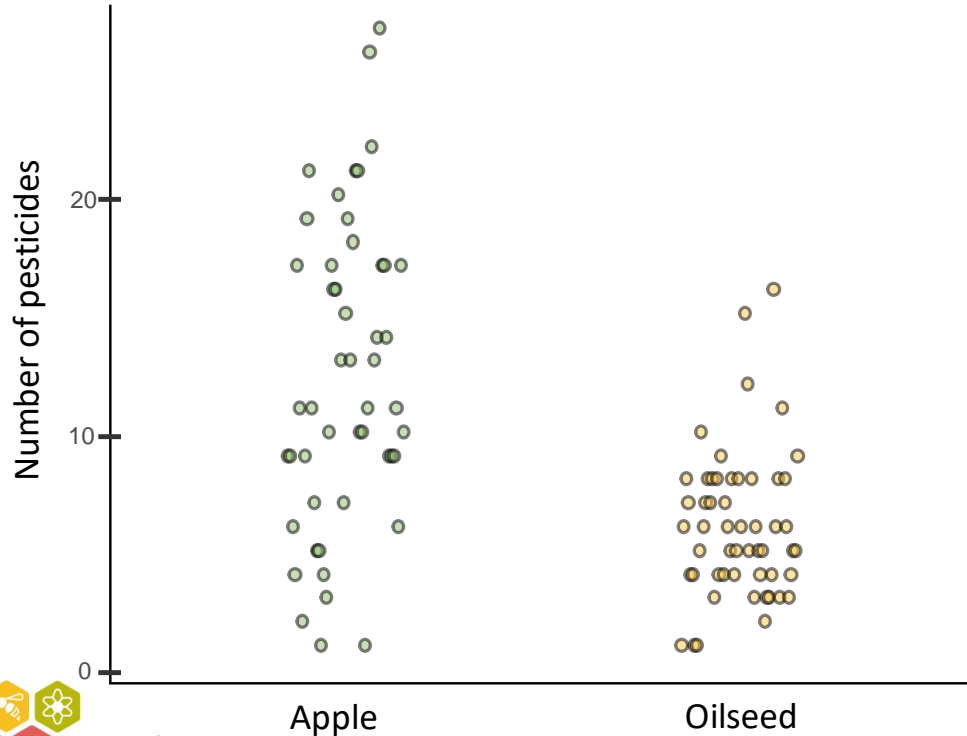
Pesticides in their stored pollen

Relate this to how they:

- **Grow**
- Survive
- Reproduce



Bees are exposed to multiple pesticides



Colonies contained, on average, eight different pesticides and up to 27 in one sample.

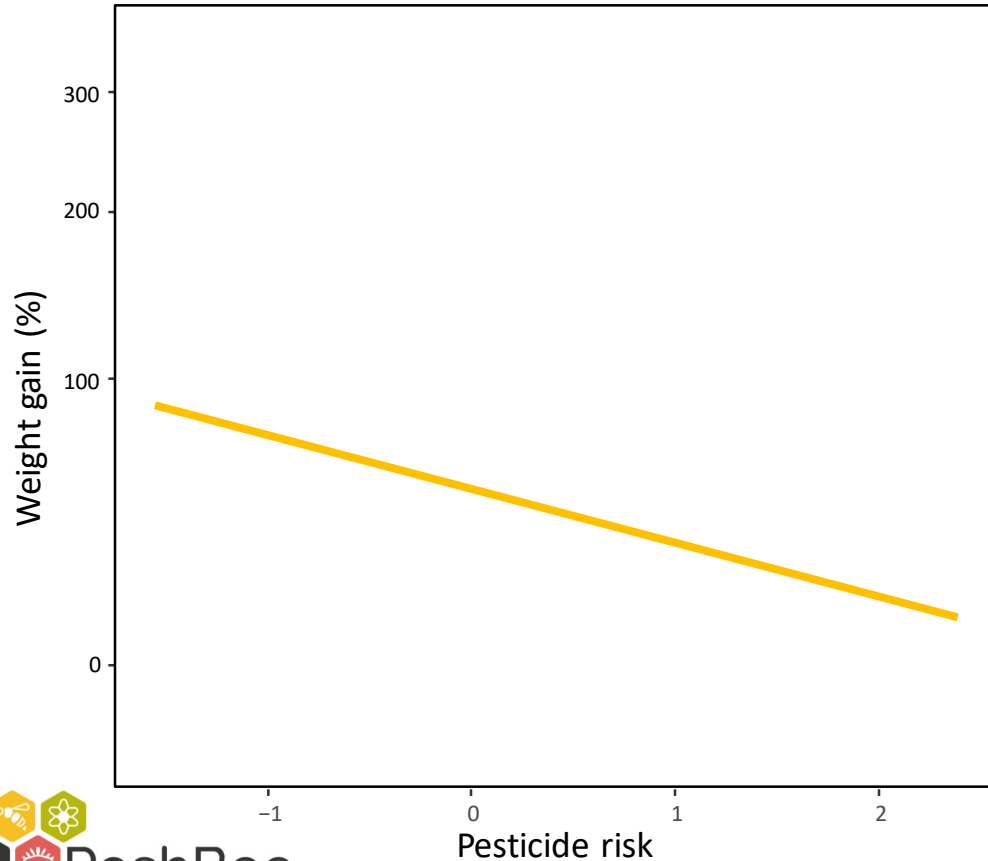
Calculating pesticide risk

Amount

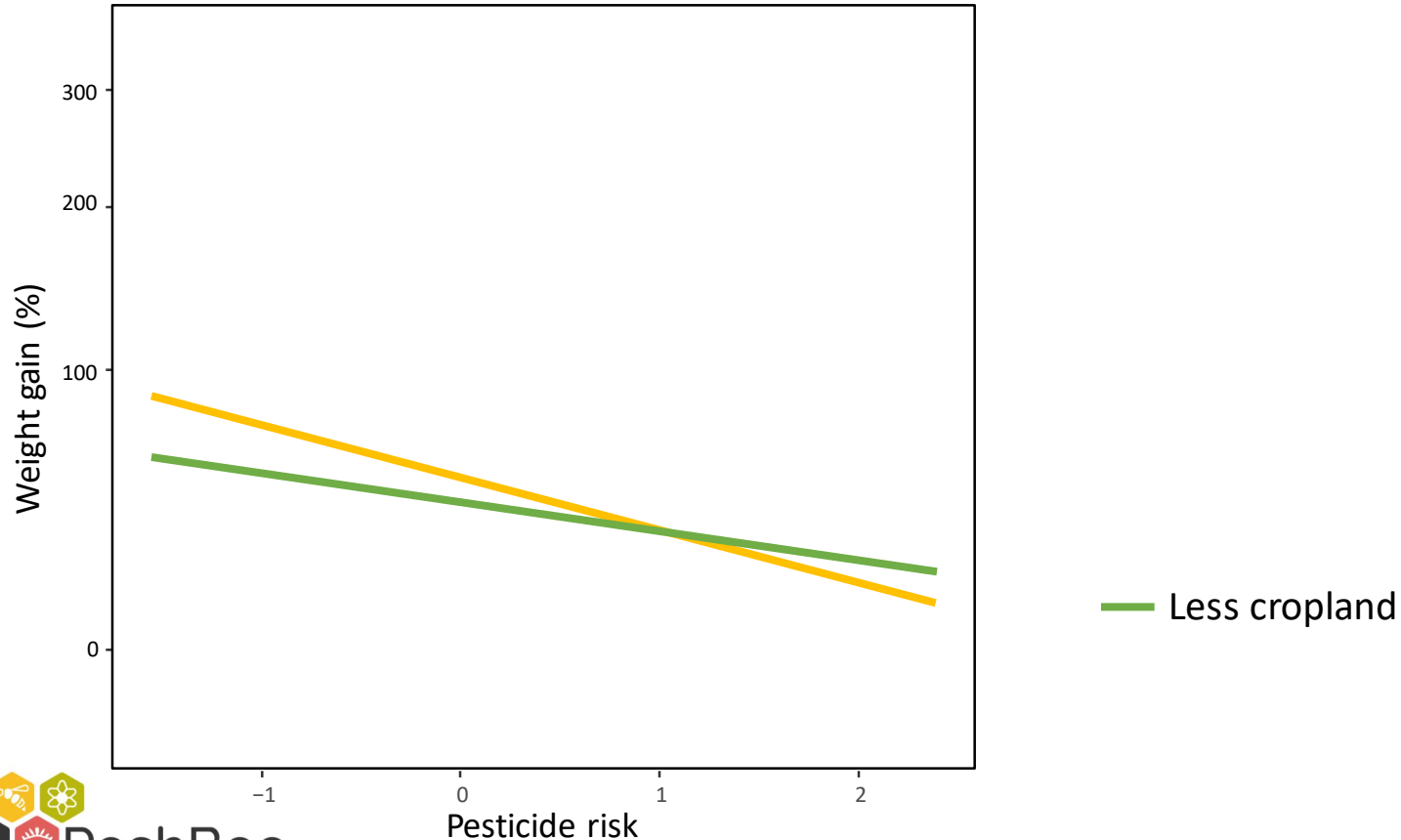
Toxicity



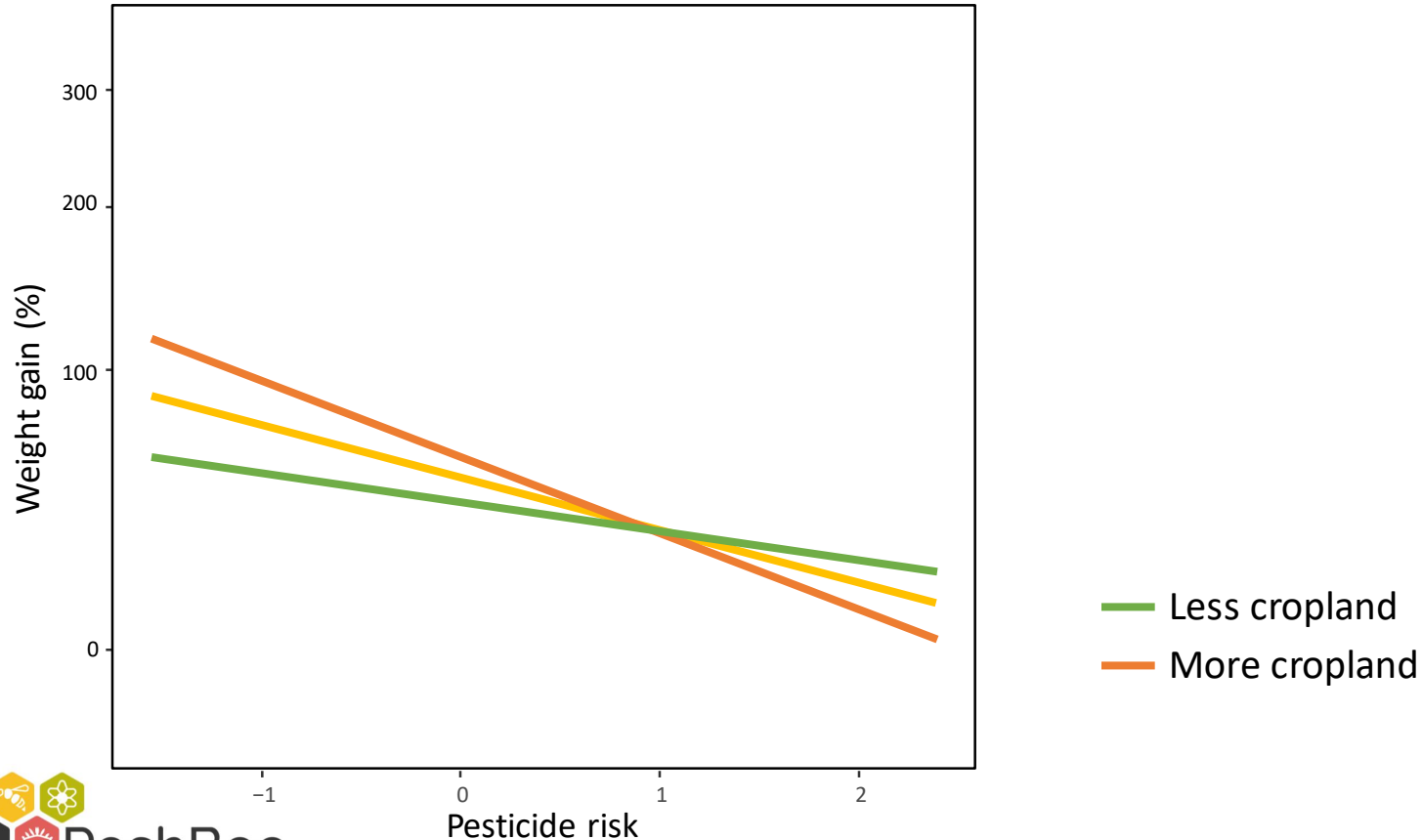
Pesticides stunt bumblebee colony growth



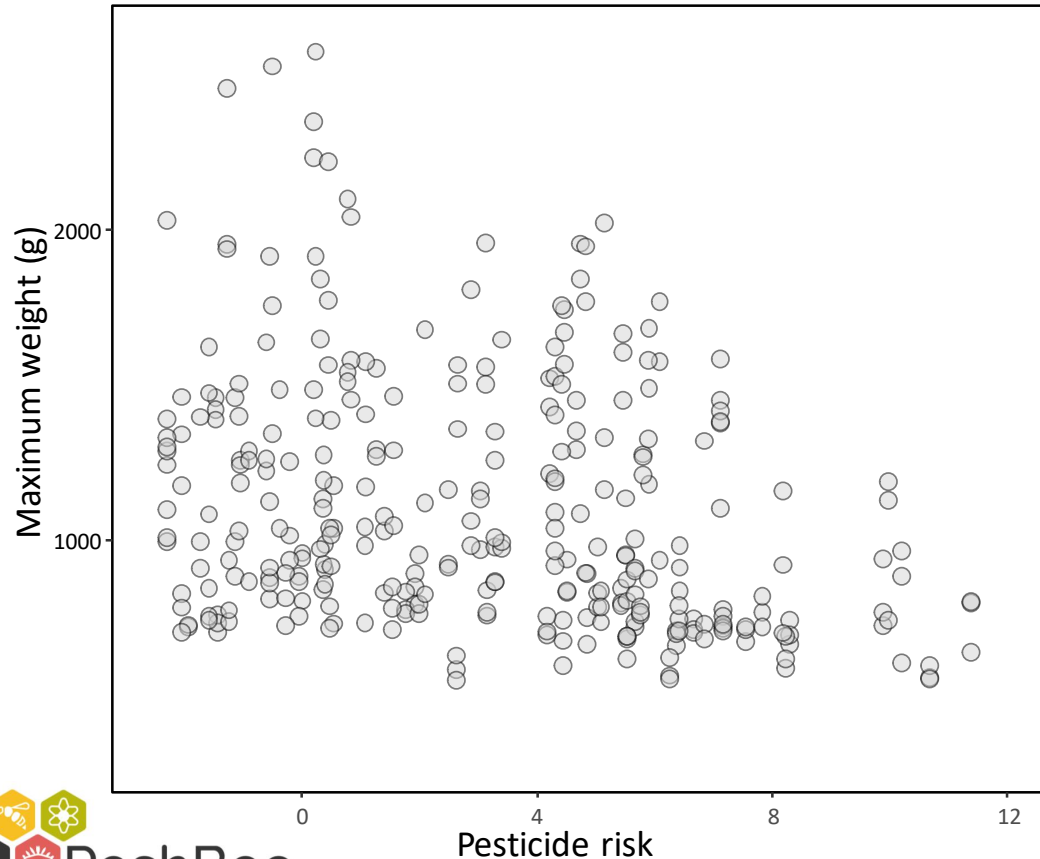
Semi-natural habitats buffer pesticide effects



Semi-natural habitats buffer pesticide effects



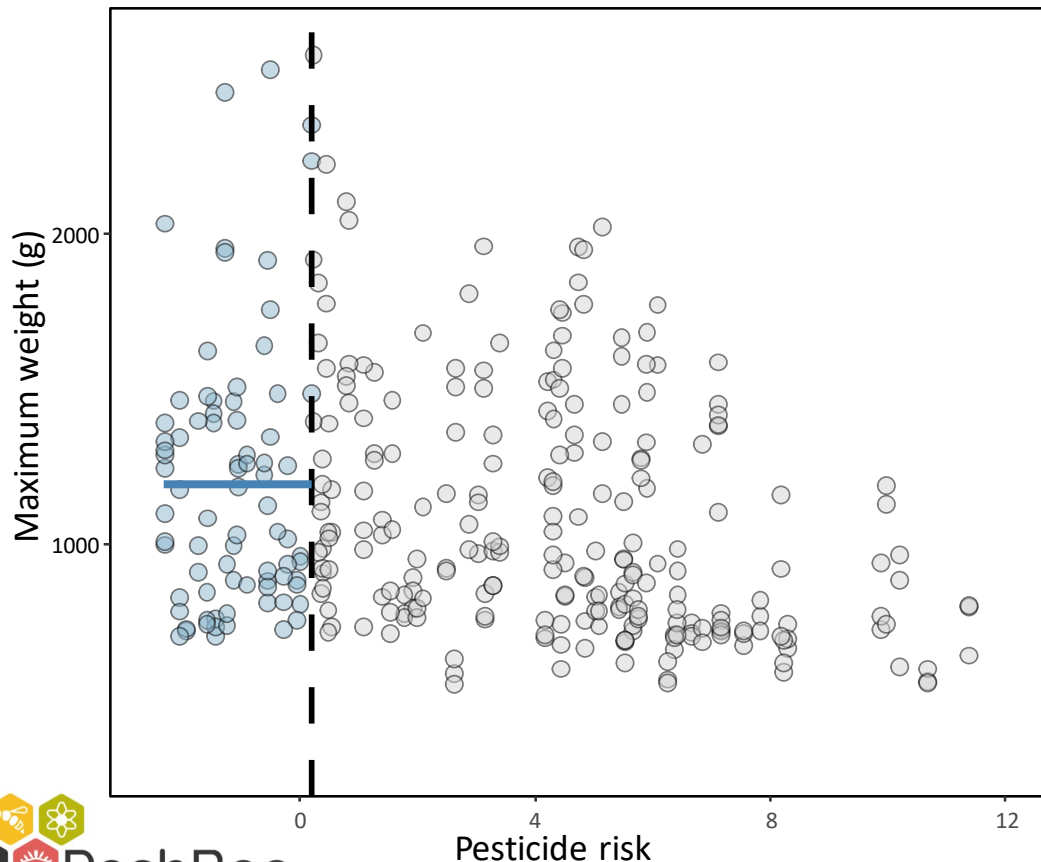
Can we use these data to protect bees?



Specific Protection Goals (SPGs) outline what needs to be protected, where, when, and with what level of certainty.

316 colonies from 106 sites.

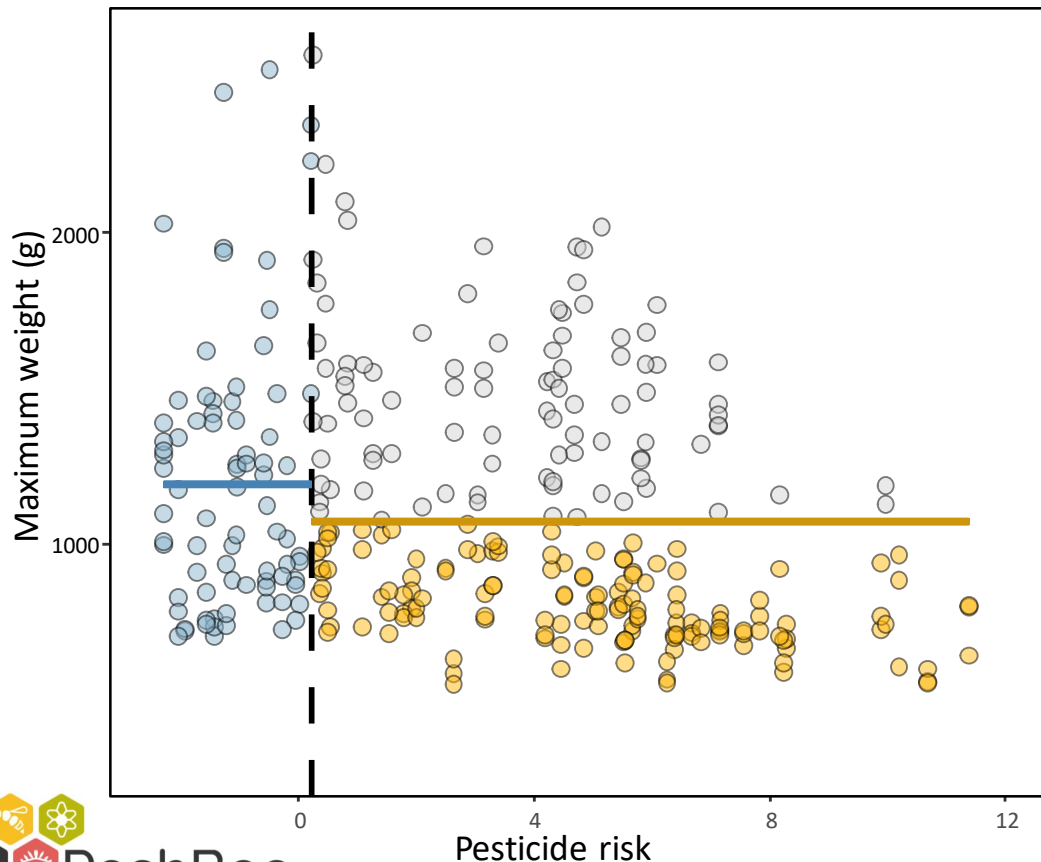
Can we use these data to protect bees?



Specific Protection Goals (SPGs) outline what needs to be protected, where, when, and with what level of certainty.

— Baseline

60% of colonies would fail protection goals



“No more than a 10% decline in colony weight”
(what we already have for the honey bee).

— Baseline
— Threshold

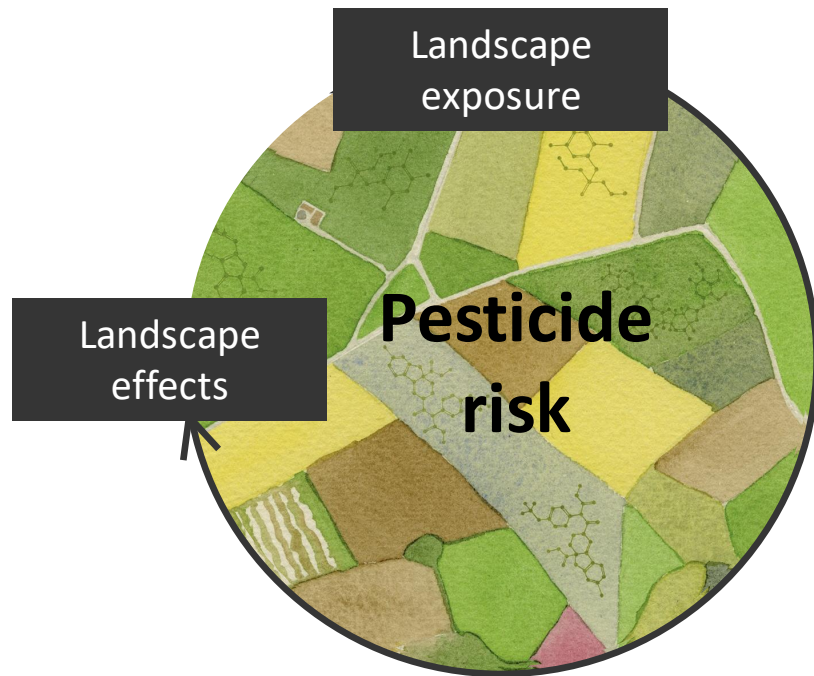
Moving forward: long-term monitoring is essential

Monitoring must feed into the regulatory framework

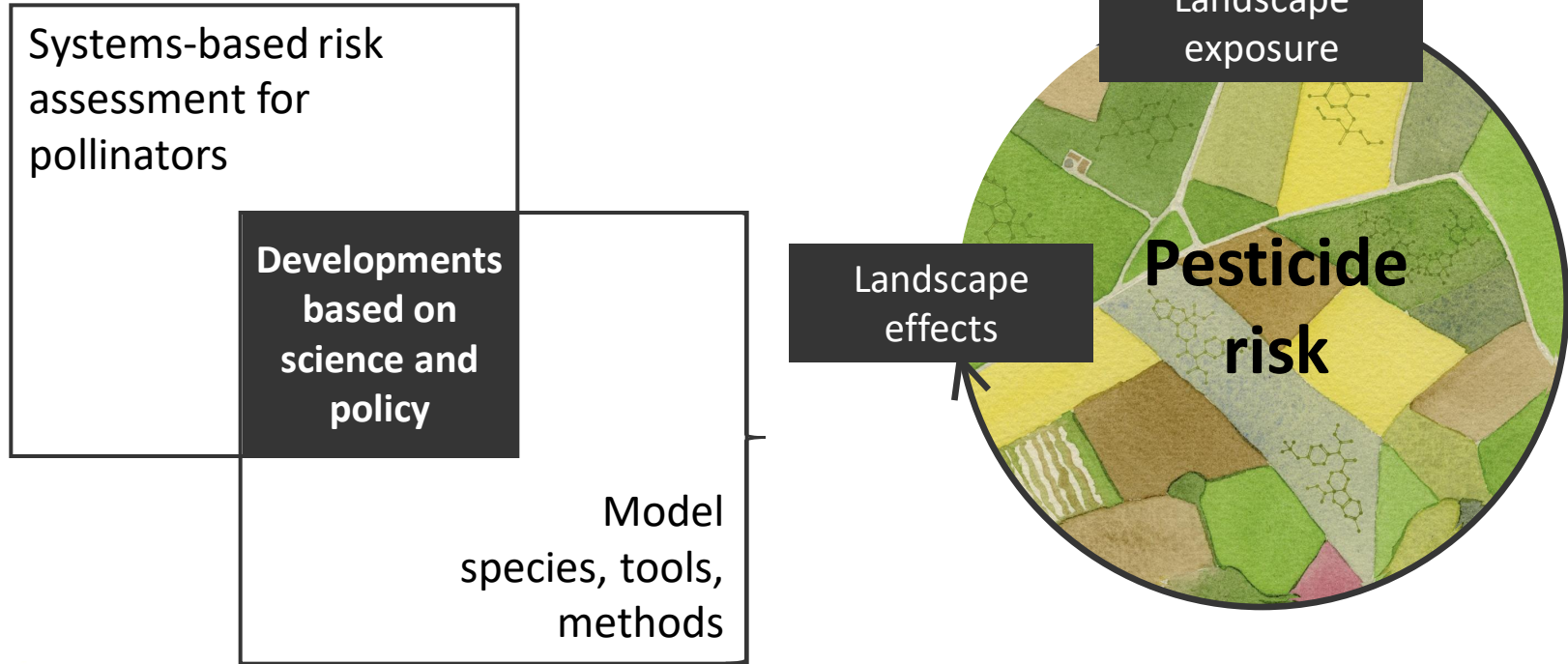
‘Pesticide risk’ is a useful development:

- Could prioritise ‘high-risk’ landscapes
- Accounts for mixtures
- Works for different bee species

Knapp et al. 2023. *Nature Ecology and Evolution*.



Protecting pollinators from pesticides



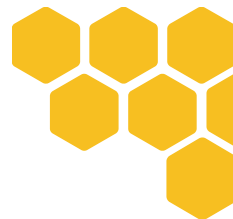
Thank you for your attention

We thank farmers and landowners for access to their land. We also thank A. Bates, J. Borth, M. Dietenberger, M. Cotter, R. George, L. Junk, S. Kivelitz, S. Lotz, J. Panziera, B. Rai, B. Schaer, G. Svensson and A. Turner for field and laboratory assistance; O. Burek, M. Goliszek, P. Łusiak, M. Małysiak, A. Niewiadowska and S. Semeniuk for laboratory assistance in pesticide residue analysis; M. T. N. N. Huyen for pesticide data curation; A. Dalpiaz, K. Ivarsson, L. Marchel and A. Saccardo for site selection and design; A. Neubauer for graphic design; and G. Turney for project management.

C.C.N., J.K. and M.R. were supported by the Swedish research council Formas (grant 2018-02283) and the Strategic Research Area 'Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate' (BECC) funded by the Swedish government. M.P.C. and M.L. worked under the European Union Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Bee Health mandate. Open access funding provided by Lund University.

Authors:

Charlie C. Nicholson, Jessica Knapp, Tomasz Kiljanek, Matthias Albrecht, Marie-Pierre Chauzat, Cecilia Costa, Pilar De la Rúa, Alexandra-Maria Klein, Marika Mänd, Simon G. Potts, Oliver Schweiger, Irene Bottero, Elena Cini, Joachim R. de Miranda, Gennaro Di Prisco, Christophe Dominik, Simon Hodge, Vera Kaunath, Anina Knauer, Marion Laurent, Vicente Martínez-López, Piotr Medrzycki, Maria Helena Pereira-Peixoto, Risto Raimets, Janine M. Schwarz, Deepa Senapathi, Giovanni Tamburini, Mark J. F. Brown, Jane C. Stout & Maj Rundlöf



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 773921

Read more



Original article



Research briefing



Media