

THE SCIENCE OF URBAN POLLINATOR ECOLOGY

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90% OF PLANTS ARE INSECT POLLINATED



Plants: reproduction Insects: food

CROPS BEES POLLINATE

Some crops pollinated by bees

Three-quarters of the world's crops need to be pollinated by insects, mostly bees. Fruits, vegetables, nuts and edible oil crops are most at risk from the decline of pollinators.



GLOBAL DECLINE IN INSECTS

- Based on 452 monitored species, there has been 45% decline in invertebrate populations (Dirzo et al. 2014, Science).
- Insect apocalypse



HONEY BEE HIVE LOSS





Neonicotinoid pesticides



Varroa mites

e Michael J. Traynor 2007

Viruses (e.g., deformed wing virus)













BUMBLEBEES: FLYING PANDAS













LOCAL EXAMPLE: DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES AND QUEEN BUMBLEBEES



SEVEN BUMBLEBEE SPECIES VISITED DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES IN THE 1970S















POLLINATION INTERACTIONS IN SYMPATRIC DICENTRA SPECIES¹

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BUMBLEBEES WE HAVE OBSERVED OVER THREE SEASON















RUSTY-PATCH BUMBLEBEE: LISTED AS ENDANGERED IN MARCH 2017

Historic range of rusty-patched bumble bee (from museum records)

Current range of rusty-patched bumble bee (from recent survey efforts)







Conserving the Nature of America

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

ECOS

Rusty patched bumble bee (Bombus affinis)

Range Information | Candidate Info | Federal Register | Recovery | Critical Habitat | SSA | Conservation Plans Petitions Biological Opinions Life History

ECOS Environmental Conservation Online System

Taxonomy: View taxonomy in ITIS

Listing Status: Endangered





Search ECOS

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THE AMERICAN BUMBLEBEE COULD GET LISTED AS ENDANGERED IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS



Figure 8. Decline in relative abundance of the American bumble bee with historic and recent observations. The change for each state represents the relative decline or gain of relative abundance from historic relative abundance to recent relative abundance. The recent period is 2002-2020.

WHAT ARE WE LOSING?: BEE DIVERSITY



>4,000 SPECIES IN THE USA >20,000 SPECIES IN THE WORLD

OVER 400 SPECIES IN OHIO



http://beesinyourbackyard.blogspot.com



- A vegetarian wasp
- Not all bees sting
 - Male bees cannot sting
 - There are 500 species of stingless bees (mostly tropical)
 - Even female bees with stingers tend to be less aggressive than wasps







The smallest and the largest: a *Perdita minima* on a female carpenter bee's head. Photo: S Buchmann.

MOST BEES ARE SOLITARY AND DO NOT LIVE IN HIVES

- I0% of bees are social
 - Colonies with queen and worker bees
- 15% of bee are cleptoparasitic
 - Bees that lay their eggs in nests of other bees
- 75% of bees are solitary
 - Lone female with a nest where she provisions eggs





Photo (K Ullman) showing cavity nesting bees in a hollow stem/ Illustration (S Jepsen) showing ground nesting bees.

ALWAYS BEE COUNTING



- One bee has....
- two antenna
- three body segments
 - head, thorax, abdomen
- four wings
 - two forewings, two hindwings
- five eyes
 - two compound eyes and three eye spots (ocelli)
- six legs

LET'S PRACTICE TIME TO PLAY TWO BEES OR NOT TWO BEES?













BEE VS WASP: HARD TO DISTINGUISH

- Wasps have a thin connection between the thorax and abdomen
- Wasp bodies are hairless
 - But so are cleptoparasitic bees
- Wasps do <u>not</u> collect pollen
 - But neither do male bees or cleptoparasitic bees



If it stung you, I'm sure it was a wasp...don't blame the bees

LAST ONE!



BEE VS. FLY: SEEMS TRICKY, BUT YOU GOT THIS!

- Many flies are bee mimics
- Flies have a big eyes that take up most of their head
- Fly antennae are short and stubby
 - Bee antennae are long
- Fly wings lay flat and angled, like a fighter jet
 - Bees fold theirs on top of each other across their back
- Careful, flies can be fuzzy!





HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT URBAN BEE POPULATIONS?



PLANT A POLLINATOR GARDEN!



DO POLLINATOR GARDENS HELP?

• YES! Even small plots, particularly when near other small plots, significantly benefit native bees!





A little does a lot: Can small-scale planting for pollinators make a difference?

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COLLEGE OF WOOSTER'S POLLINATOR GARDENS

- Two dedicated pollinator gardens
 - On Pine St near Beall Ave
 - Corner of College Ave and Pearl St
- First planting in summer 2020
- Nearly 30 native Ohioan plants species











MONITORING THE BEES IN THE GARDENS

• Observed over a dozen genera and nearly 50 species of bees





HONEY BEE AND NATIVE BEE COMPETITION IN THE GARDENS

The presence of the honeybee hive did not affect the visitation by native bees





SUPPORTING NATIVE BEES: I) GO PESTICIDE FREE

PROTECTING POLLINATORS FROM PESTICIDES Buying Bee-Safe Plants



https://xerces.org/publications/fact-sheets/buying-bee-safe-plants

SUPPORTING NATIVE BEES: 2) PLANT NATIVE PLANTS

What to plant

To support Ohio Pollinators







Brown-eyed susan



Butterfly milkweed





SUPPORTING NATIVE BEES: 2) PLANT NATIVE PLANTS

- Use plants that have the **resources** the bees need.
 - Bees may not be able to access pollen and nectar in cultivars
- Plant resource rich plants anywhere not just in 'pollinator gardens'



SUPPORTING NATIVE BEES: 3) BEE A BIT MESSY

- Native bees need:
 - Places to build their nests o colonies.
 - Get out of the weather.
 - **S**pend the winter.
- Leave some dead stems
- Have areas of bare soil
- Leave the leaves
- Mow less often





#leavetheleaves









ONLINE RESOURCES

- Ohio State's Bee Lab: <u>https://u.osu.edu/beelab/</u>
- Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation: <u>https://xerces.org/</u>
- Bees in Your Backyard: <u>http://beesinyourbackyard.blogspot.com/</u>
- Pollinator Pathways: <u>https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/</u>
- CoW' pollinator plot page: <u>https://pollinatorspatches.voices.wooster.edu/</u>
- NPS Pollinator page: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/pollinators/index.htm

















ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & WHERE TO FIND SLIDES FROM THIS TALK

THE BEE COURSE



THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER

Wooster Science Café



https://isonlab.voices.wooster.edu/resources/



Bee drawings by KJD Bai