Bumblebee Research

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Bumblebees

Andrea Couto
Anne Averill
Bombus Species in MA

- B. impatiens
  Most common
  Koppert

- B. bimaculatus

- B. perplexus

- B. griseoecollis

- B. vagans

- B. fervidus
2015 Seasonal Activity

Proportion of B. Perplexus By Date

Proportion of B. Bimaculatus by Date

- bimaculatus
- male bimaculatus
2015 Seasonal Activity

Proportion of B. Impatiens Male and Females by Date
Bumblebees are Important Pollinators

- Many flowers are pollinated more effectively with **buzz pollination**- like cranberry.

- Bumblebees visit **2x** as many flowers as H.B. in the same amount of time.

- Bumblebees are adapted to forage under **cold, rainy, and/or cloudy** conditions.
The variation in tongue-length of bumblebees allows them to pollinate many different flowers with different shapes and sizes.

Bumblebees are the most abundant native pollinators, as a consequence many plants are adapted primarily and sometimes exclusively for pollination by bumblebees.
Native bee populations are rarely enough to pollinate cranberries and therefore growers are forced to rent honeybee hives.

BUT

Honeybees do not favor cranberry and will fly long distances to forage elsewhere (1-6km 20km on occasion)
Bumblebees ARE better pollinators of cranberry in all measures of pollination efficacy and it is much more costly for them to fly long distances.
Cost of Flying

- It is very costly for bumblebees to fly. More flowers = less flying = healthier bumblebees.

- This means that if you can attract a queen to nest near your bog her workers are likely to stay there if resources are available.

**Optimal foraging theory**
Want to attract native bees?

- You need a variety of bee-friendly flowers that bloom during different parts of the year.

- You can either plant bee friendly flowers, or not mow bee friendly flowers if you see them. Especially when cranberry is not in bloom.
Bumblebees are in Decline

- The populations of four species have declined up to 96%. Two of these were once abundant in MA

- In 1990 the lab would find 8 species of bumblebee each year. In 2015 we have found only 5 species and the populations of the rarer species are declining dramatically in our sampling.
Reasons for Decline

- Habitat loss
- Insecticide- Neonicotinoids especially
- Climate change
- Pathogen spillover from commercial colonies
- Invasive species
- Intentional/accidental death

Could do a whole talk on this slide alone And I’m sure you have heard it all before
Queens

- PSA: Queens are out as early as MAY!
- We observed 246 queens in May. The MOST common plants we found queens on were Azalea.

- Azalea: 34%
- Rhod: 22%
- Andromeda: 4%
- Autumn Olive: 10%
- Roses: 6%
Queens

- Other resources that are good for queens include **flowering trees**

- We saw BB queens on trees, but they were often out of reach to be included in our study.

- Dogwood

- Crabapple

- Willow
What to plant in Spring

To help queen bumblebees plant:

Azaleas
Rhododendrons
Andromeda
Early roses
Honeysuckle
Chokecherry
Dogwood trees
Crabapple trees
Willow trees
Bumblebee Nutrition

- Bumblebees need variety in their diets
Plant variety acts like a multi-vitamen

Different plants offer bees different levels of protein content

Also different levels and kinds of amino acids in pollen

Table 8.2 Mean percentage amino acid composition of proteins in pollen of Fabaceae versus Asteraceae (Hanley et al. 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amino Acid</th>
<th>Asteraceae</th>
<th>Fabaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspartic acid + Asparganine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threonine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutamic acid + Glutamine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methionine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoleucine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrosine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenylalanine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histidine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arginine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proline</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Essential amino acids are shown in boldface. Note the generally higher levels of essential amino acids in Fabaceae compared to Asteraceae.

Figure 8.5 Protein content of pollens collected from plants frequently visited by bumblebees for nectar or pollen. From Hanley et al. (2008).
Pollen

- Pollen is the main source of protein and essential amino acids for bumblebees.
- Because different plants have different protein content and amino acids—the plants around a colony can impact larval growth.
- It has been demonstrated that pollen is necessary for proper ovarian development in bees. This means plants with high protein content in their pollen is essential for queens.
What does all this mean for farmers?

- Plant flowers that bloom in early spring (May) for queens so they get the nutrition they need and also to attract them to nest near your farm.

- Whenever possible, select plants with high protein content in their pollen and include a variety of plant species in pollinator gardens.
In the spring of 2015 we gathered pollen samples from 80 queens.

So far, we have identified what 24 queens were using this past spring to collect pollen.

The most common plants so far are apple, chokecherry, honeysuckle, and rhododendron.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queen Species</th>
<th>Pollen host 1</th>
<th>impatiens</th>
<th>bimaculatus</th>
<th>eric. un ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bimaculatus</td>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexus</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexus</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexus</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexus</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexus</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>impatiens</td>
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<td></td>
<td>97%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>impatiens</td>
<td>94%</td>
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<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiens</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Alyssum
- Blackberry
- Bugle
- Chokecherry
- Honeysuckle
- Japanese quince
- mint family
- Pear
- Rhododendron
As we identify more pollen samples we will have a better understanding of what queens are using in the spring for pollen collection.

What this means for farmers is the ability for us to provide more comprehensive recommendations to keep our bumblebees healthy.

Stay tuned
Moving onto worker bumblebees
The following slides are what we found bumblebees on this spring and summer in non-agricultural settings.

Some of these are alien or invasive, but bumblebees are using them. Invasive plants should be destroyed, but perhaps non-native non-invasive plants are doing some good.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rhododendron</th>
<th>Dogwood</th>
<th>Crabapple</th>
<th>Japanese Quince</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Olive</td>
<td>Weigela</td>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Alder Buckthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catmint</td>
<td>Beardtongue</td>
<td>Knapweed</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasione</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel</td>
<td>Jap. Spirea</td>
<td>Hosta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blackberry  Rose of Sharon  Russian Sage  Beach Rose
Sweet Pepperbush  Bird’s Foot Trefoil  Goldenrod  Beach Plum
Anise Hyssop  Chicory  Cat’s Ear  Viburnum
Joe-Pye Weed  Whirling Buttery  Autumn Joy  Heath Aster
Evening Primrose  Knotweed  Butter & Eggs  Montauk Daisy
Hydrangea  Honeysuckle  Lilac  Purple Loosestrife
St. John’s Wort  Vetch  Yellow Baptisia  Bull Thistle
Coneflower
If alien plants make you uneasy the following slides will help you out.

The next few slides contain only **native plants** that we have seen bumblebees on.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feb Mar</th>
<th>Mar Apr May</th>
<th>Mar Apr May Jun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pussy Willow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dogwood</strong></td>
<td><strong>American Holly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar Apr May Jun</td>
<td>Apr May June July</td>
<td>April May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Cherry</strong></td>
<td><strong>Winterberry</strong></td>
<td><strong>Black Willow</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native Plants Seen With Bumblebees

Beach Plum (Apr May June)
Purple Coneflower (Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep)
Swamp azalea (May Jun Jul Aug)
Common Yarrow (Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep)
Beard Tongue (May Jun Jul)
S. arrowwood (May Jun Jul)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Plants Seen With Bumblebees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swamp Rose</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blueberry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lupine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April May Jun Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crabapple</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. John’s Wort</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun Jul Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meadowsweet</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun Jul Aug Sep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native Plants Seen With Bumblebees

- Honeysuckle (Jun Jul Aug)
- Threadleaf Coreopsis (Jun July)
- Mountain Laurel (Jun Jul)
- Blackberry (Jun)
- Virginia Rose (Jun Jul Aug)
- Sweet pepperbush (Jul Aug)
Aug Sep Oct  
Evening Primrose  

Jun Jul Aug  
Wild Hydrangea  
Black-Eyed Susan

Jul Aug  
Gayfeather  

Jul Aug Sep Oct  
Jewelweed  

Aug Sep Oct  
Heath Aster  

Aug Sep Oct  
New England Aster
Bumblebee Ecology Recap

- Bumblebees are ecologically and agriculturally important
- Many species are declining
- One of the most widely implicated causes is habitat loss
- Help bees by planting flowers especially those that bloom in very early spring for nesting queens!
Pathogens in BumbleBees

STUFF THAT MAKES BEES SICK:

- Crithidia bombi
- Nosema bombi
- Apicystis bombi
- Nematodes
- Conopid Fly Parasitism
Pathogens are Linked to Decline

- Declining populations have high infection rates of certain pathogens.
- Pathogens could also interact with environmental stressors to aid in the decline of some species.
- Pathogen spillover (when introduced populations spread disease) has been implicated in the decline of some species of bumblebee, like B. dahlbomii in Argentina.
Nematodes in Queens

- Exclusively infects overwintering queen bumblebees.
- Infection rates vary from 12-50%.
- Instead of looking for a nest and starting a new colony, infected females will look for overwintering sites and live there until they die and the nematodes are deposited in the soil to infect the next queen.
Conopid Fly

- Infects 20-30% Peak of 70%
- The conopid fly injects her egg into the bee’s abdomen.
- The egg hatches inside the bee and eats fluid and bee gut as it grows.
- When it has finished eating all the bee gut the larva pupates 10-12 days.
Parasitic Larvae in Queens

Very little is known of these parasitic wasps.

We found that it infected 3.3% the queens we collected.

These tiny wasps laid up to 152 eggs inside the queen’s abdomen.
Currently these parasites are not linked to decline in bumblebees.

Low sample sizes for *Bimaculatus male* 12 and *Fervidus* 3 but could indicate a trend.
Nosema is more prevalent in declining species of bumblebees.

Fervidus has already been deemed a declining species. We can see this relationship in our data.

Low sample sizes for **Bimaculatus male 12** and **Fervidus 3** but could indicate a trend.
Questions?

Special thanks to Kim Skyrm, Sam Scott, Emily Brown, Ally Cinq-Mars, and Valovio Costa for enthusiastically helping us contribute to the understanding of bumblebees.