2019, Sublethal effects of clothianidin, a neonicotinoid insecticide that alters bee behavior and chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide, on movement, pollen consumption, reproduction, and hive health

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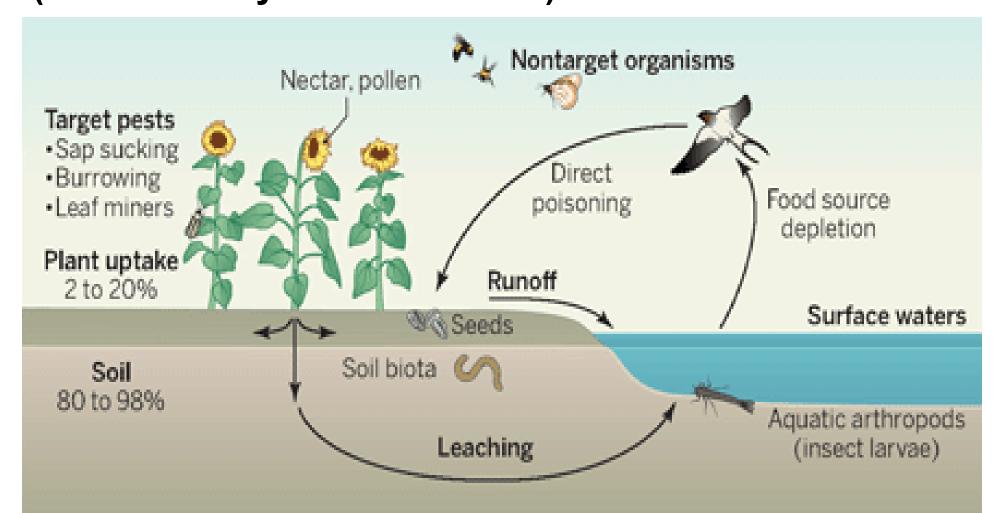


| * | Queen | у |
|------------|------------------------|-----|
| * | Worker | 34 |
| * | Brood 1 | 0 |
| * | Brood 2 | 0 |
| * | Brood 3 | 33 |
| \bigstar | Empty Honey Pot | 40 |
| * | Full Honey Pot | 129 |

Understanding the partial contribution of pesticides to bee mortality and developing BMP to mitigate mortality, IPM is part of BMP



Neonicotinoid birds + bees: Fate of neonicotinoids + pathways of environmental contamination (Sanchez-Bayo 2014 Science)



Why are neonicotinoids so much more toxic to bees compared to other insecticides?

Receptors in bees not in mammals

Adjuvants increase toxicity

Alters behavior +foraging at sublethal doses

Water soluable

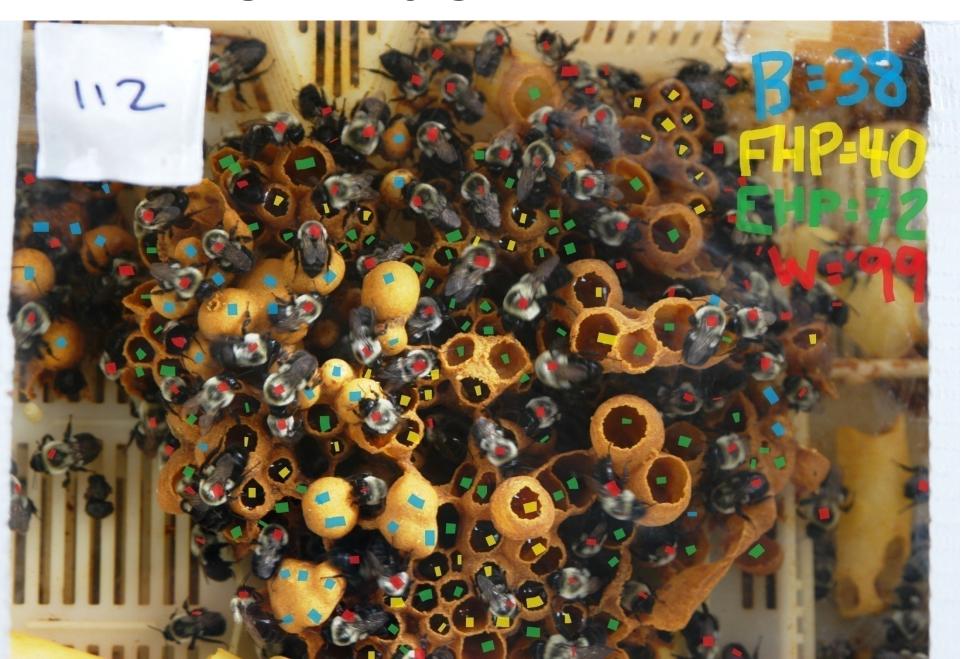
Binds with soil

2019, Sublethal effects of clothianidin, a neonicotinoid insecticide that alters bee behavior and chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide, on movement, pollen consumption, reproduction, and hive health of the native, common bumblebee *Bombus impatiens*

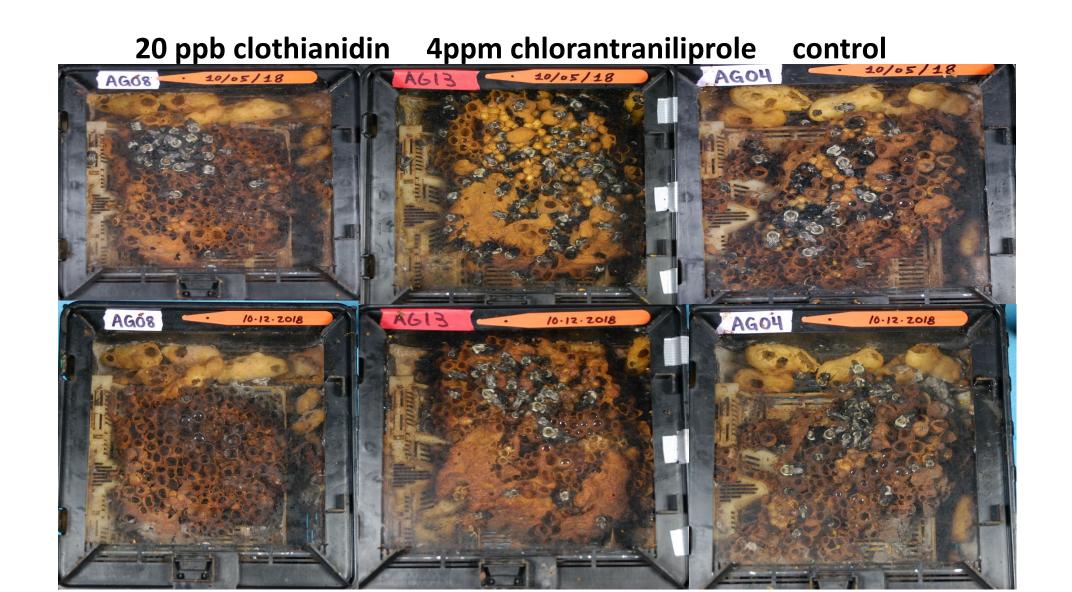


- 2019, Sublethal effects of clothianidin, a neonicotinoid insecticide that alters bee behavior and chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide, on movement, pollen consumption, reproduction, and hive health
- I participated in a study with bumble bees in the greenhouse in large tents. Bumbles were assigned to 3 treatments (n=8hives/trt); controls 0 ppb insecticide, clothianidin 20 ppb, and chlorantraniliprole 4ppm.
- Clothianidin provide in sugar syrup resulted in decreased movement, pollen consumption, colony weight, bee movement, and brood production.
- Chlorantraniliprole at 4ppm was no different than controls for all measurements of bee and colony health.

Measuring colony growth thru time

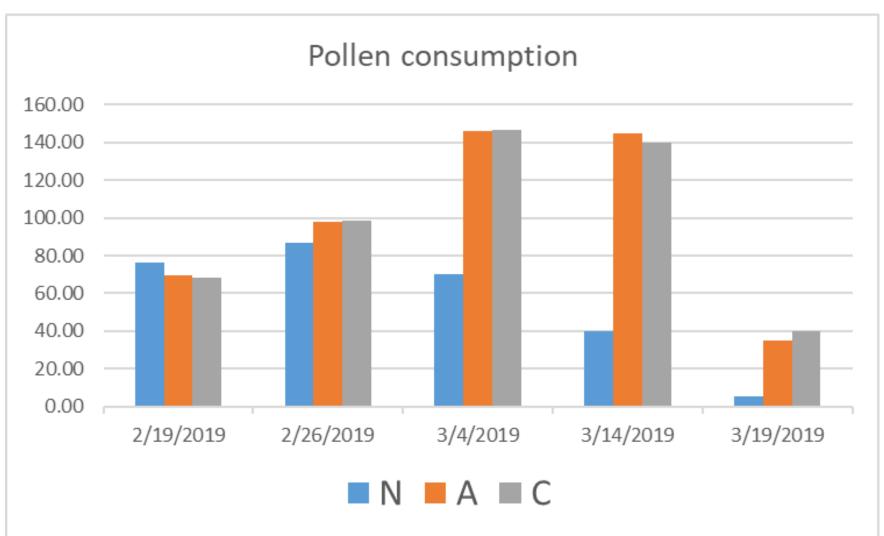


2018 field exp Bumble bees at 2 and 3 wks, clothianidin trts starts to decline at 2 wks, fungus



Bumblebee (8/trt) pollen consumption (g) over time clothianidin treatment eat less pollen over time

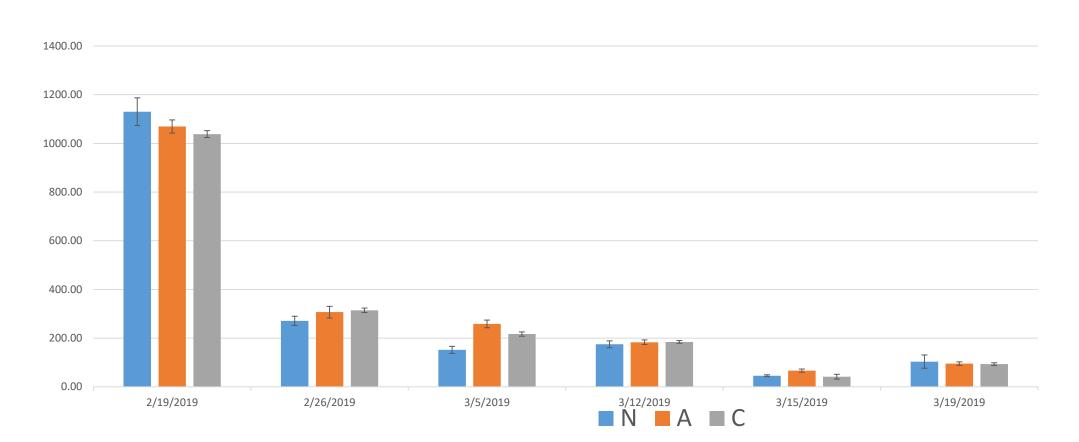
n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly toxic to bees A= orange, chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= grey, control



Bumblebee (8/trt) sugar syrup consumption (g) over time clothianidin treatment eat similar amounts over time

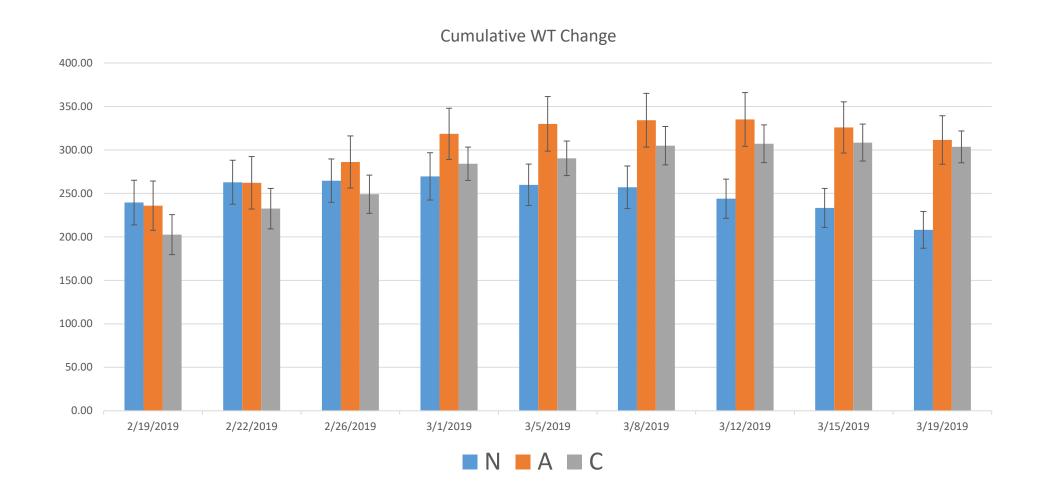
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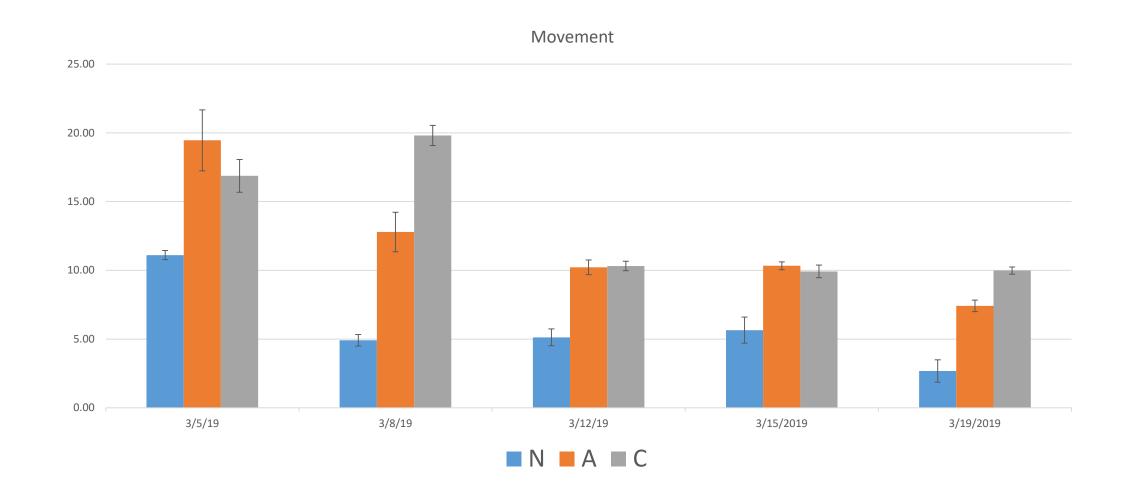


Bumblebee (8/trt) colony weight (g) over time clothianidin treatment has less weight over time

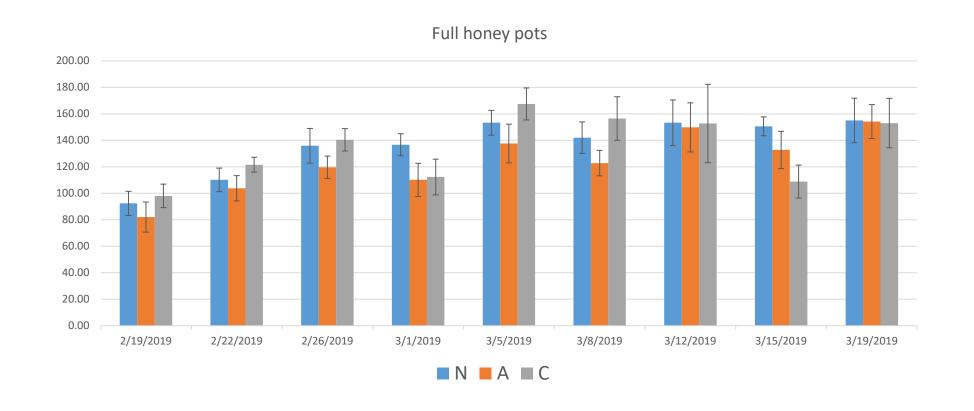
n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly toxic to bees A= orange, chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= grey, control



Bumblebee (8/trt) colony movement over time clothianidin treatment has less movement over time n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly toxic to bees A= orange, chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= grey, control

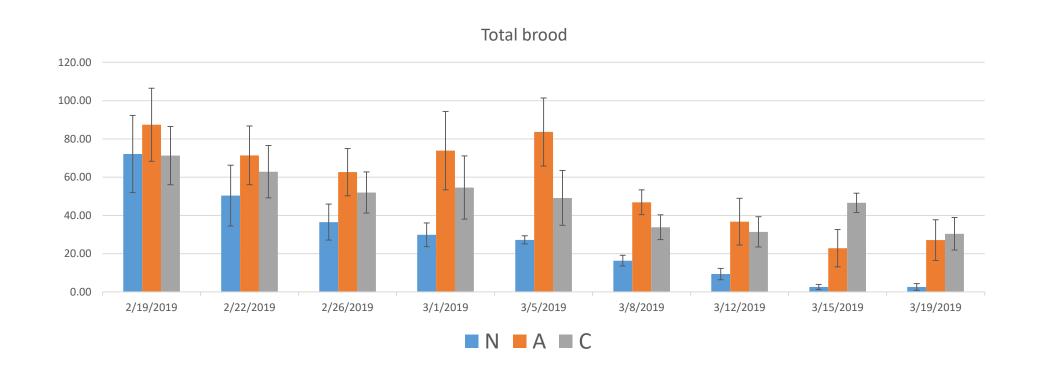


Bumble bee (8/trt) full honey pots over time all treatments not different over time n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly toxic to bees A= orange, chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= grey, control

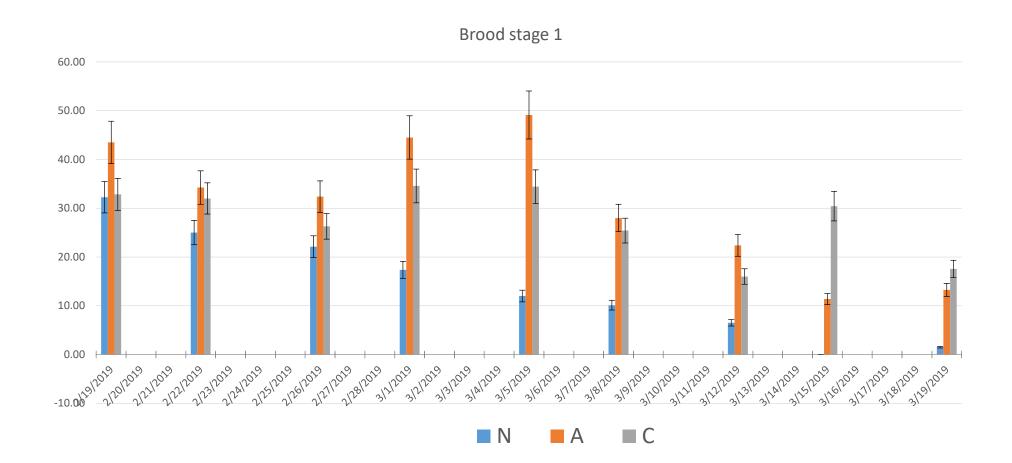


Bumble bee (8/trt) total brood over time clothianidin treatment has less total brood over time

n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly oxic to bees A= chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= control



Bumblebee (8/trt) brood stage 1 over time clothianidin treatment has less stage 1 young brood over time n= blue, clothianidin, class neonicotinoid, highly toxic to bees A= orange, chlorantraniliprole, a bee friendly insecticide c= grey, control



Thanks to the CFANS RAP fellowship and the Krischik lab for hosting me to participate in bumblebee research

