



Does presence of parasites contribute to Virginia bee decline?

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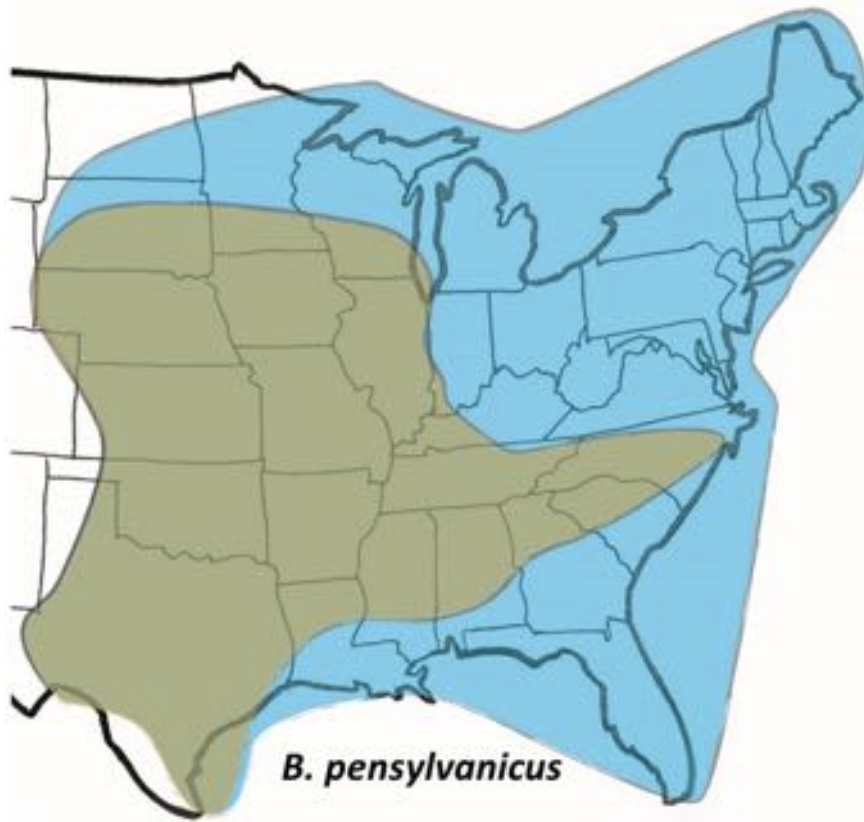
Summer 2015



Smithsonian Conservation
Biology Institute



There are species of bumblebees experiencing serious declines



B. occidentalis



B. pensylvanicus



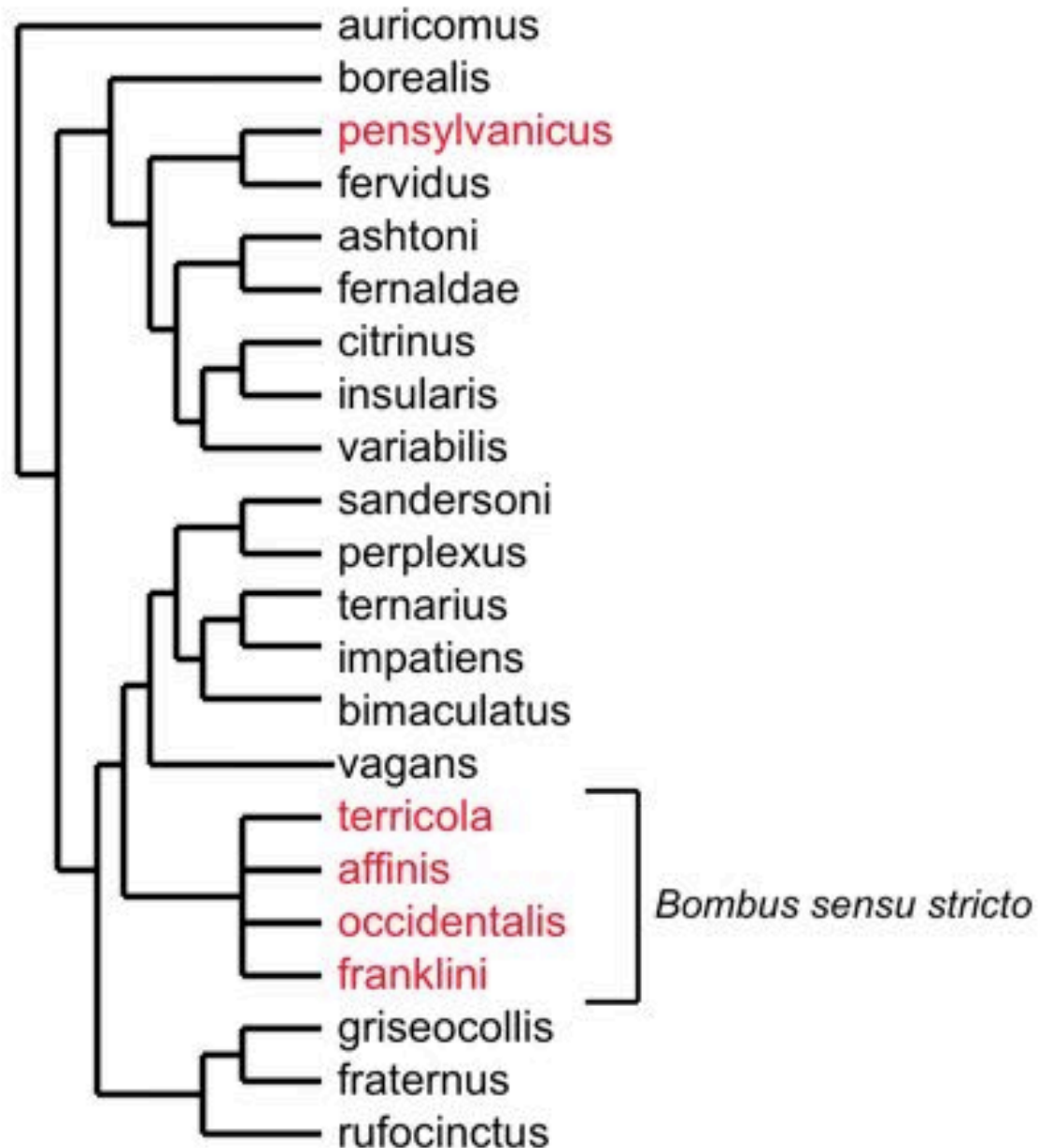
B. affinis



B. terricola

Map adapted from Cameron et al. 2011

Relatedness of declining species

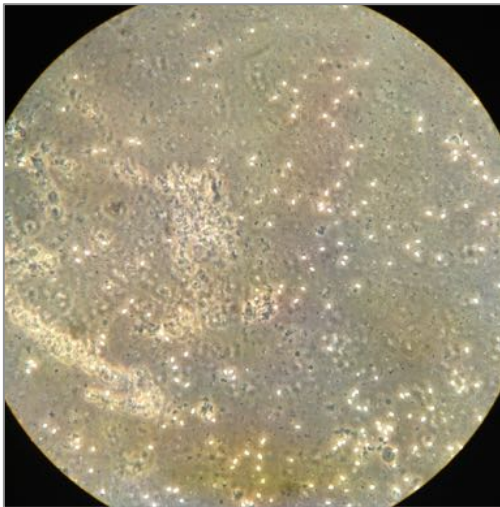


Crithidia bombi



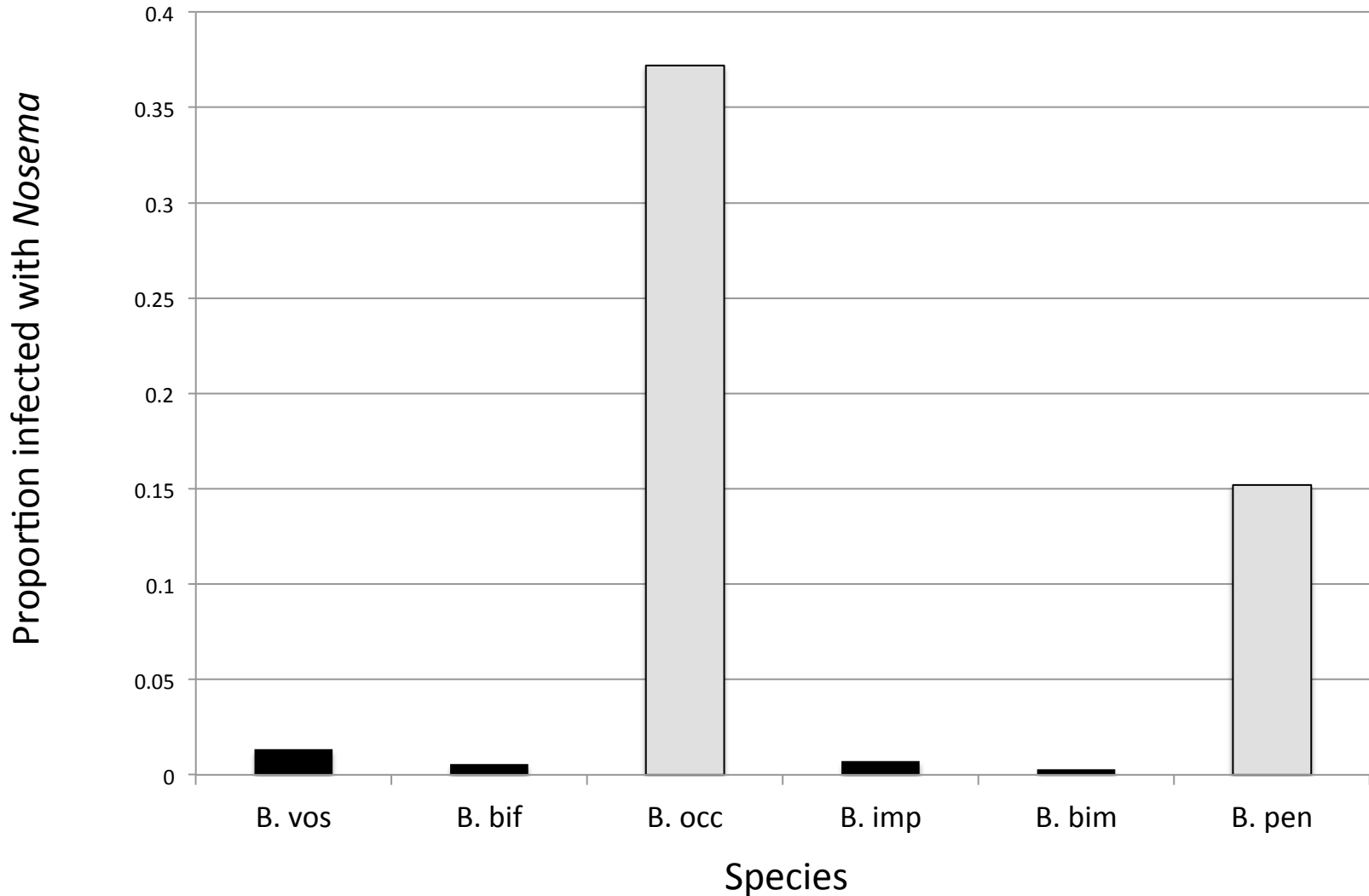
- Trypanosome
- Inhibited colony founding
- Reduced colony sizes
- Non-lethal effects on workers

Nosema bombi



- Microsporidian (Kingdom: Fungi)
- Queens stop mating
- New queens have lowered colony founding success
- Crippled males
- Higher mortality
- Delayed worker production
- Non-lethal effects on workers

Nosema Infection Prevalence across Species

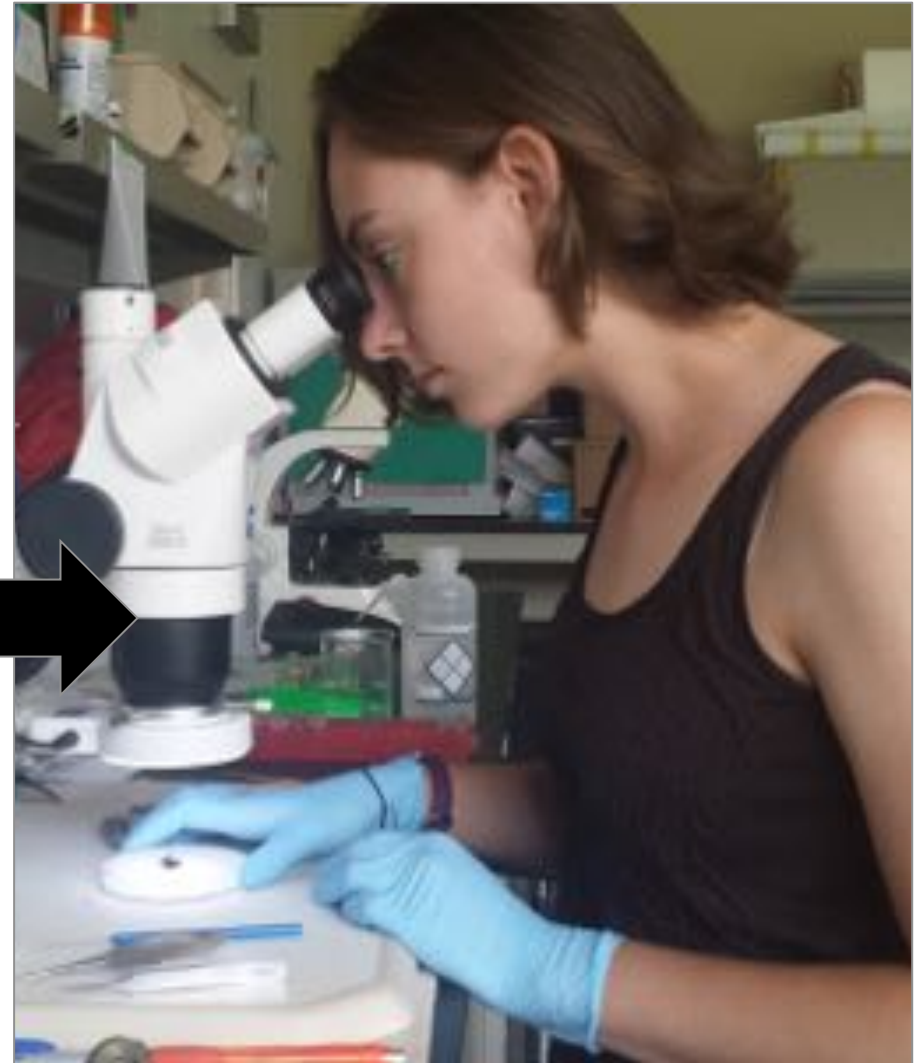


Based on Cameron et al. 2011

Hypotheses

- 1. Declining species have a higher incidence of disease than common species at sites where they co-occur.**
- 2. Declining species occur primarily at sites where the incidence of *Nosema* and *Crithidia* is low.**

The Project



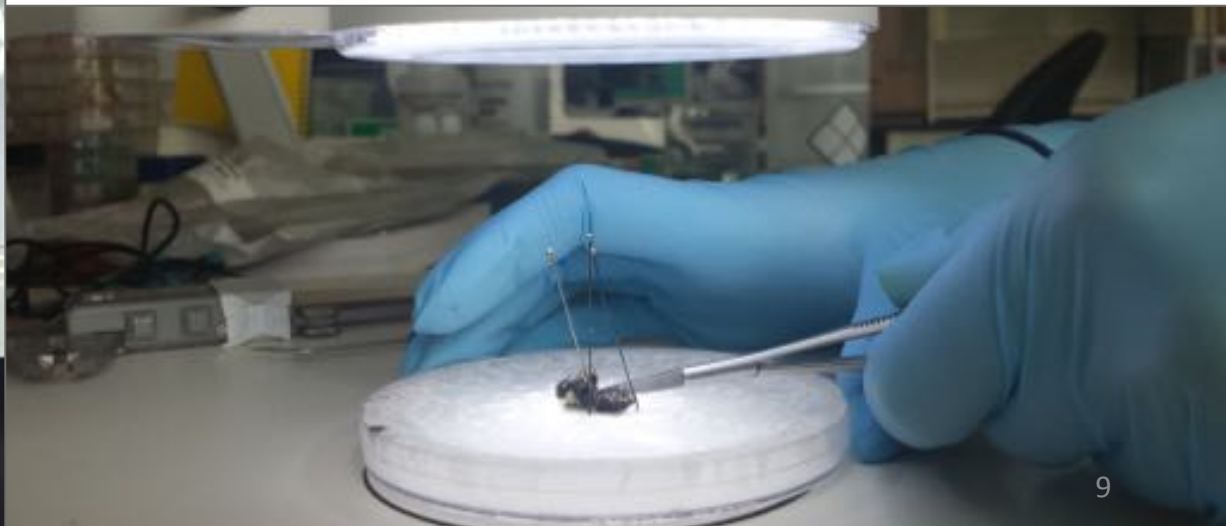
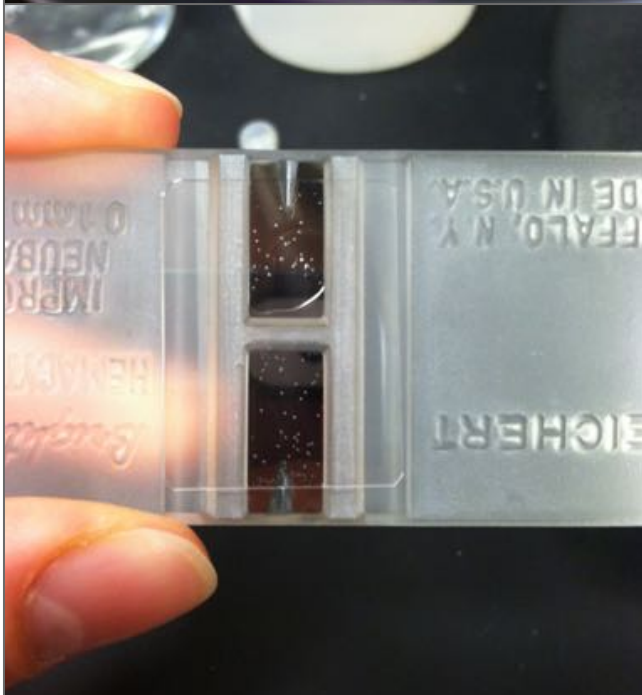
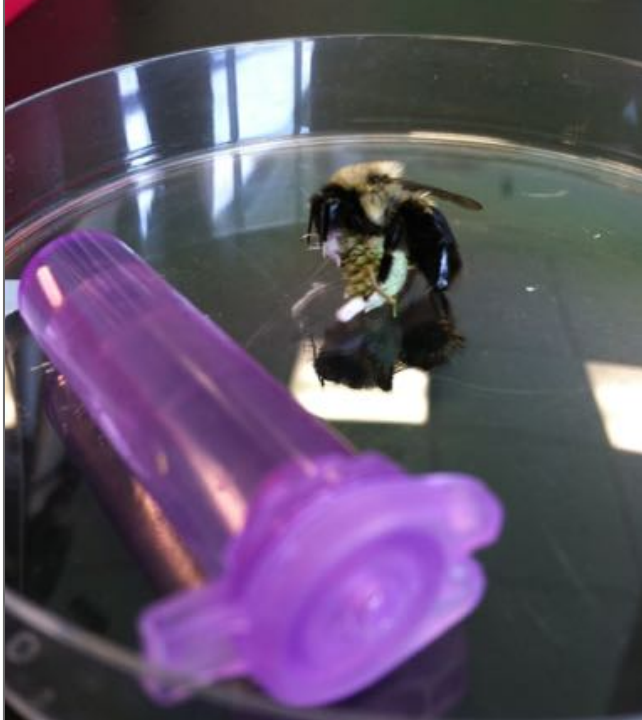
Methods: Field Work

- 12 old field and wildflower meadow sites
- 6 species
- 25 individuals per species

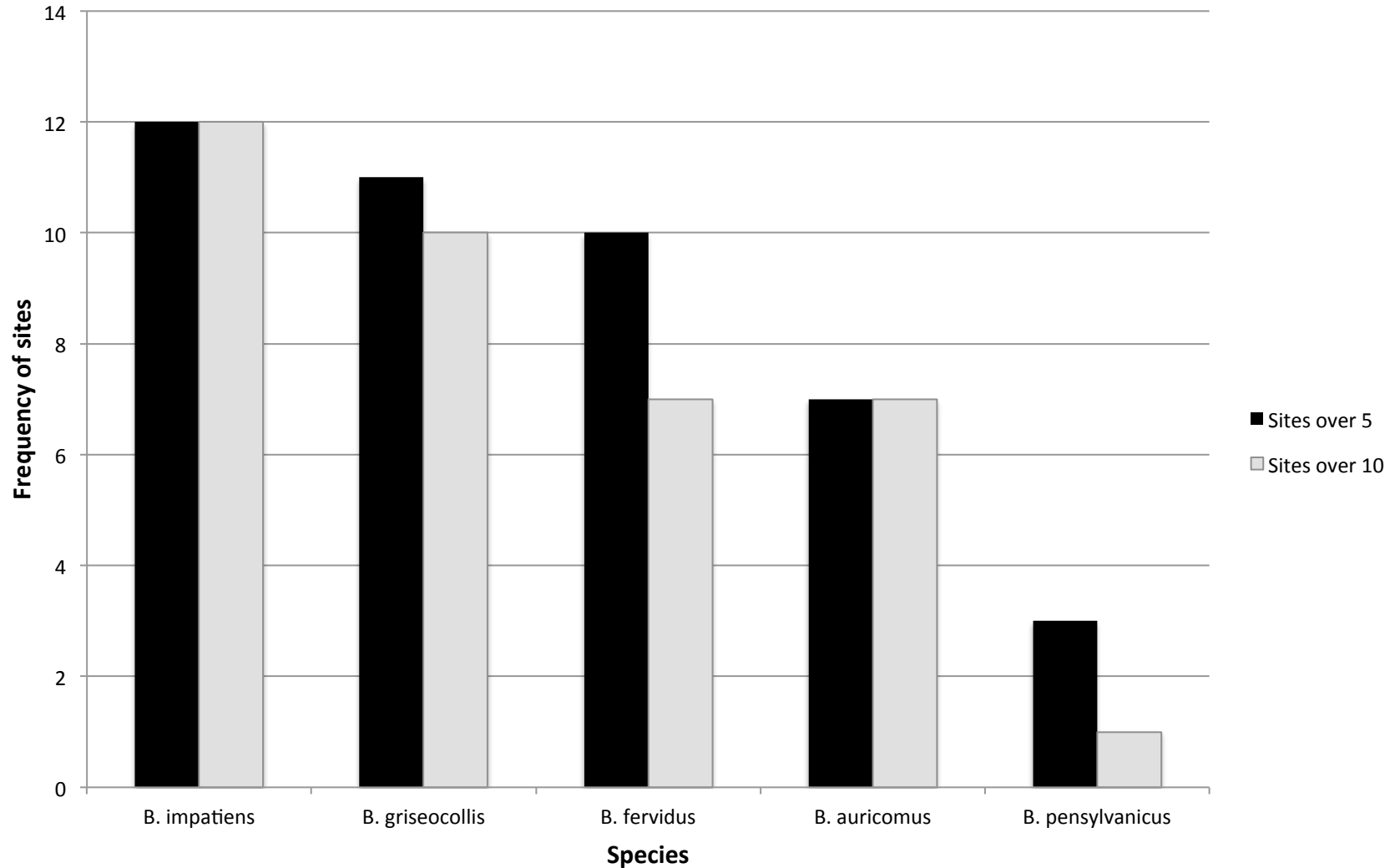


Methods: Lab Work

- Housed bumblebees in individual containers with food
- Took fecal and tarsal samples
- Euthanized bees (deep freeze)
- Analyzed samples



Results: Individuals Collected



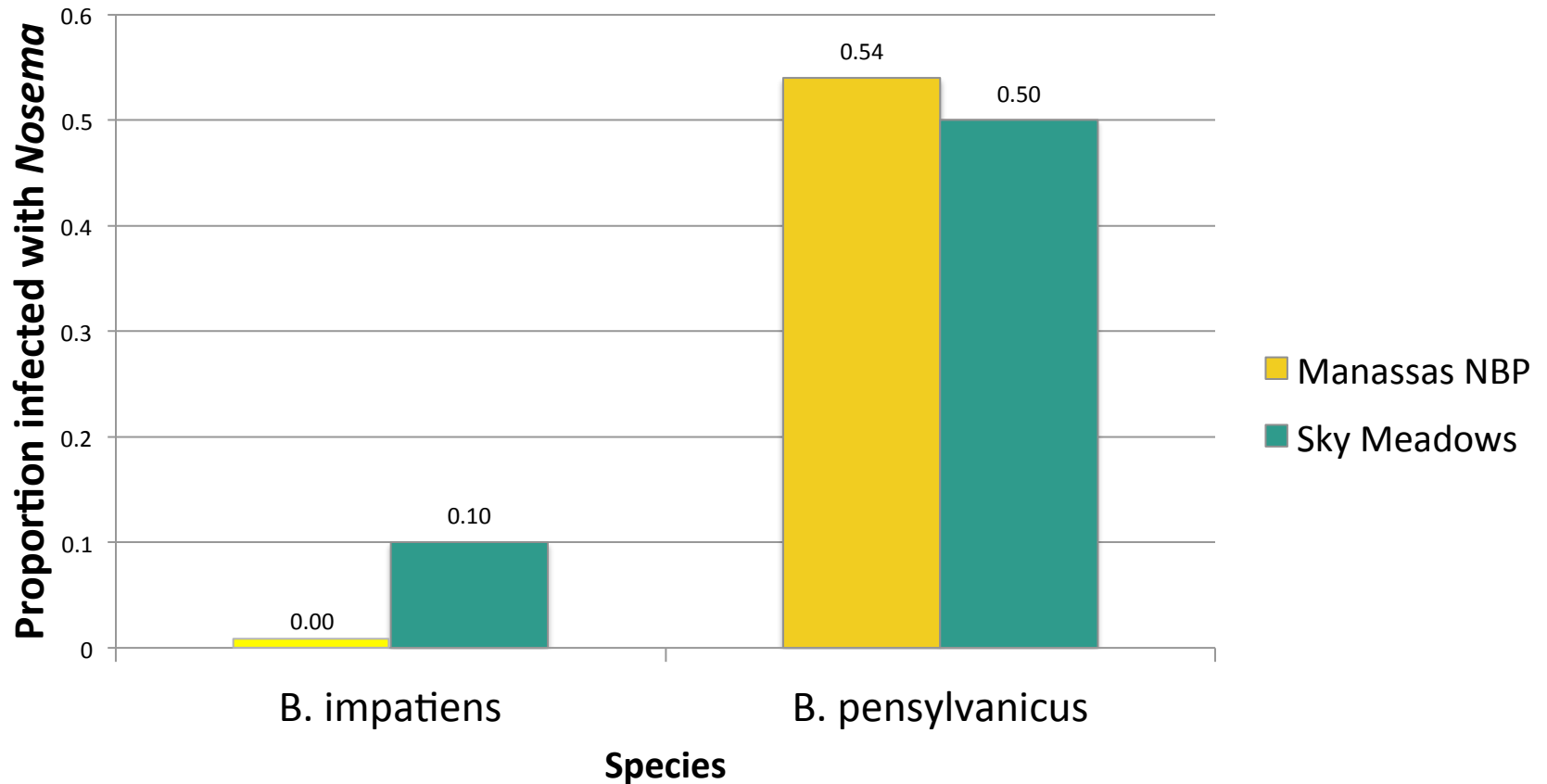
Results: Crithidia levels



Crithidia infection rates **did not differ** between species ($p= 0.298$) or sites ($p = 0.559$).

Overall infection rates were **60-80%** of individuals per species and per site.

Results: *Nosema* levels



Significant effect (species) for *Nosema* infection levels ($p < 0.001$)

Looking Ahead

This coming year:
bolstering our sample size
to enhance our *Nosema*
infection model

Genetic analysis to come!

Future work on other
factors



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Questions?

