

THREATS FOR BEE FLORA POTENTIAL OF THE NORTHWEST OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Por:

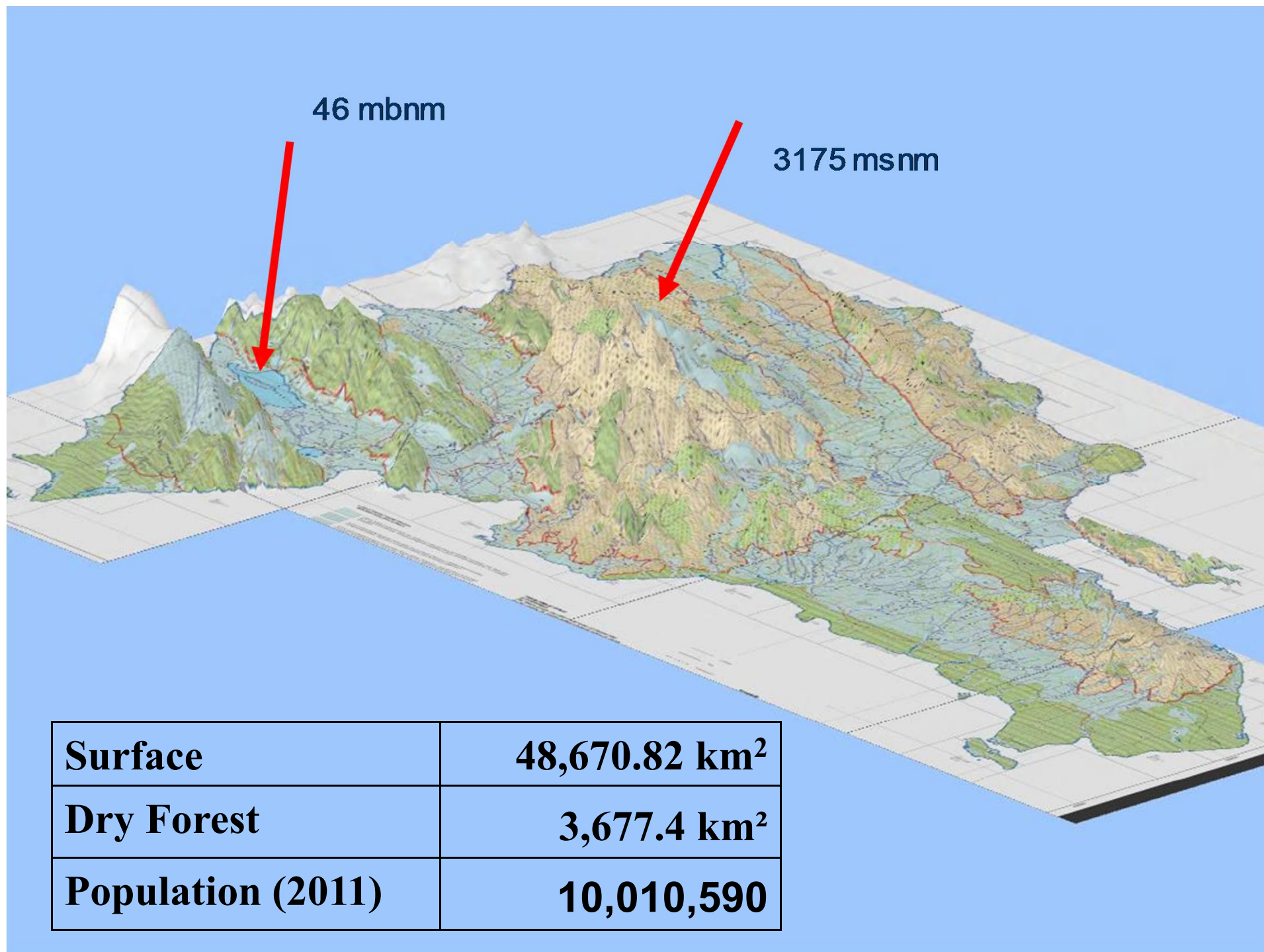
Sésar Rodríguez, Thomas May y Santiago Rivas.

Apimondia 2011

Buenos Aires, Argentina

21-25 september 2011





Ecosystems and Species Diversity

- Mangrooves
- Coast Vegetation
- Dry Forest
- Broadleaf forest
- Coniferous Forest



Sustainable Agriculture Production

- Coffe
- Cocoa
- Banana



Beekeeping in Dry Forest

- Tradition
- Flora resources
- Organization
- Bee Flora Studies

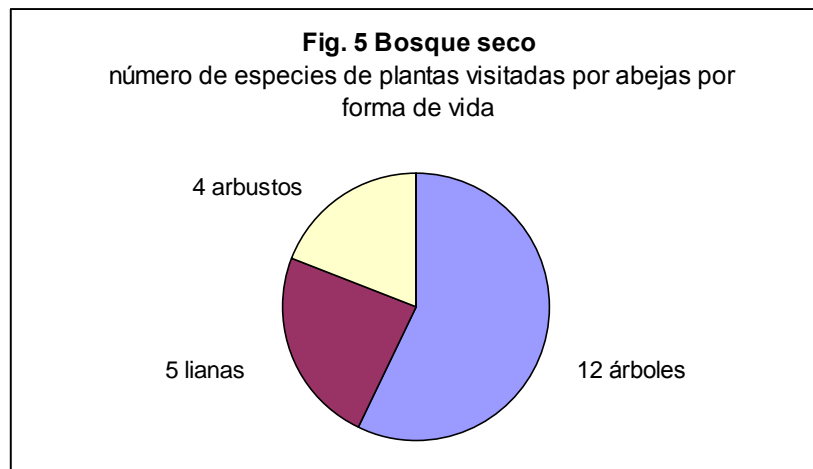


Bee Flora in Dry Forest

21 species

19 natives

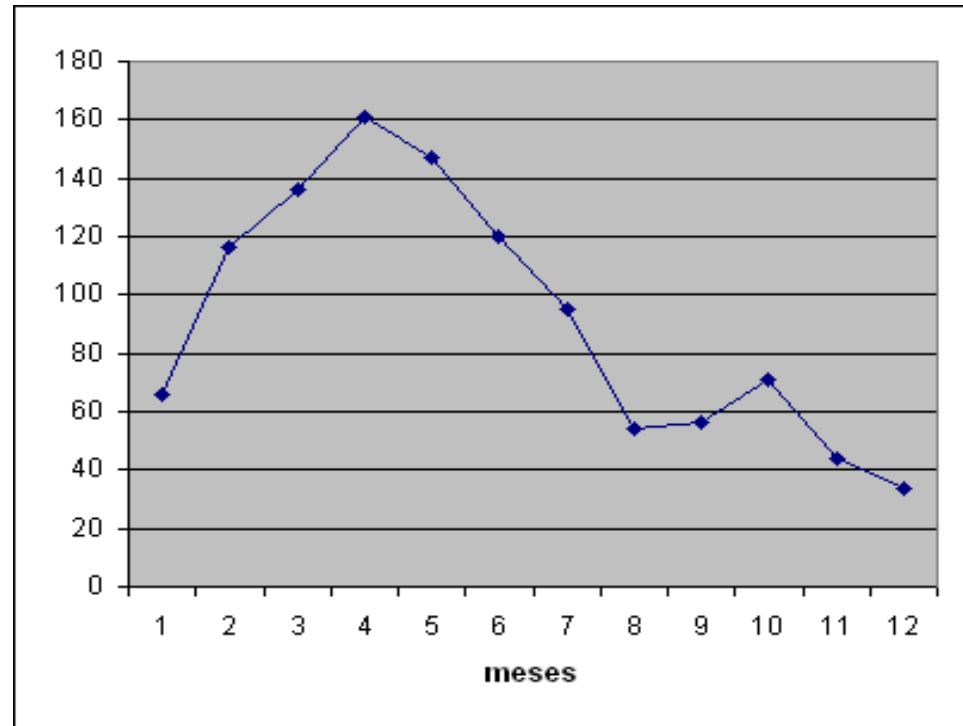
12 trees



Fenology dry forest (Flowering Curve/year)

Affluence period from february to june continued by a period of shortage in the second half of the year from june to september.

Bees with flowers visited by bees



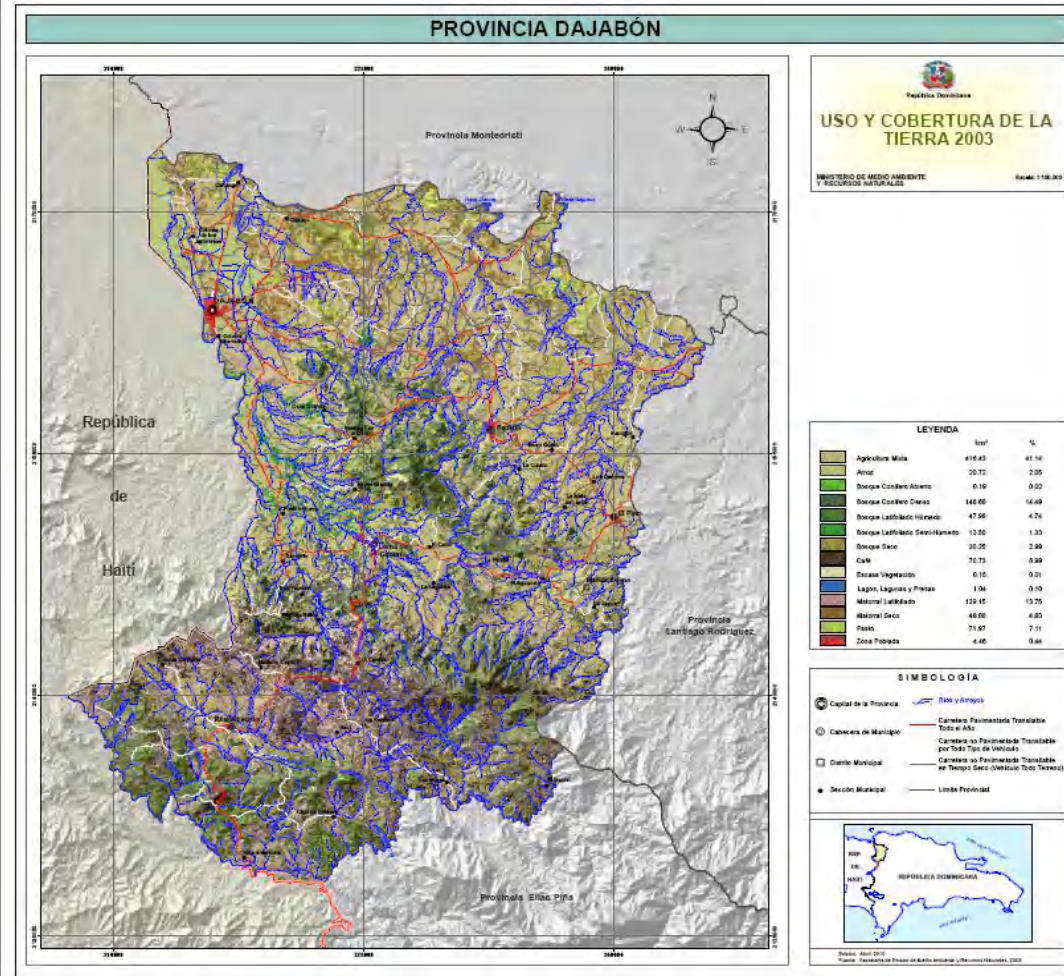
Present Threats











Use of land change (1996-2003)

Dry forest to mix agriculture, rice and other uses

Dry forest without changes

Protected areas (4)

11,714.67 ha.

665.19 ha

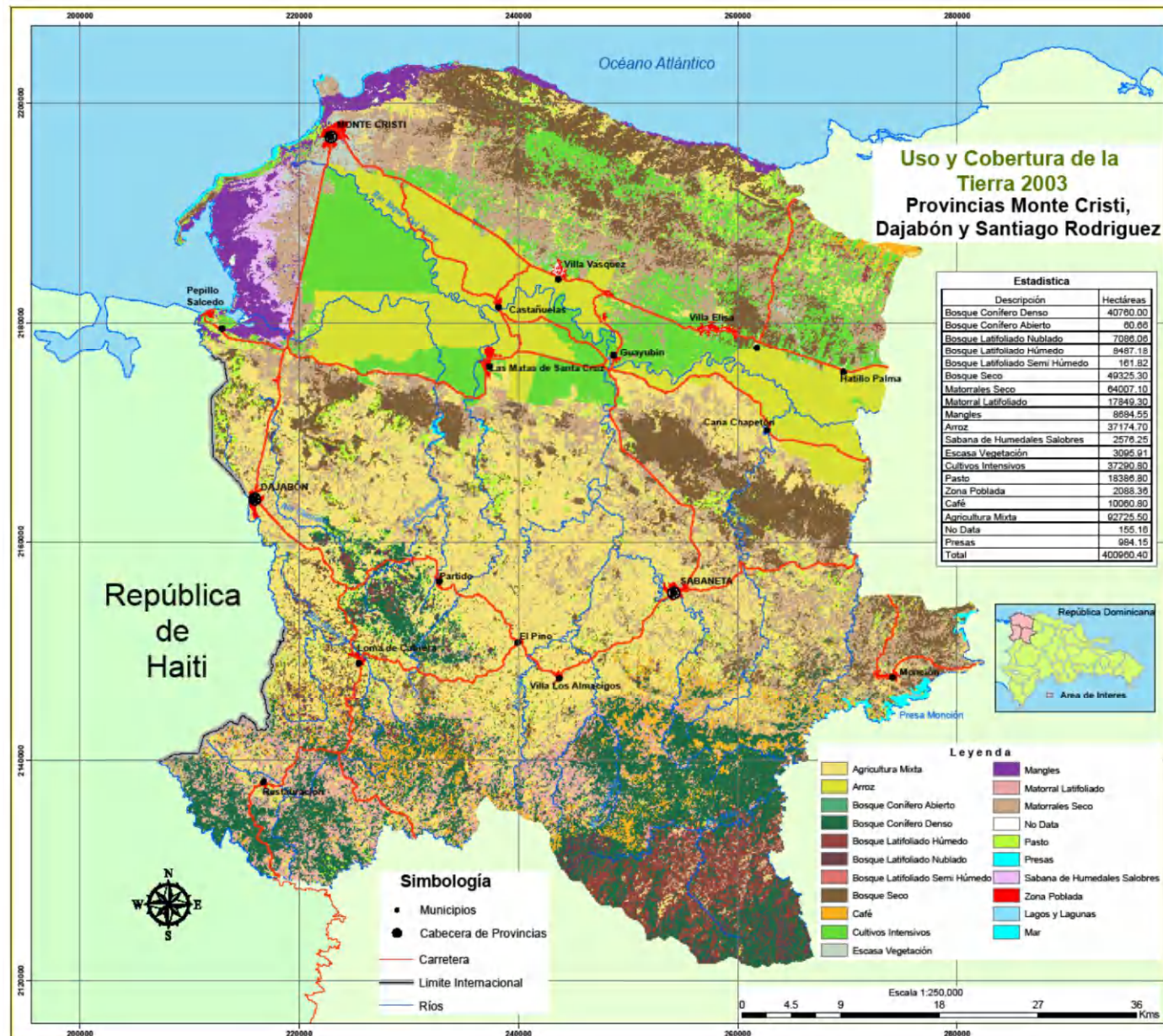
72.68 km²



Protected areas (7)

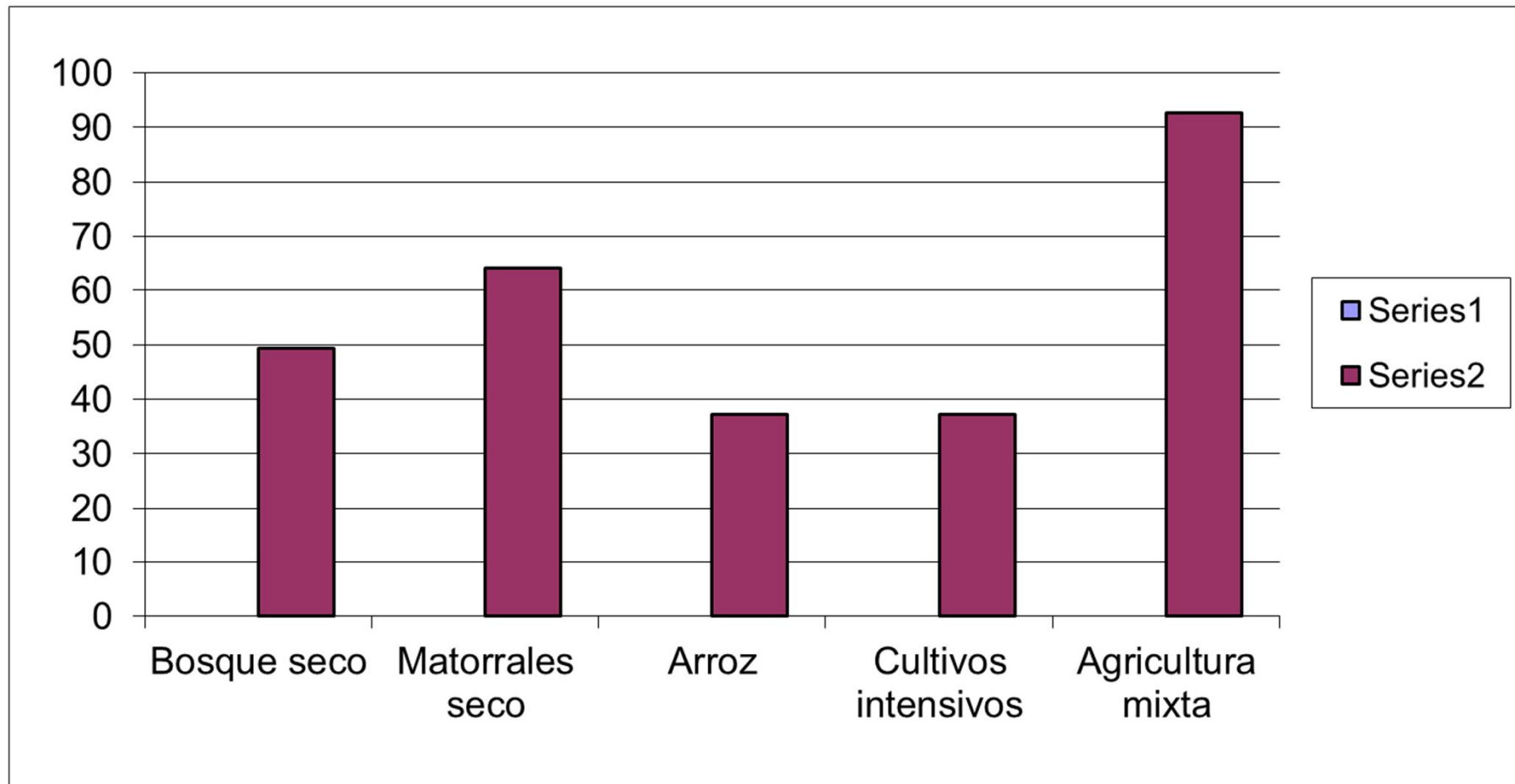
595.23km²

Use and Land Coverage, 2003

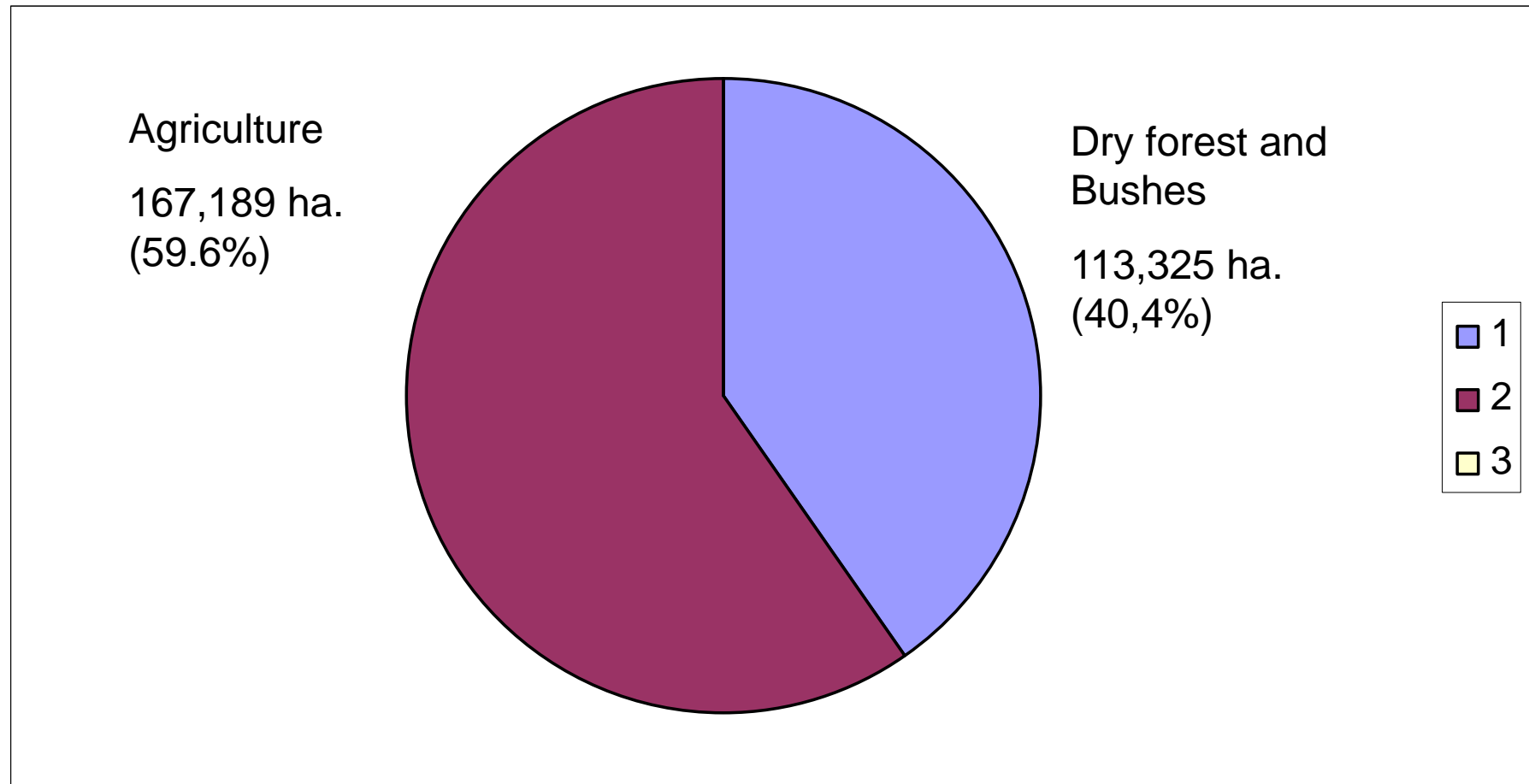


Increase of Agricultural Frontier

Miles de hectáreas

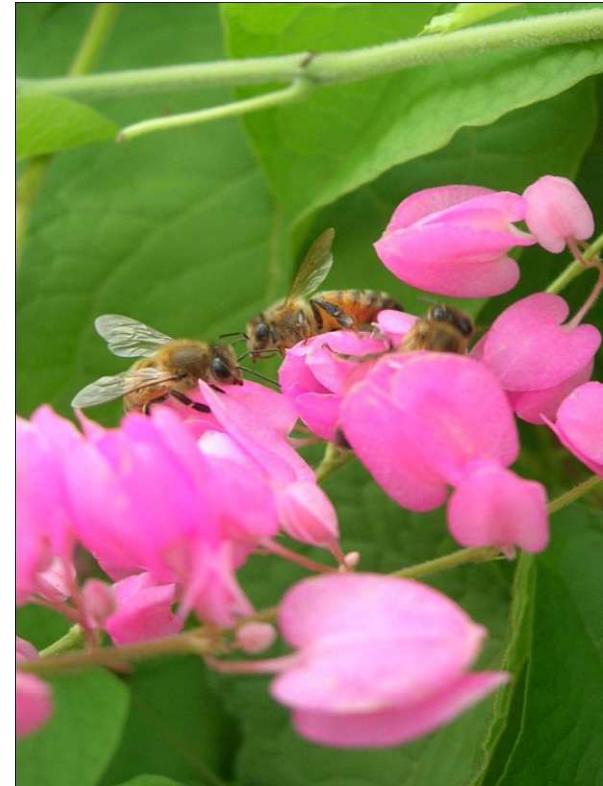


Increase of Agricultural Frontier



Conclusions

- Wild Plants continue to be of great importance for beekeeping.
- Dry Forests must be protected like an ecosystem unit.
- Undisturbed areas of dry forests are reduced to minimum spots.
- Protected areas are a guarantee for beekeeping.
- To promote the establishment of municipal protected areas.





**Thank you for your
attention!!!**