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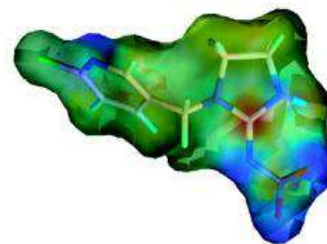
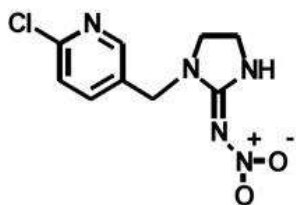
Chronic exposure to neonicotinoids reduces honey bee health near corn crops

Nadia Tsvetkov
Zayed Lab – York U



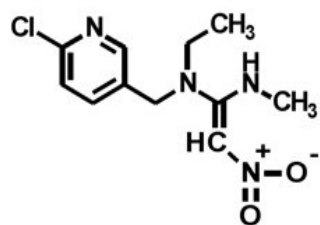
Neonicotinoids

B

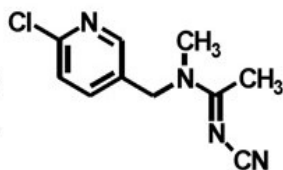


Imidacloprid

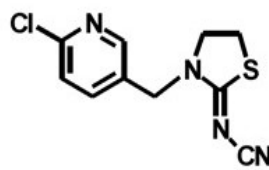
C



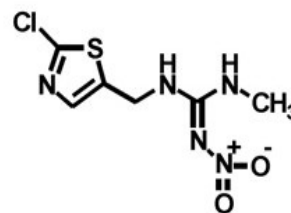
Nitenpyram



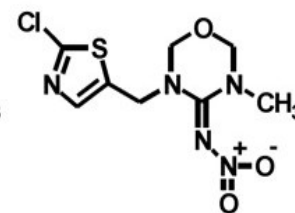
Acetamiprid



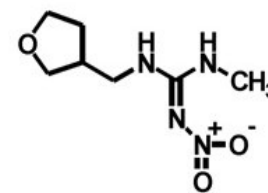
Thiacloprid



Clothianidin



Thiamethoxam



Dinotefuran

Neonics in the Lab

- Impaired learning and memory (Guez et al. 2001, 2003)
- Abnormal foraging (Yang et al. 2008, Henry 2012)
- Sucrose responsiveness (Lambin et al. 2001)
- Inhibition of mitochondrial bioenergetics (Nicodemo et al. 2014)
- Reduced immunity (Di Prisco et al. 2013)

Field realistic?



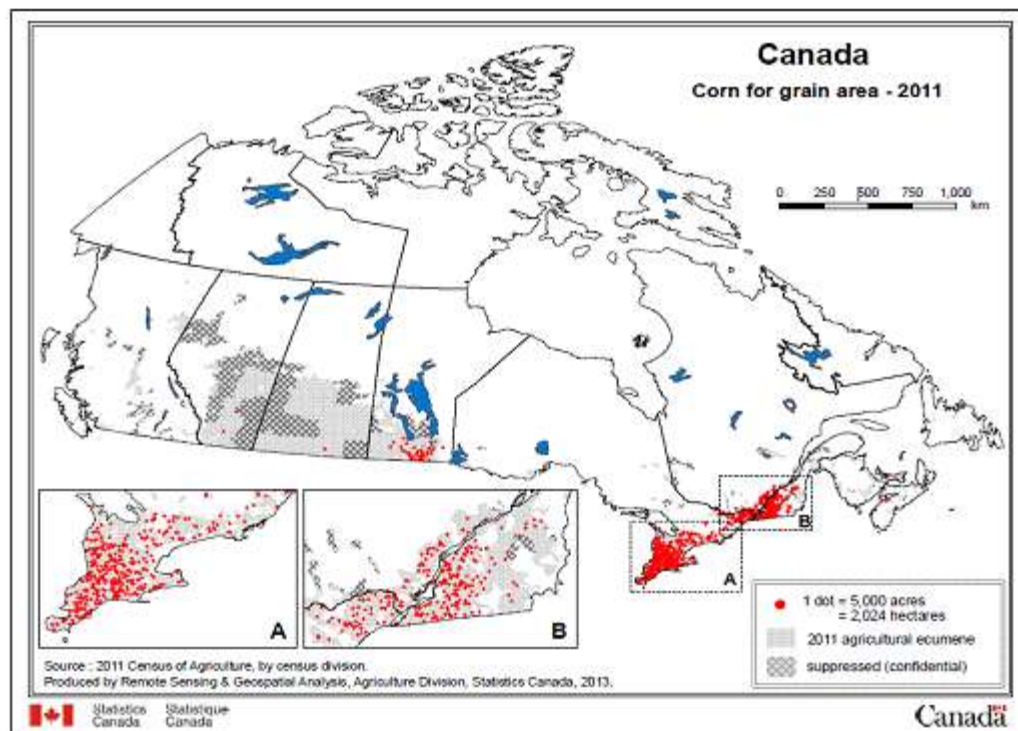
Neonics in the Field

- Fail to detect effects of neonics on
 - Mortality (Nguyen et al. 2009)
 - Winter Loss (Genersch et al. 2010)
 - Mortality, longevity, or brood development (Cutler and Scott-Dupree 2007)
 - Colony weight gain, honey production, pests, mortality, brood (Cutler et al. 2014)

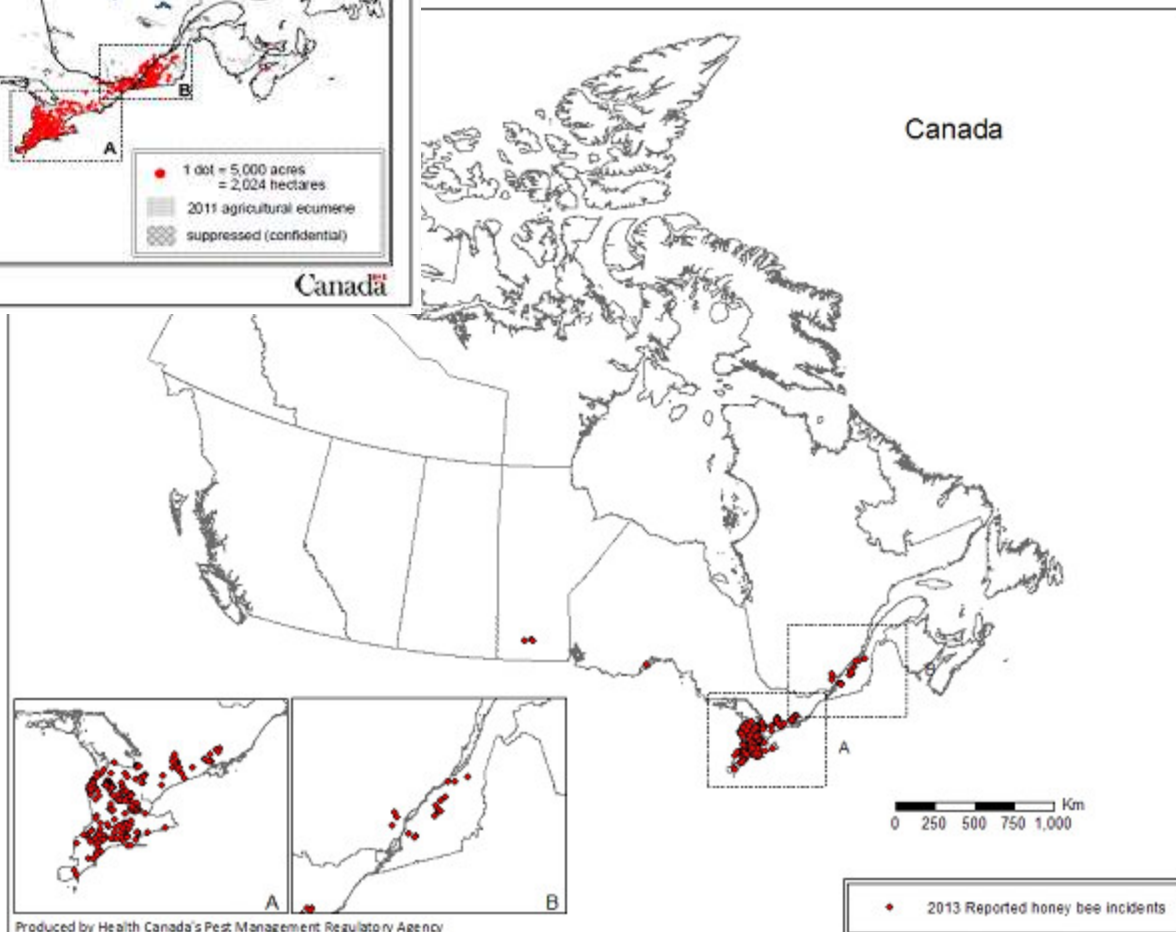
Field realistic?



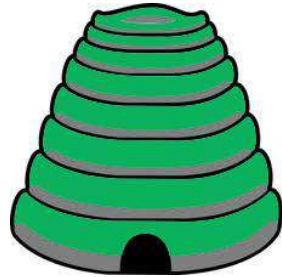
Figure 2 Principal Growing Regions of Corn in Canada, 2011



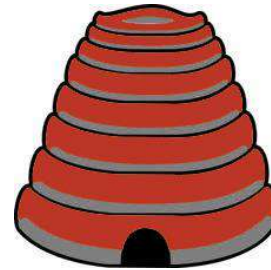
ed Honeybee Incidents Across Canada, 2013



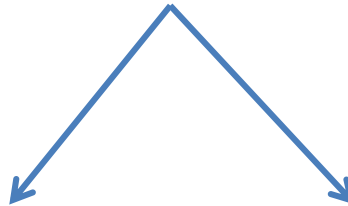
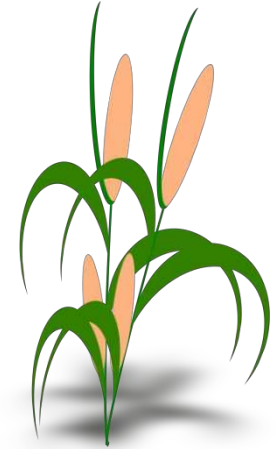
Field Study



Unexposed



Exposed



Pesticide Residues

Behaviour

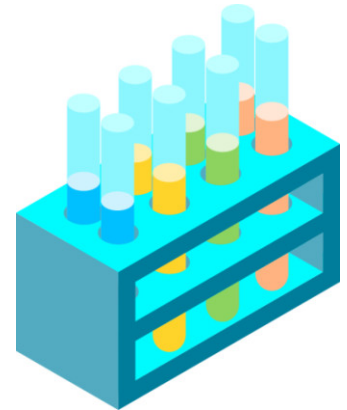


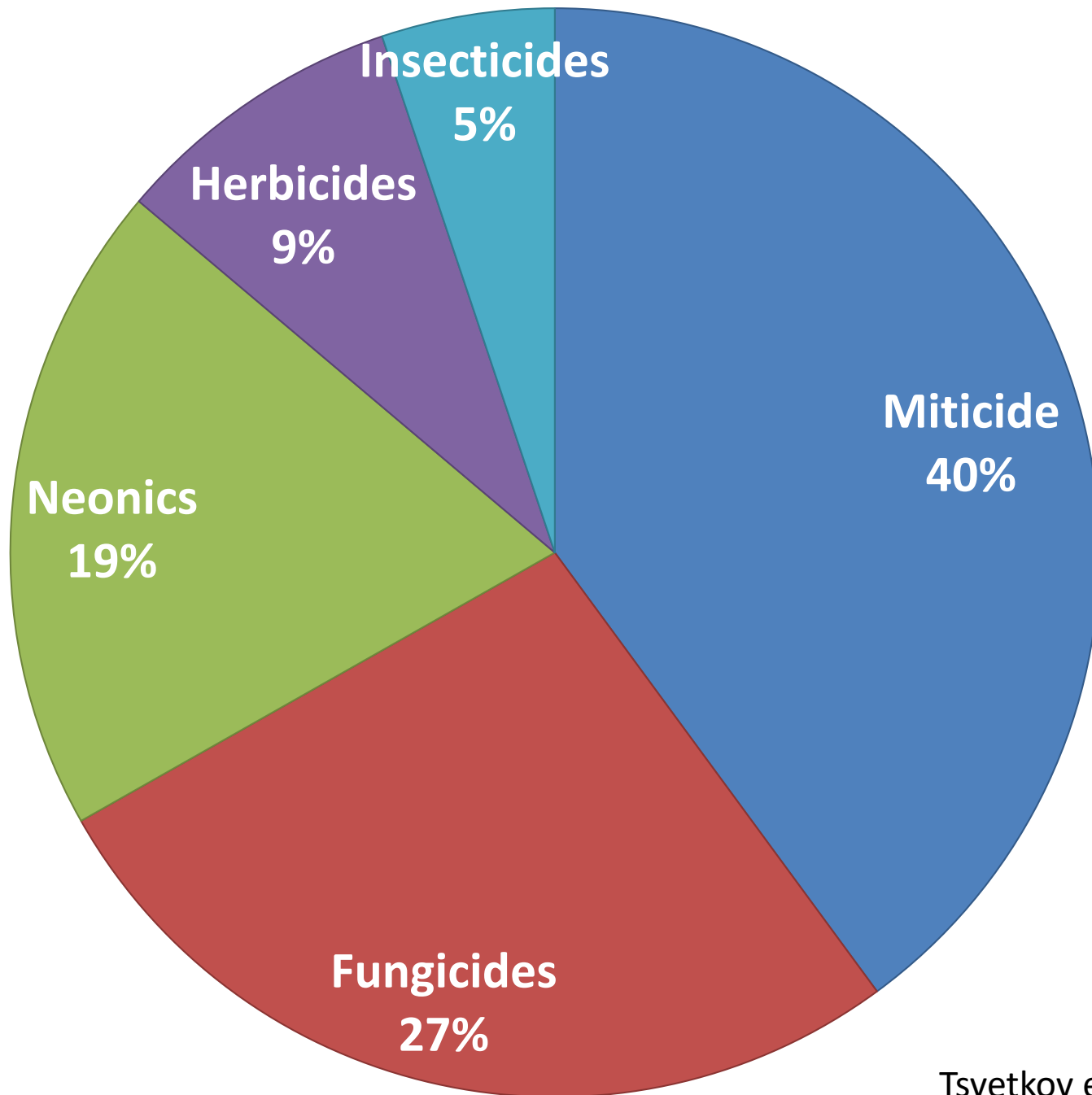
Who, When, and Where?



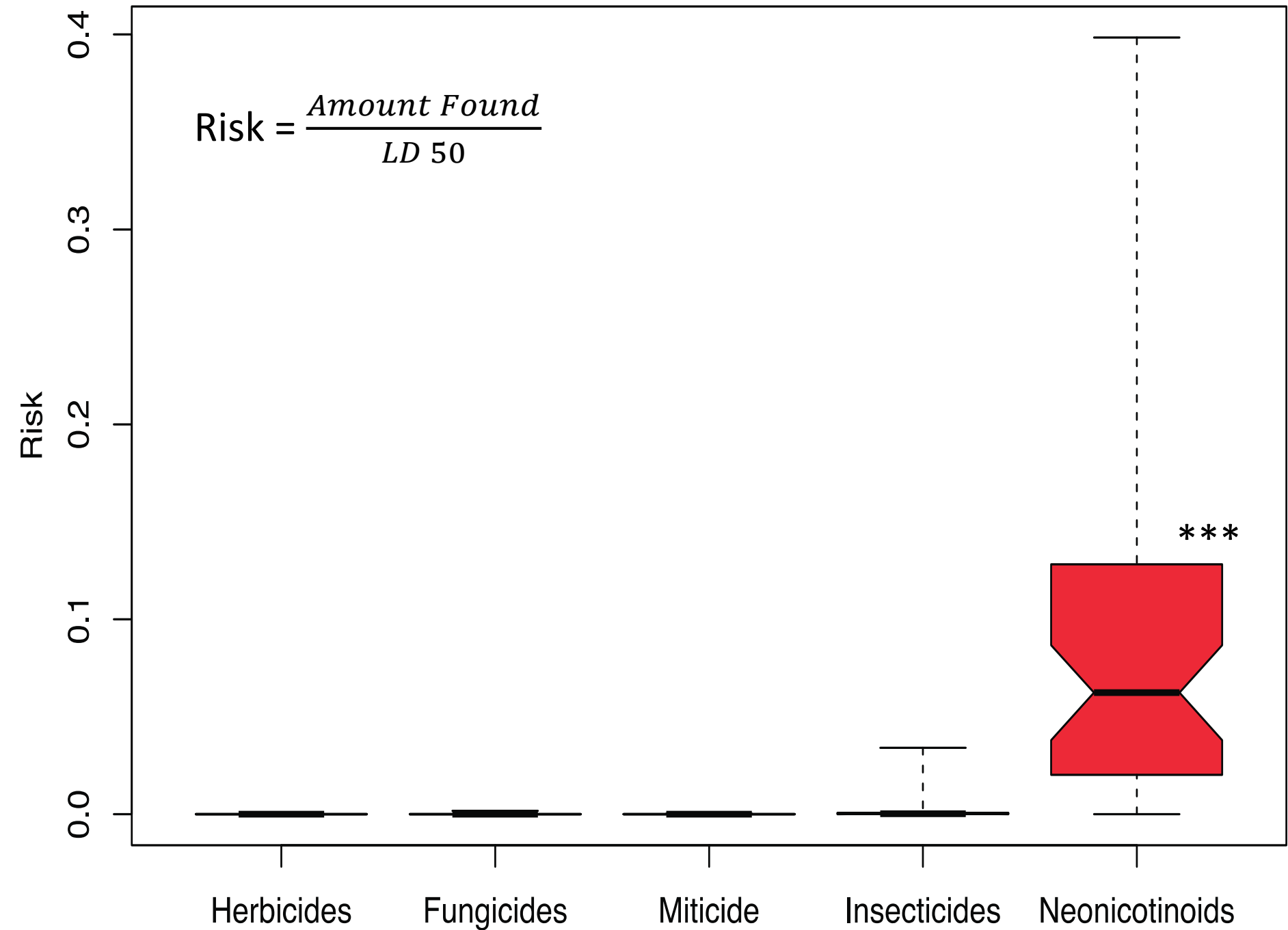
Results – Who?

- Tested 231 different agrochemicals
- 26 different agrochemicals

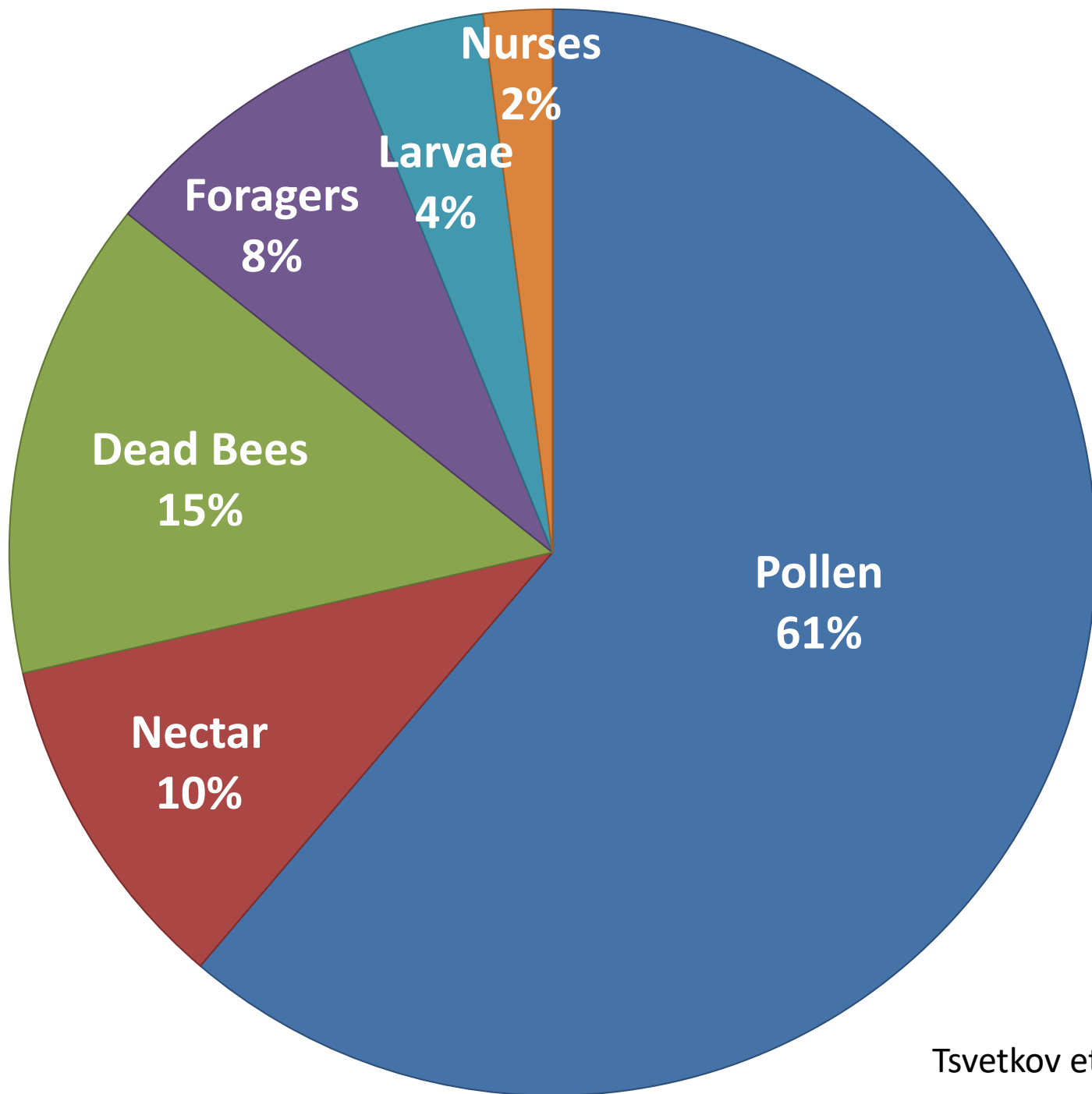




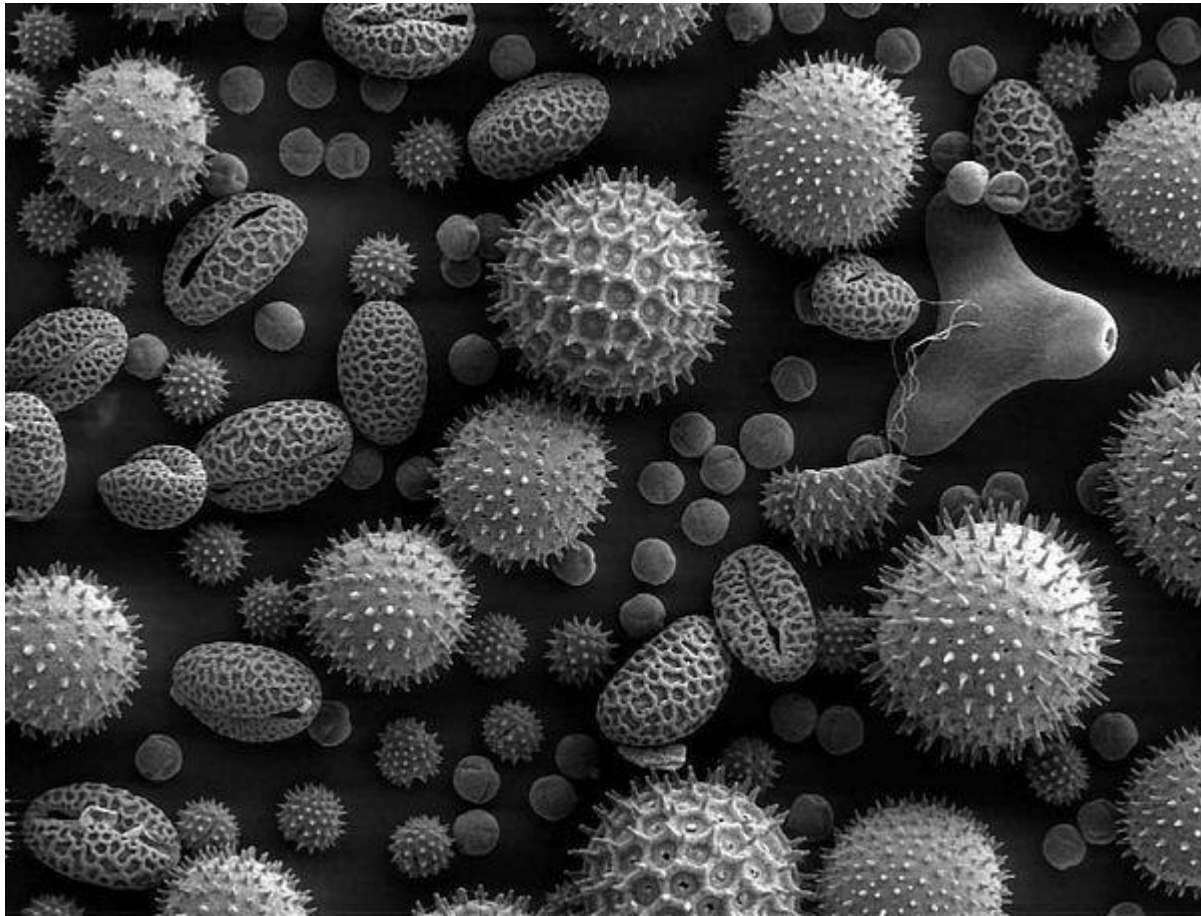
$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Amount Found}}{\text{LD 50}}$$



Results – Where?



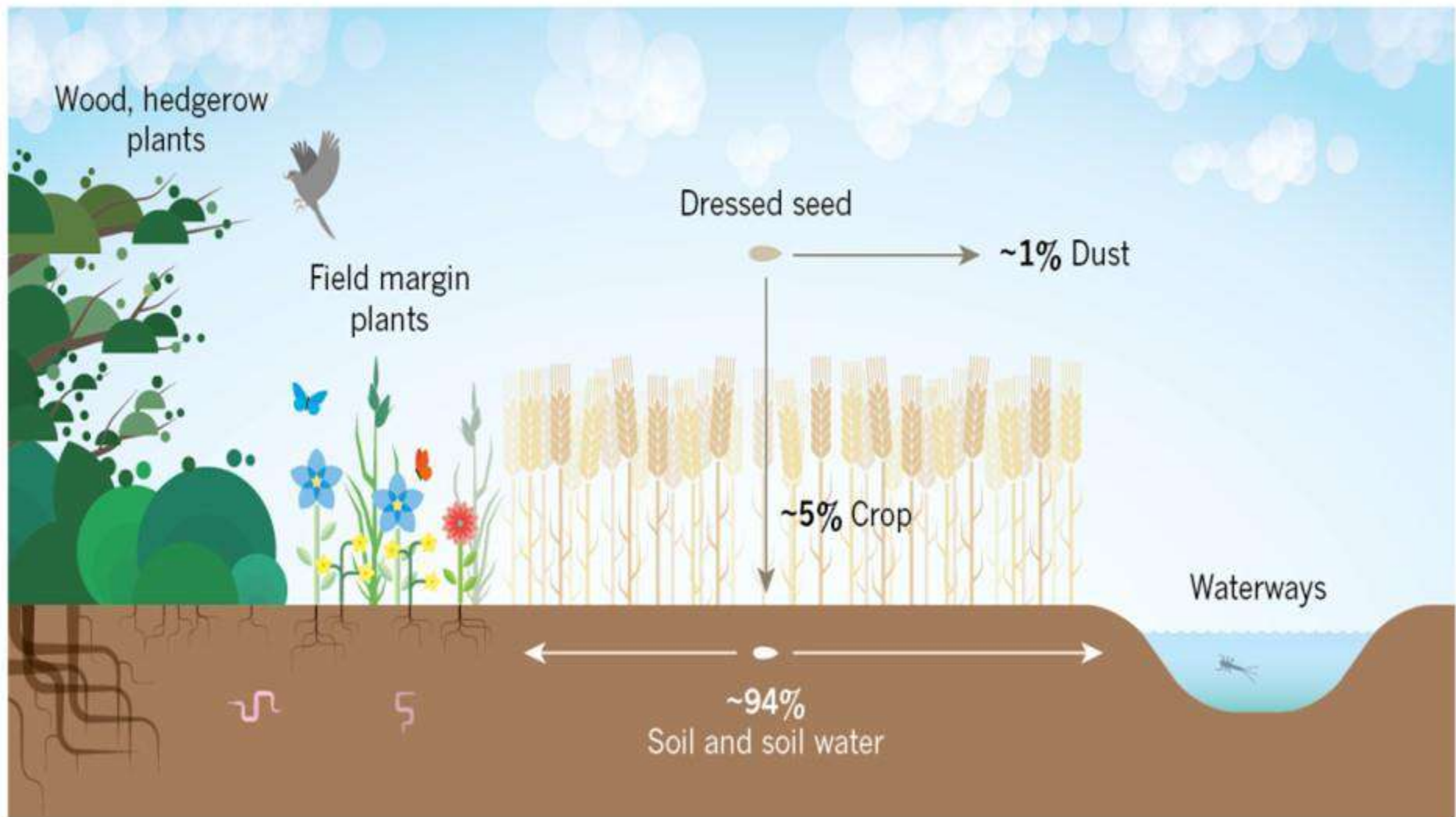
Pollen ID



Pollen ID

Name	Common Name	NNI Present (%)	NNI Absent (%)
Salix	Willow	21.98	8.56
Type Aster/Solidago	Goldenrod	0.92	20.31
Type Trifolium Hybridum	Alsike Clover	19.05	8.86
Rhamnus Type Cathartica	Buckthorn	15.48	2.01
Lotus	Lotus	5.43	10.31
Type Melilotus	Sweet Clover	0.92	9.67
Acer Type Negundo	Maple Ash	1.44	5.85
Type Brassica	Mustard Vegetables	5.73	1.77
Rosaceae Fruit Trees Type	Apple	5.56	2.29
Acer Type Rubrum	Red Maple	0.42	4.30
Liliaceae	Lily	2.82	0.36
Type Taraxacum	Dandelion	1.28	2.55
Type Trifolium Pratense	Red Clover	1.53	2.03
Other	Other	<2.00	<2.00

Environmental fate of neonic seed dressings



When?

a. Exposed sites

b. Unexposed sites

Early May
Late May
June
July
August
September

Early May
Late May
June
July
August
September

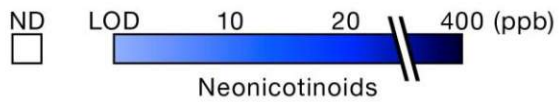
WEL1 ON

WEL2 ON

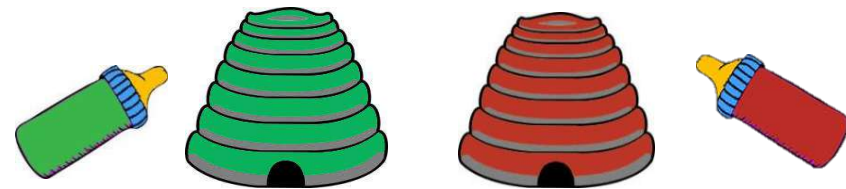
MID ON

LAM ON

MON QC



Experimental Work



Unexposed

Exposed



Behaviour



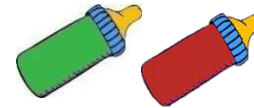
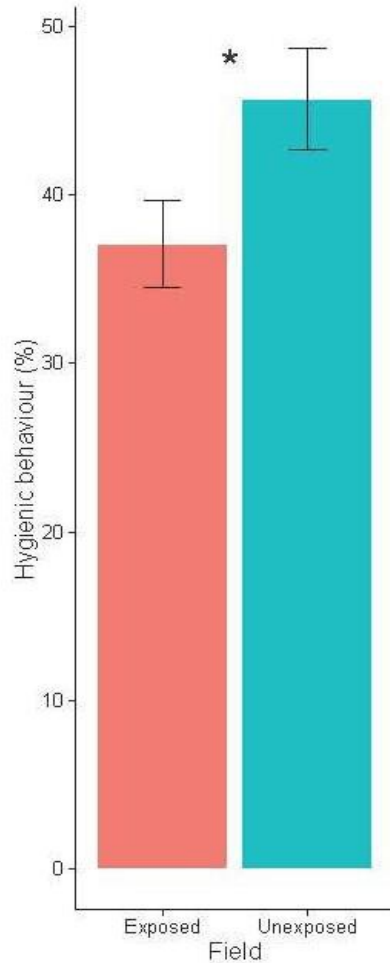
Hygiene



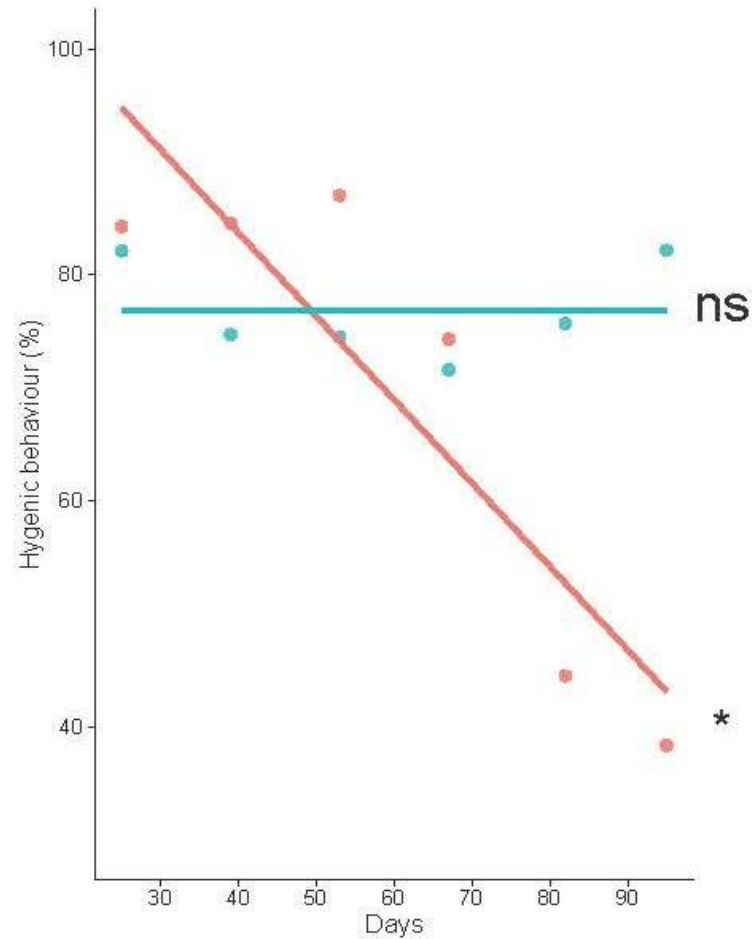
Hygiene



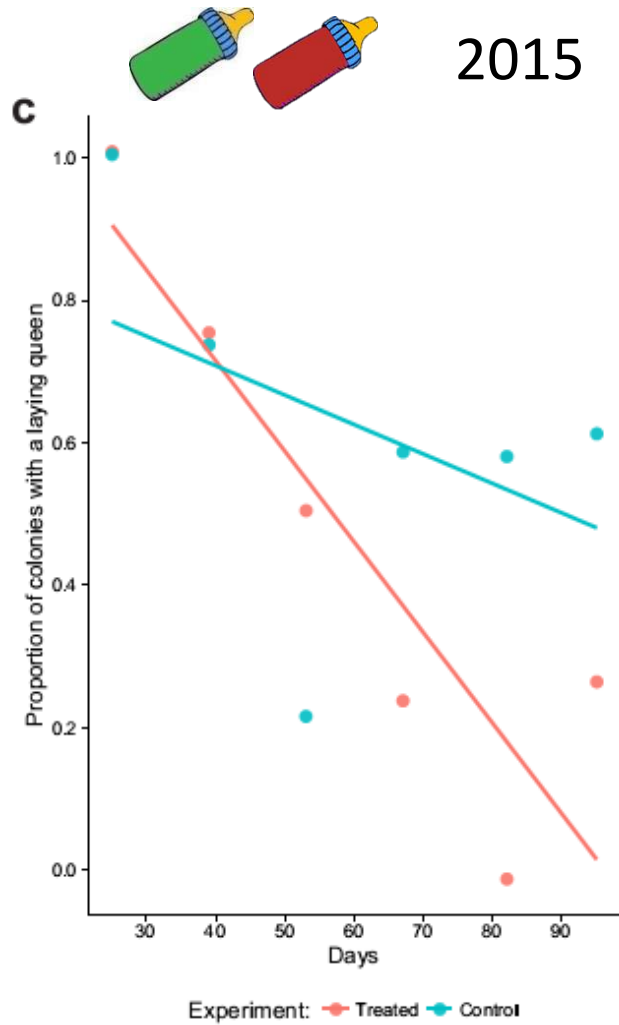
2014



2015



Queen



— Unexposed
— Exposed



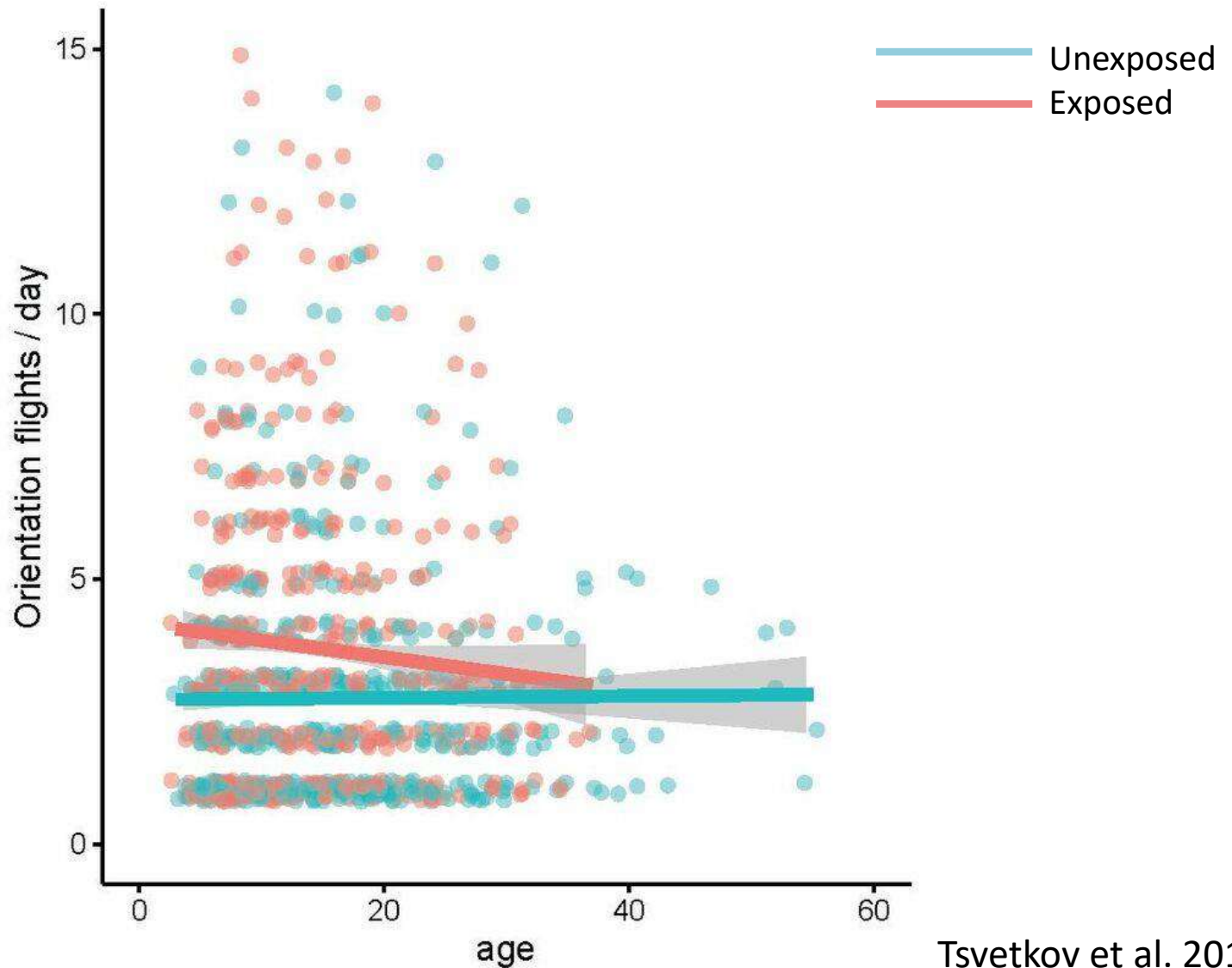
RFID



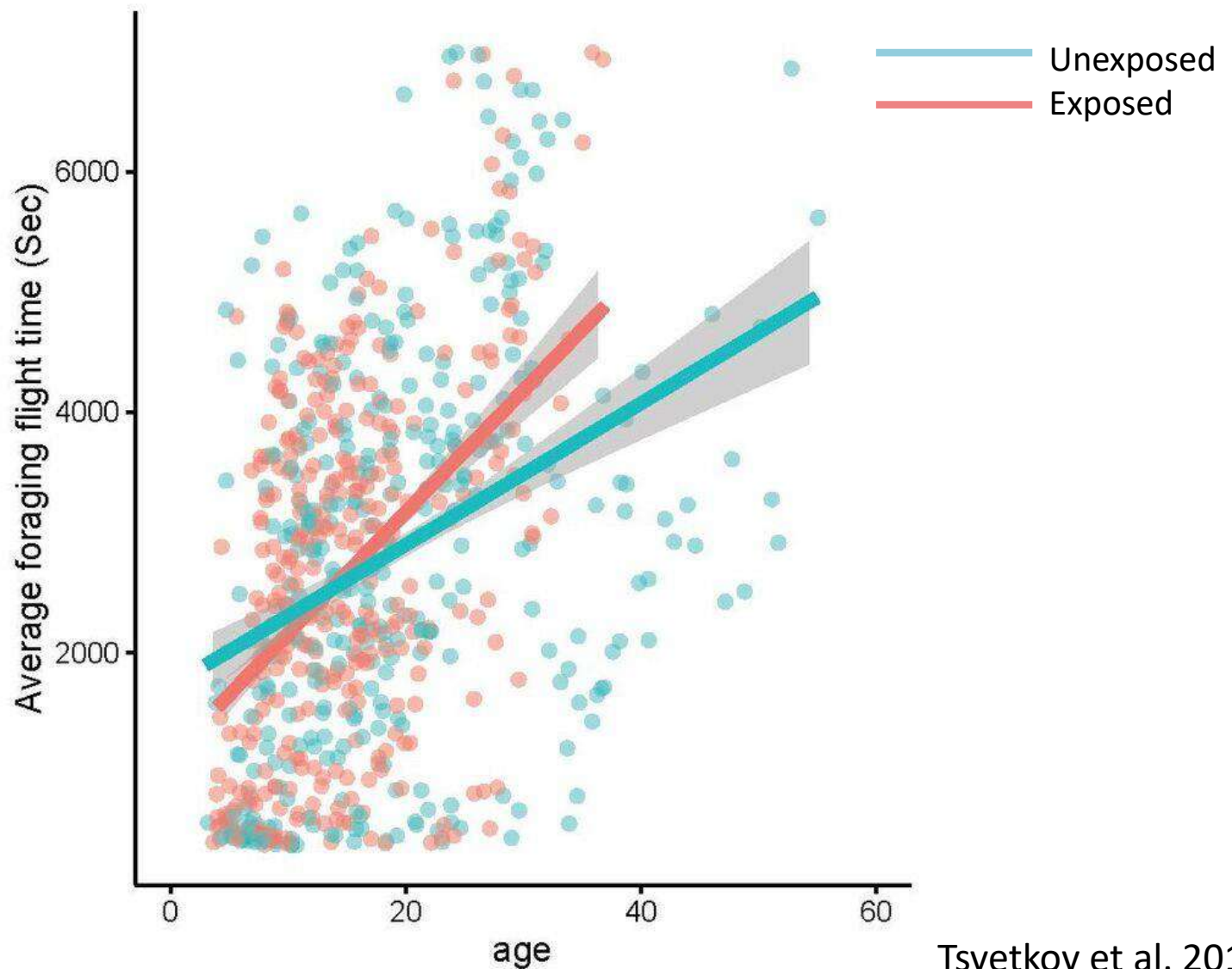
Honey Bee Flights



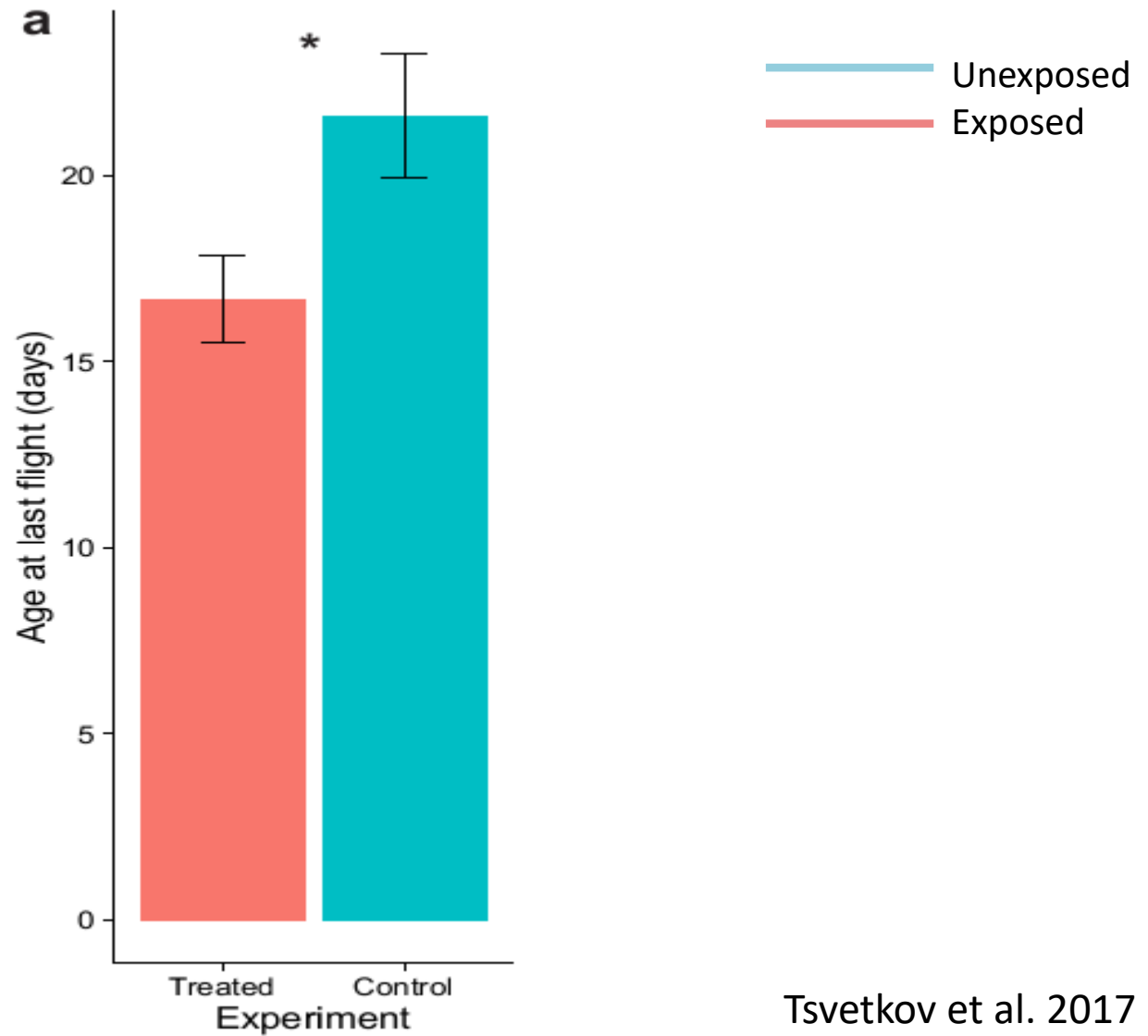
Orientation Flights

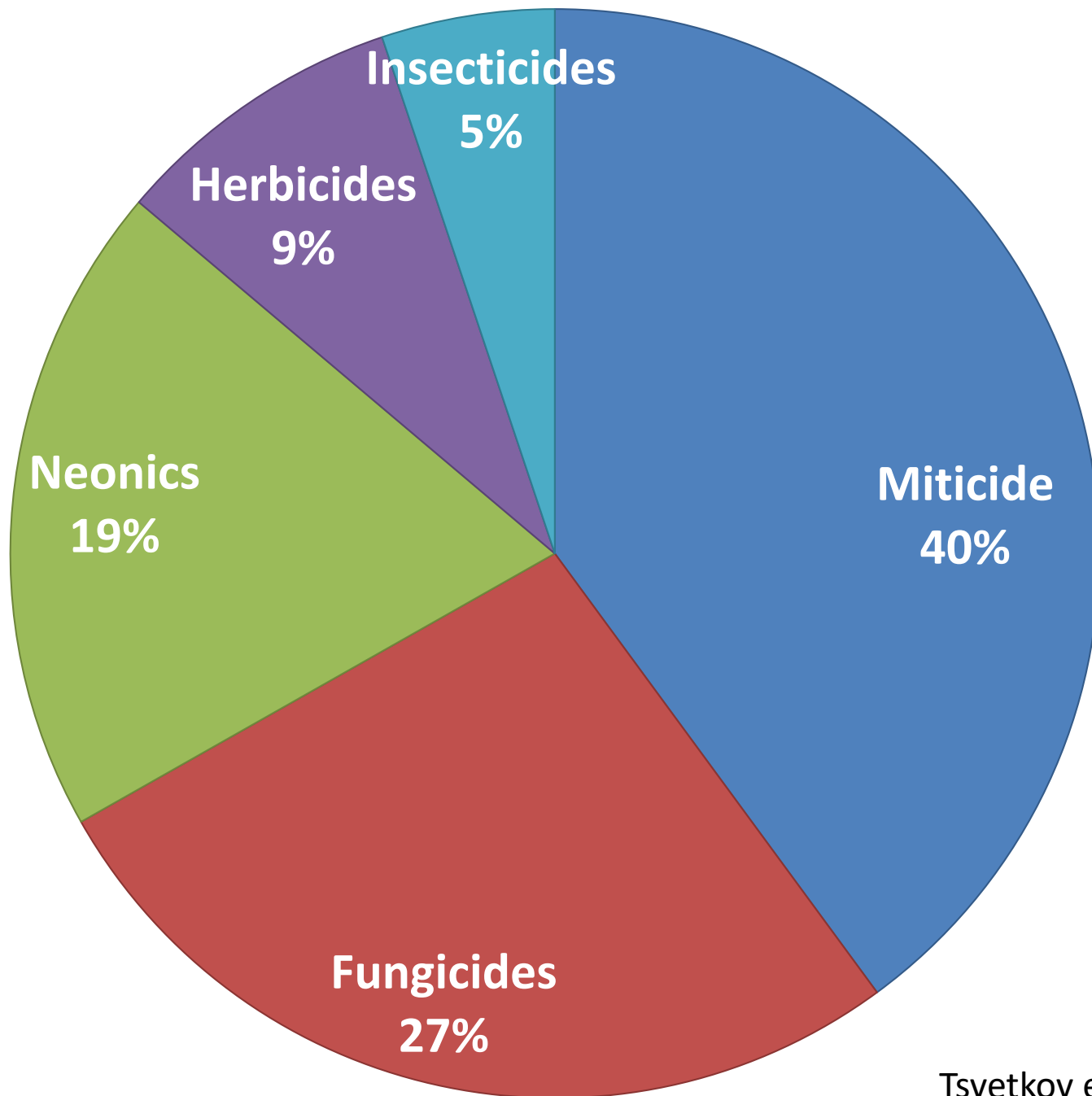


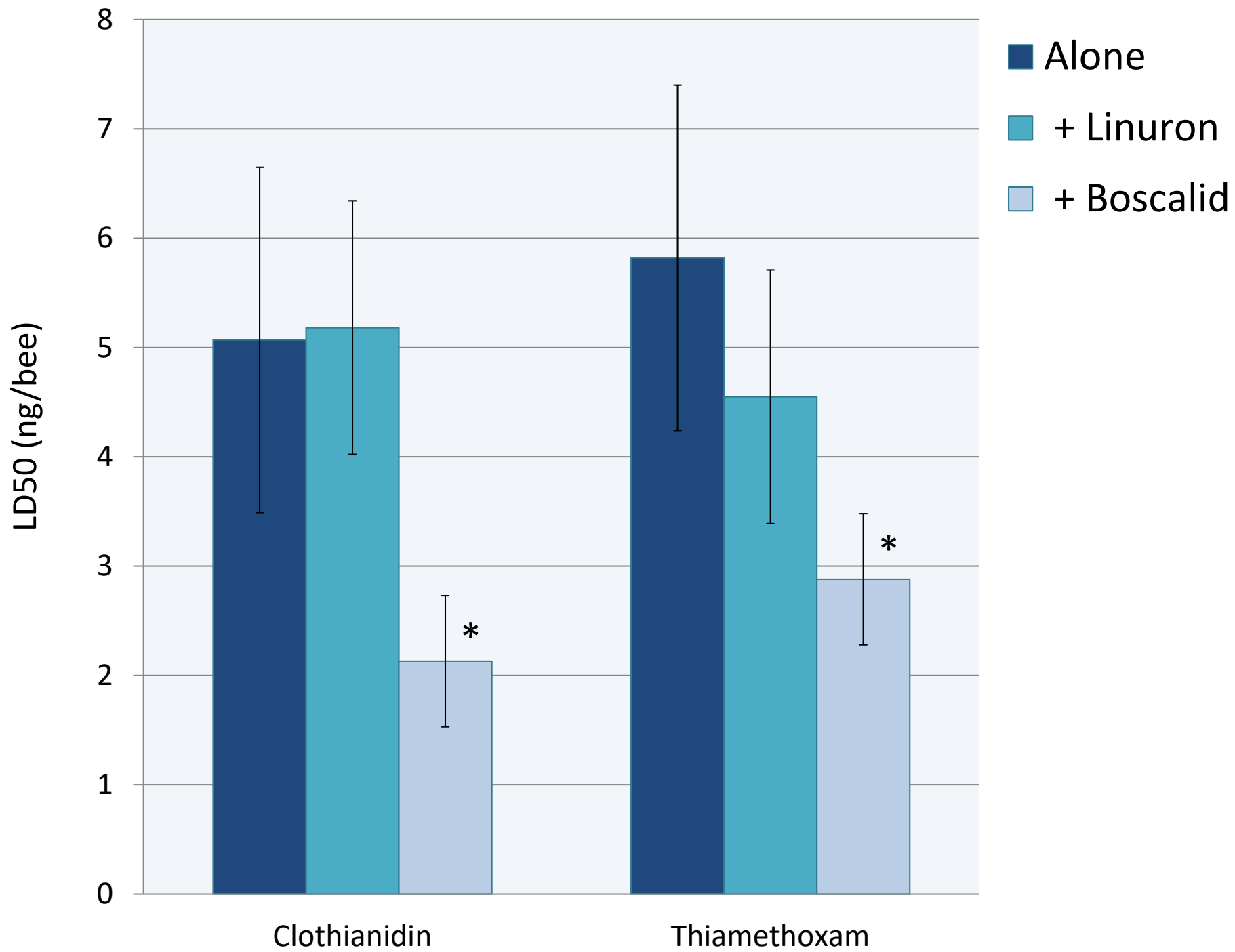
Foraging Flights



Life Expectancy







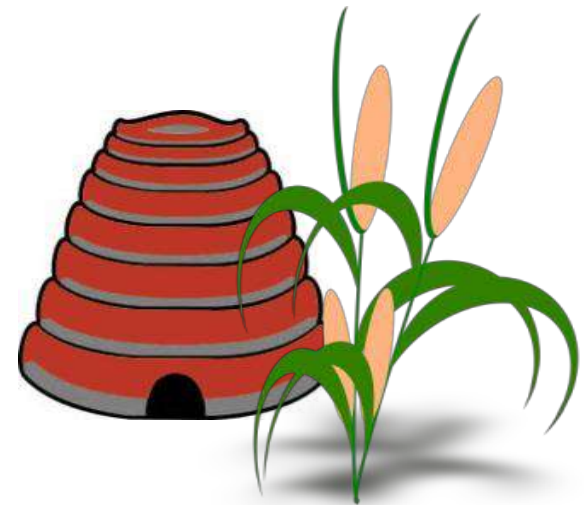
So, What is Field Realistic?

- Exposure through pollen
- Exposure for ~ 3 months
- Exposure to a variety of pesticides at once



So, What is Field Realistic?

- Reduced hygiene
- Reduced queen replacement
- Reduced life expectancy
- Abnormal flights



Thank you



Field Team:

Keshna Sood,
Harshilkumar Patel
Philip Maciukiewicz
Olivier Samson-Robert
Valérie Fournier

LD50 Team:

Harshilkumar Patel
Danny Malena
Pratik Gajiwala



Impacts

REPORT

Chronic exposure to neonicotinoids reduces honey bee health near corn crops

N. Tsvetkov¹, O. Samson-Robert², K. Sood¹, H. S. Patel¹, D. A. Malena¹, P. H. Gajiwala¹, P. Maciukiewicz¹, V. Fournier², A. Z...

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