



icbees
International Congress on Bee Sciences

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BEE SCIENCES

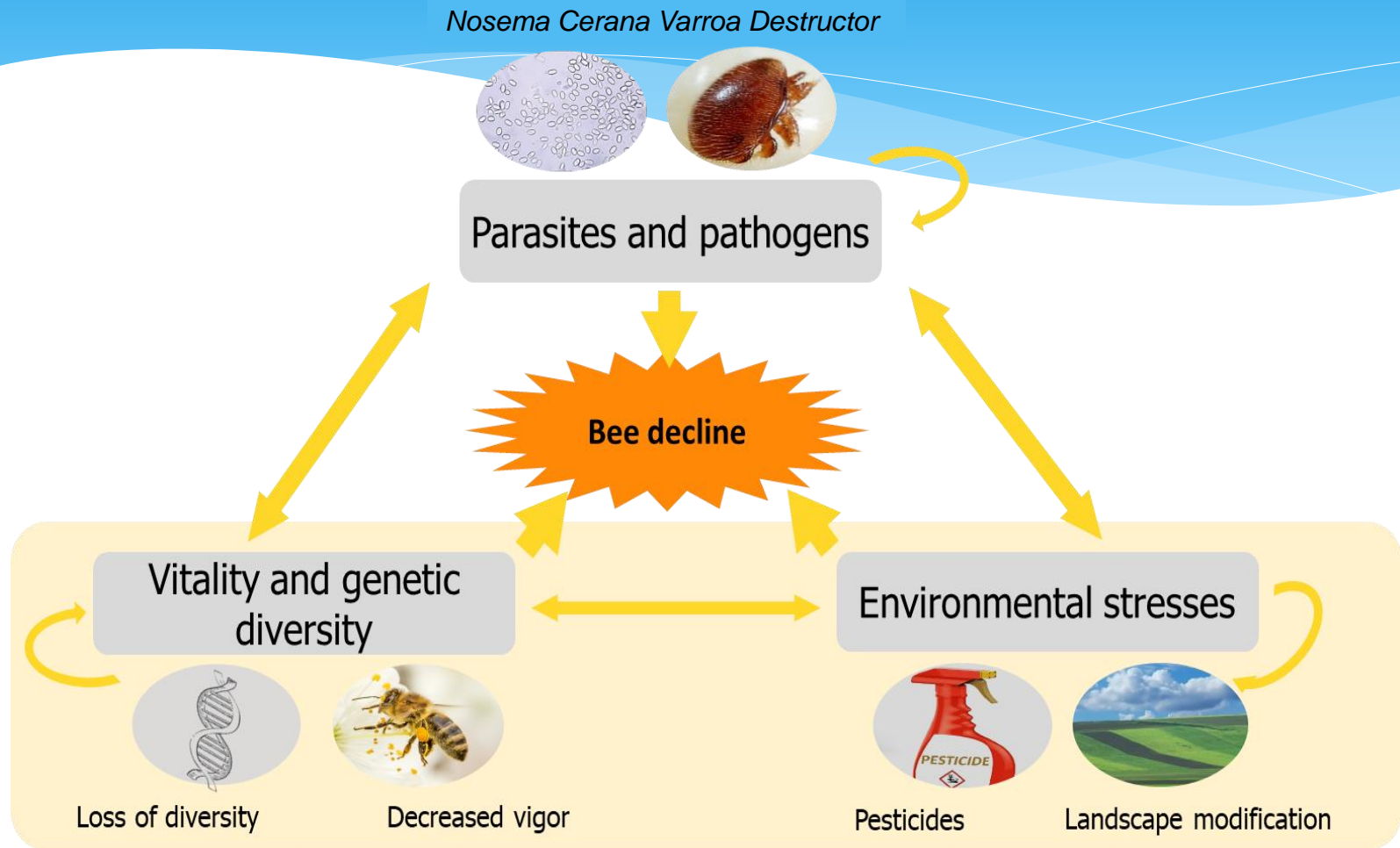
ONLINE 14-15-16 JUNE 2023

Effect of a common fungicide on the honeybees activities after chronic exposure

Desclos le Peley Victor, Grateau, Raboteau, Moreau-Vauzelle, Chevallereau, Aupinel, Requier, Richard

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INRAE, Le Magneraud

Bee decline: a multifactorial cause



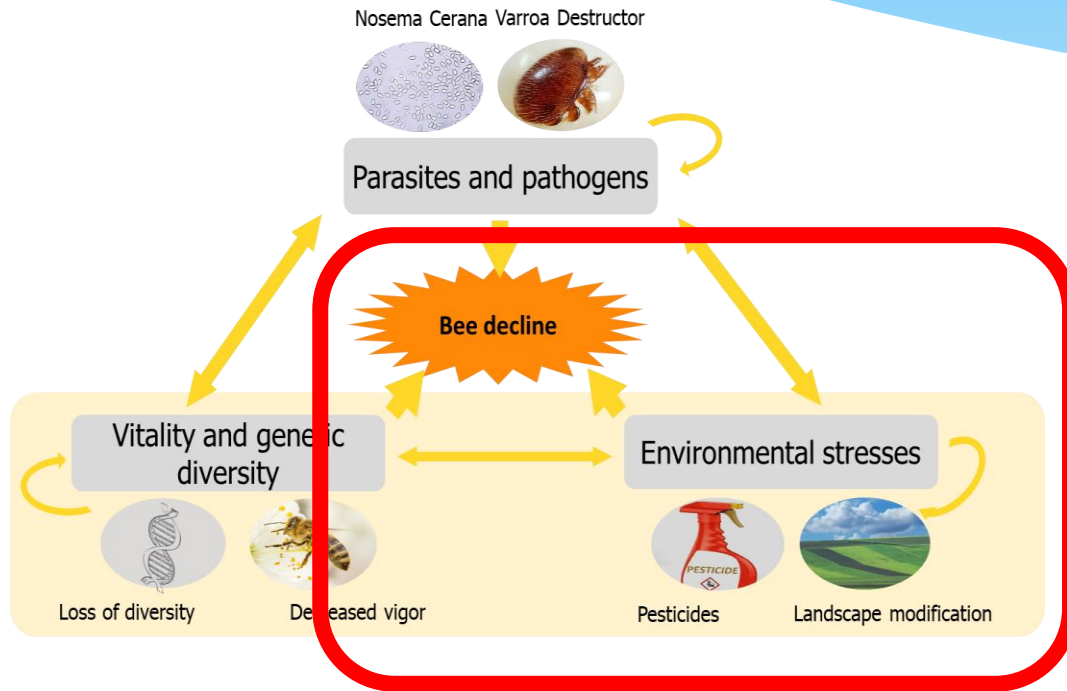
Sánchez-Bayo *et al.*, *Biol Cons* (2019)

Müller *et al.*, *Basic and Applied Ecology* (2018)

Goulson *et al.*, *Science* (2015)

Potts *et al.*, *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* (2010)

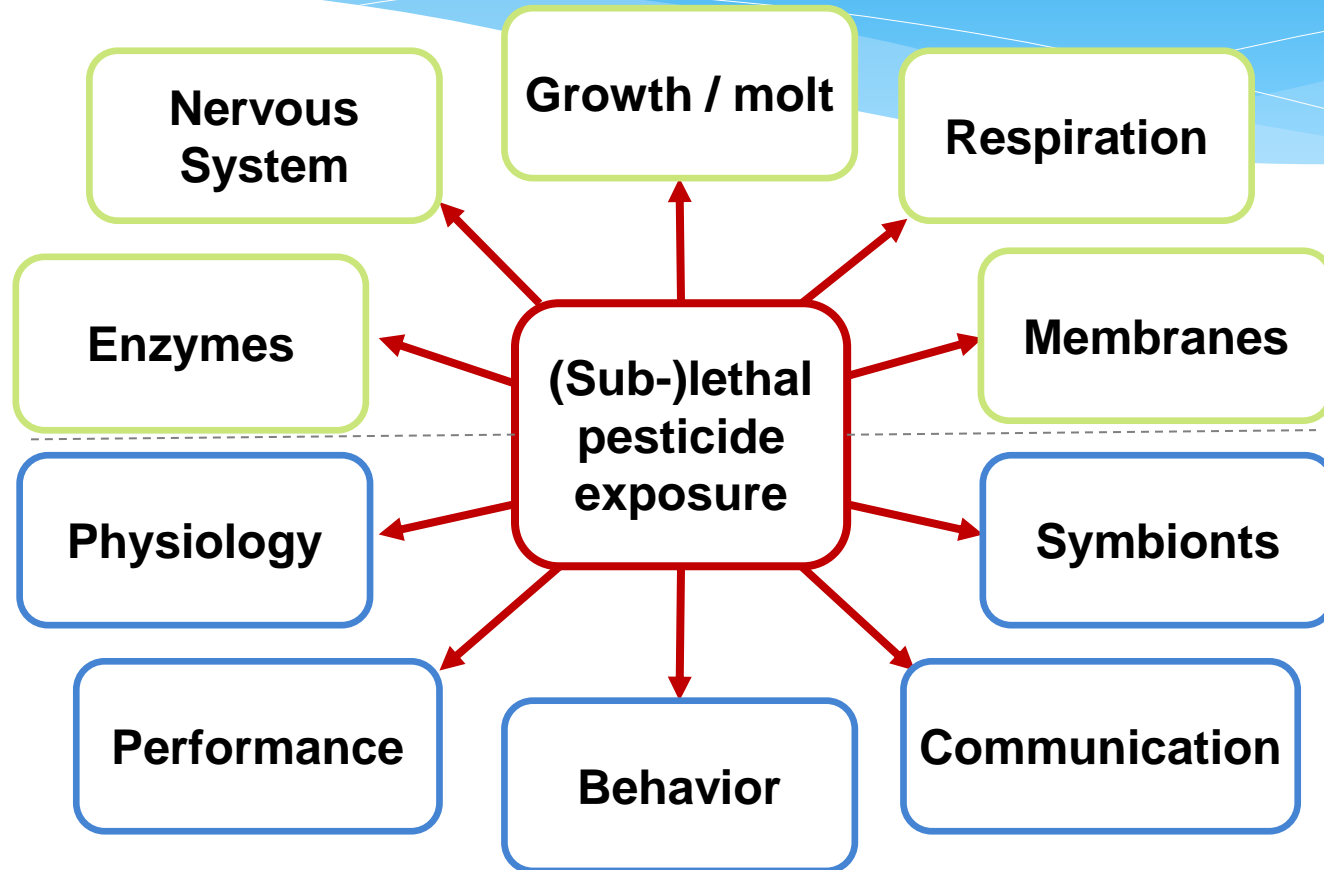
Pesticides



- Fungicides not well documented
- Non-target species are complex to study and likely underestimated
- Sublethal and combined effects on bees

Sublethal effects of pesticides

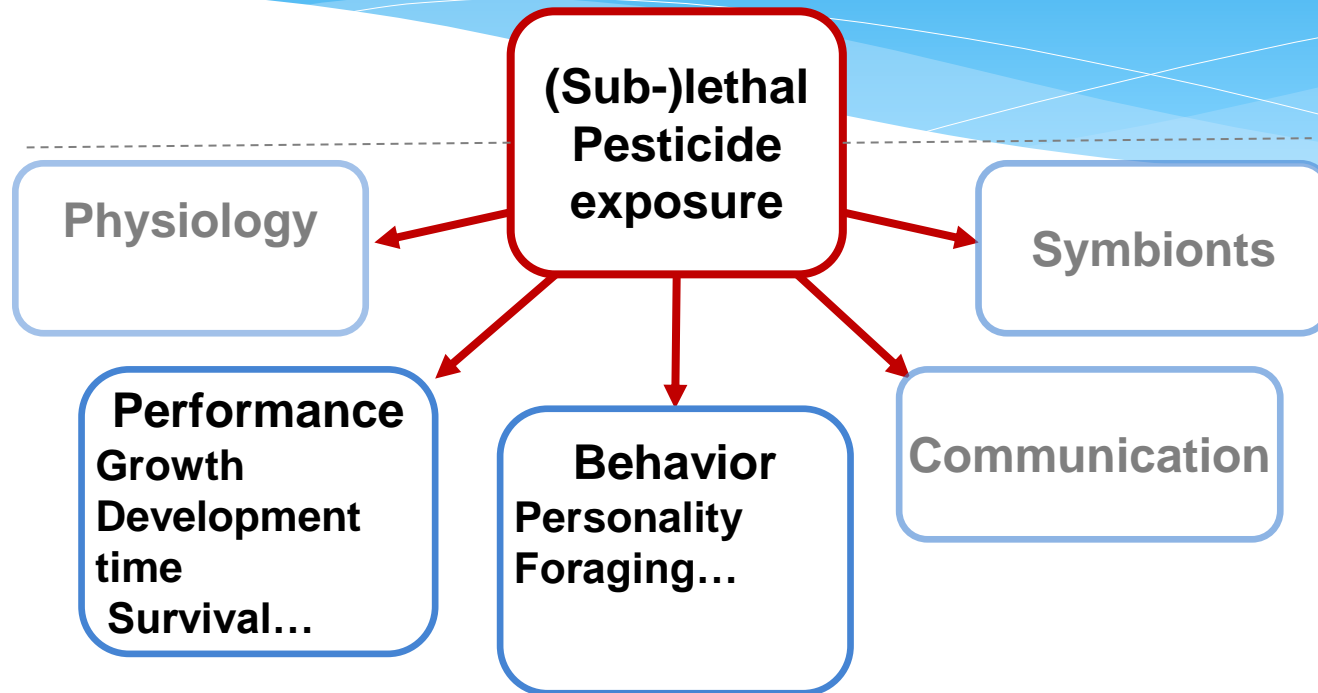
PRIMARY TARGET SITES



SECONDARY TARGET SITES

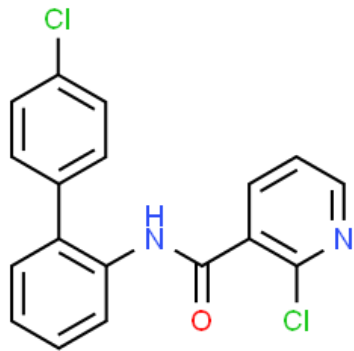
Sánchez-Bayo *et al.*, *Biol Cons* (2019)
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Sublethal effects of pesticides



SECONDARY TARGET SITES

What are the effects of early and repeated exposure of Boscalid on *Apis mellifera*?



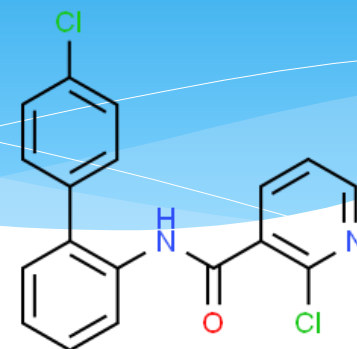
Boscalid



Impact of a fungicide

Boscalid

- * Carboxamide family
- * Inhibits ATP production
- * Against brown rot, gray mold...
- * In the orchards, on rapeseed...
- * Use during flowering
- * High dose (high LD50)
- * In many commercial solutions (Pristine®, Pictor Pro®, Cantus ® ...)

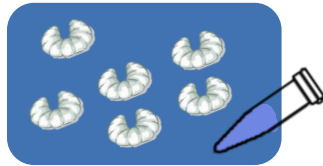


Experimental approach

* Chronic exposure in the larval phase

Protocol developed by INRAE
and adopted at the OECD

Control



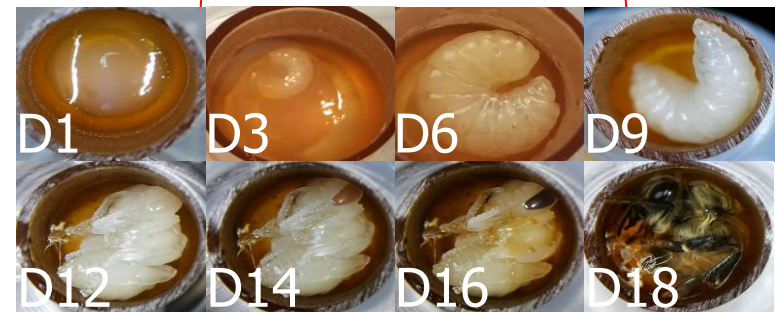
Boscalid



In vitro rearing

Intoxication from Day 3 to Day

6



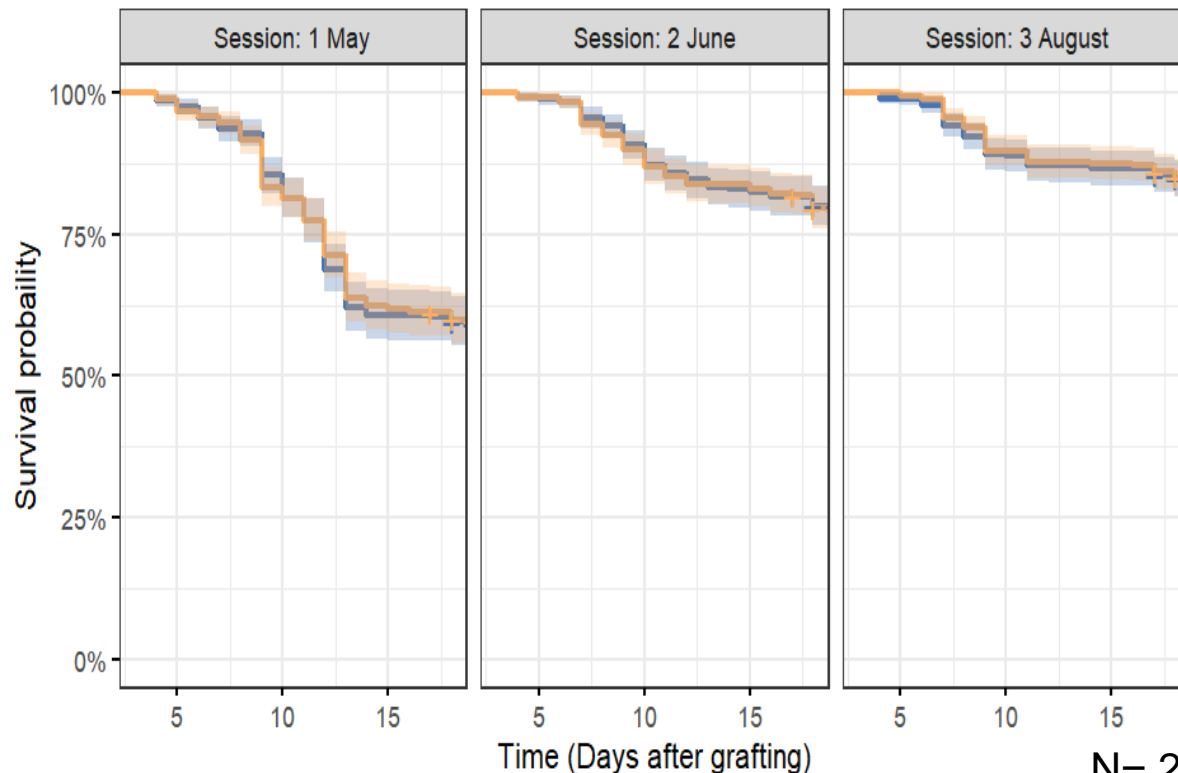
- * Representative dose of the one found in the environment
- * 3 sessions
- * Dietary exposure

Chronic exposure in the larval phase

Larval mortality



Exposure modality :  Control  Boscalid



N= 2877 larvae

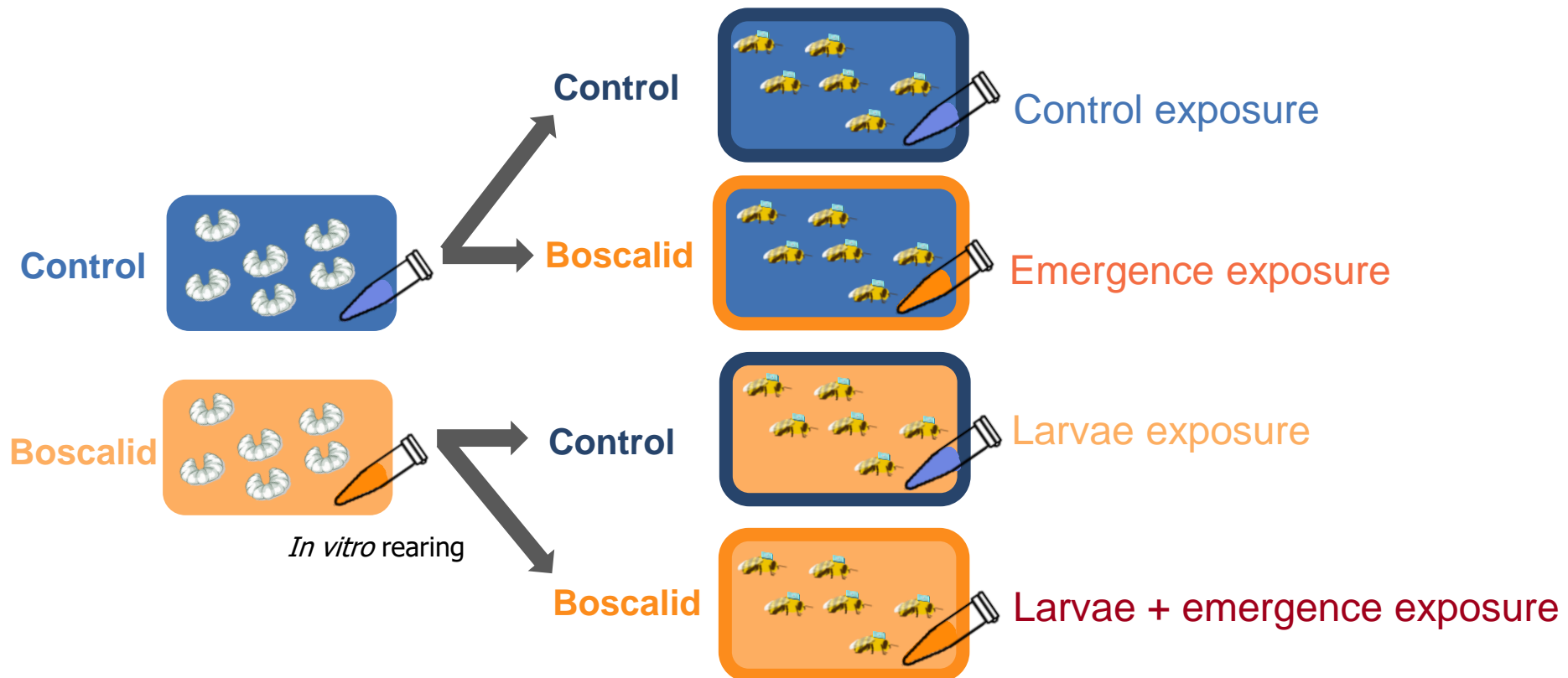
May: High mortality allowed the protocol to be improved

No impact of Boscalid on mortality

Slightly delayed emergence of larvae exposed to Boscalid

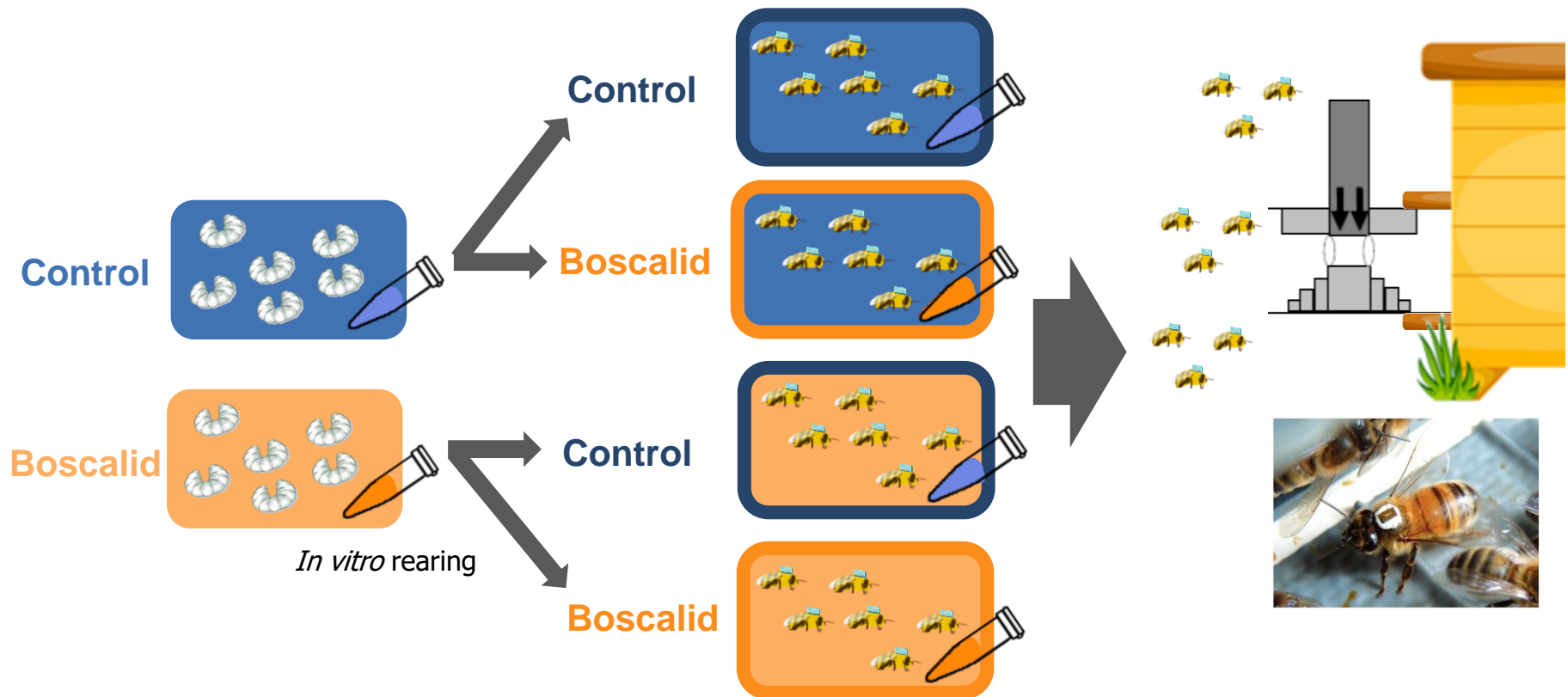
Experimental approach

- * **Exposure 48h after emergence**
- * Representative dose of the one found in the environment



Experimental approach

* Released workers into the RFID hive



RFID system

Radio Frequency Identification



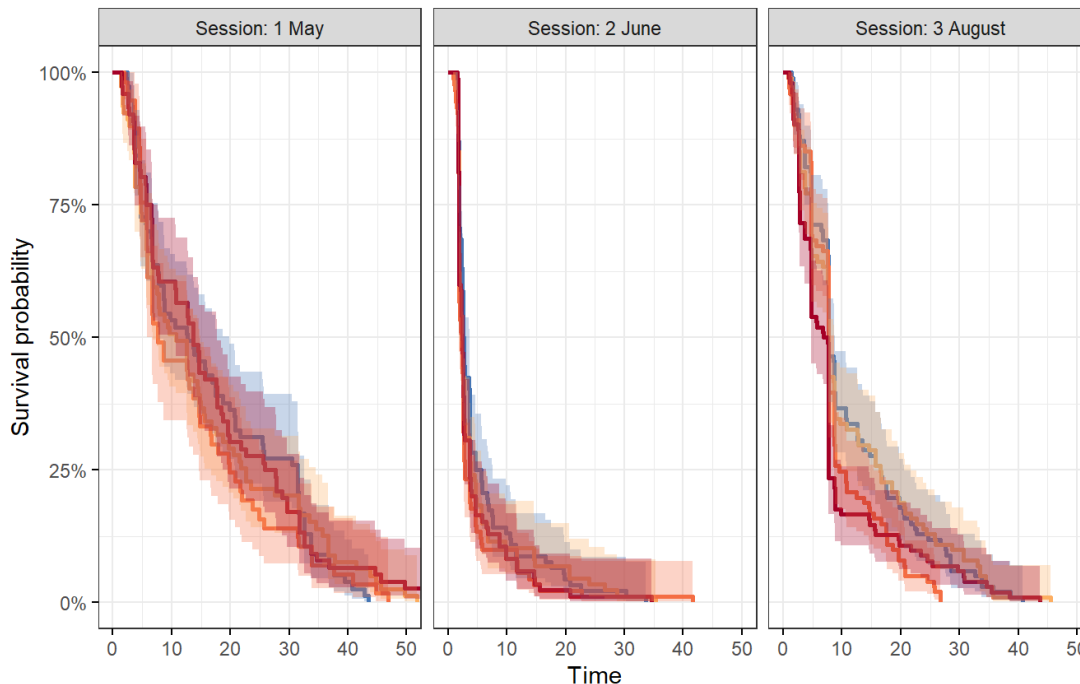
- * 8 detectors (to detect exit and enter the hive)
- * Tracking the bees all their lives
- * Identify individual characteristics (age of first exit, number of flights, age of foraging...)

Repeated exposure of bees *in vitro*

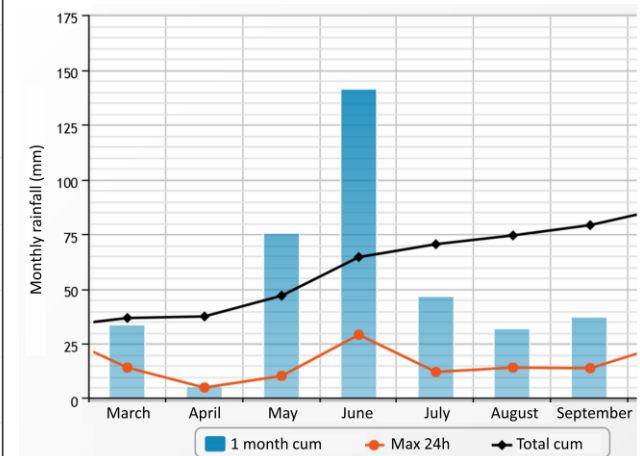
Survival in the hive



Strata — Control — Larvae — Emergence — Larvae & Emergence



* Lots of rain in June



* Lifespan is shorter in June

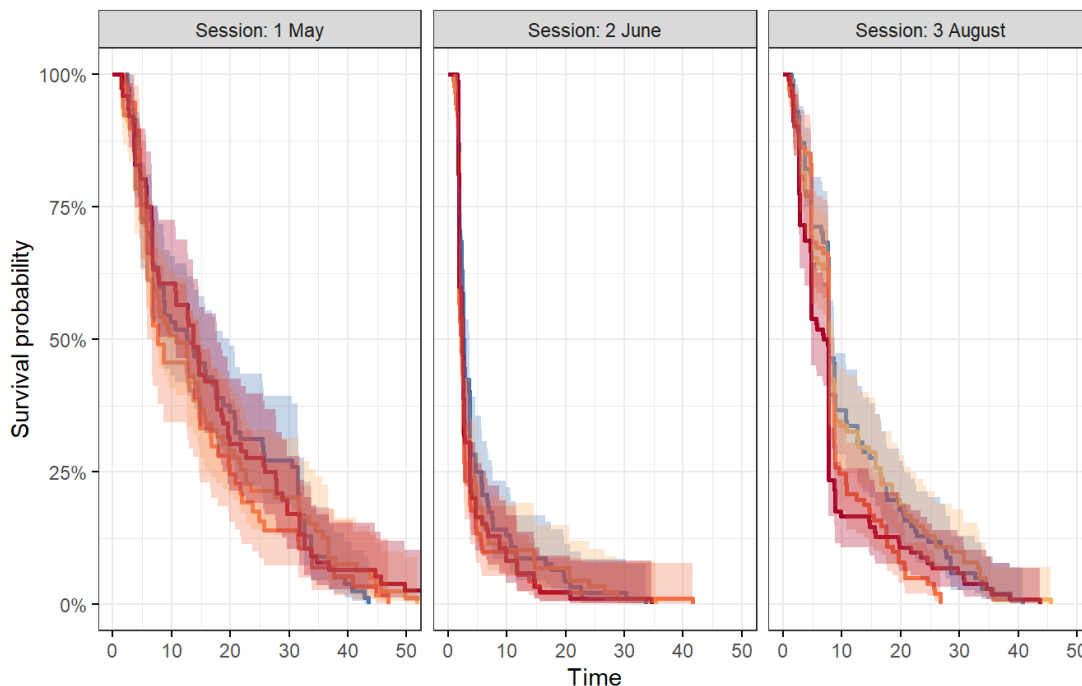
N = 1048 bees

Repeated exposure of bees *in vitro*

Survival in the hive



Strata — Control — Larvae — Emergence — Larvae & Emergence



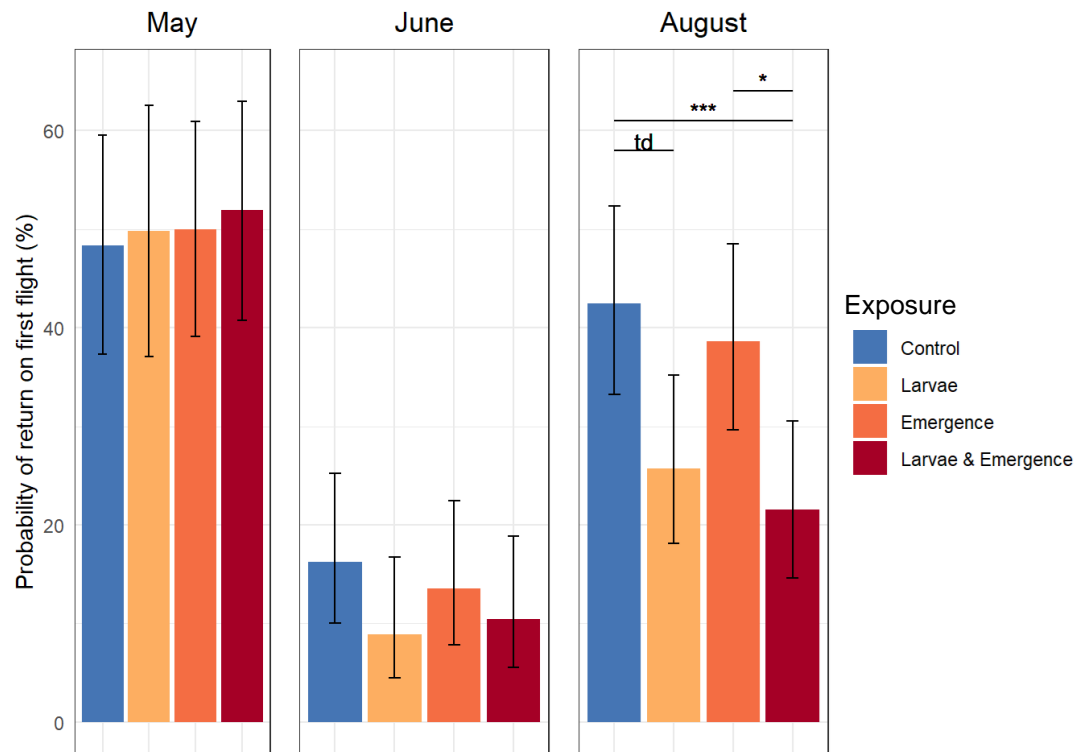
- * No difference between May and June
- * **Significant difference between exposure modalities for control and Boscalid larvae in August**

Repeated exposure of bees *in vitro*

Successful of first flight

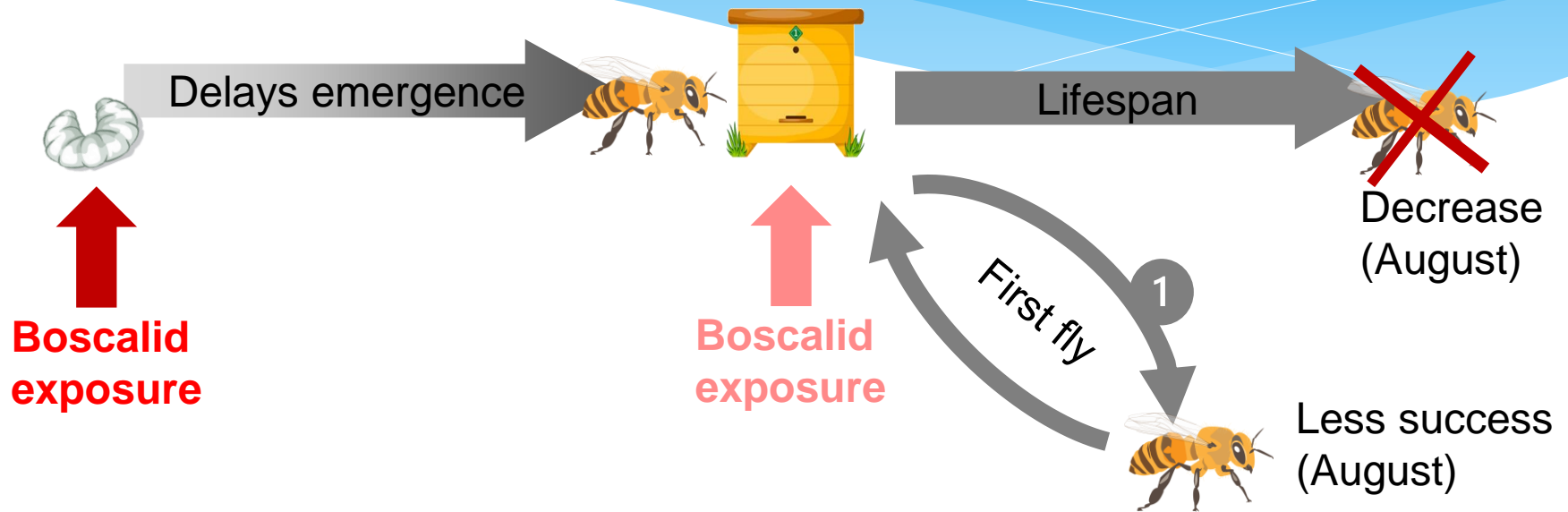


- * Less success in June
- * No difference between exposure in May and June
- * **Significant difference between exposure modalities for control and Boscalid larvae in August**



N= 1048 bees

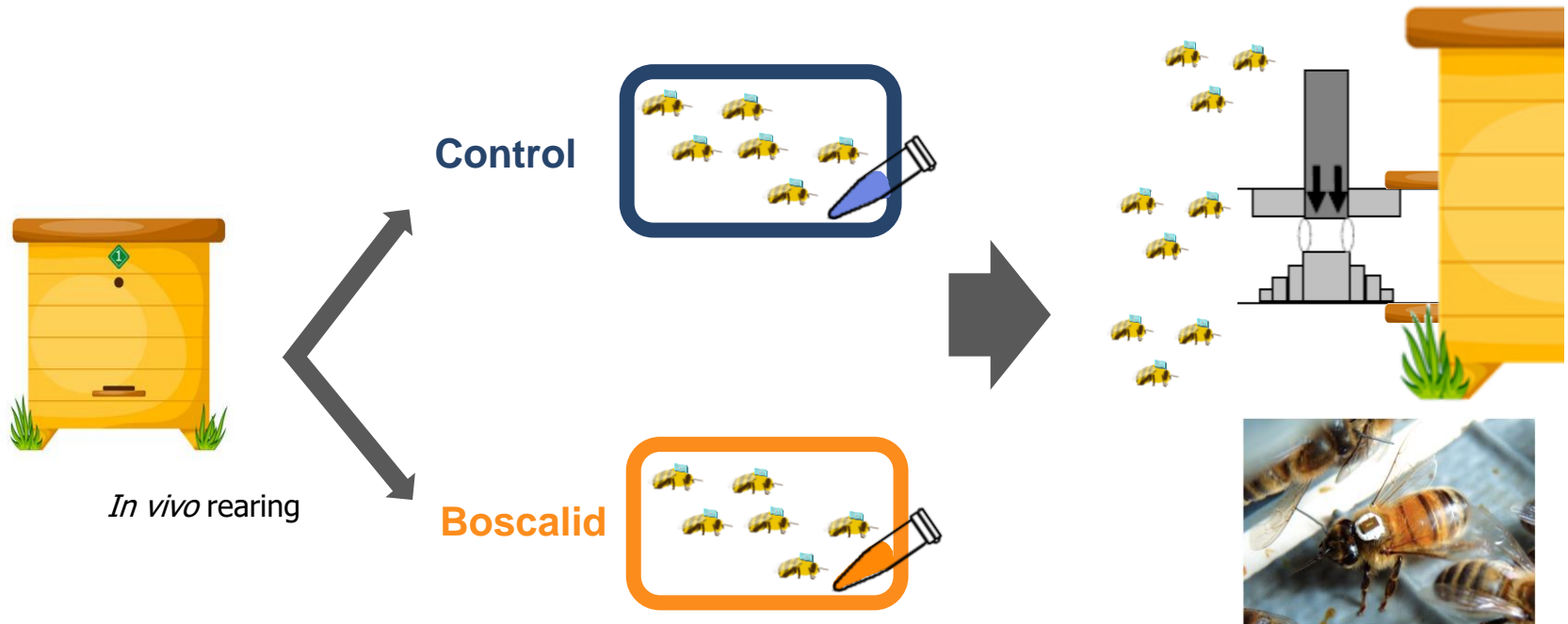
Effects of Boscalid on *in vitro* workers



- * The effects of Boscalid are not constant throughout the season
- * Boscalid impact life history of *in vitro* bee exposed in larval stage
- * Double exposure to Boscalid impacts more significantly than single exposed bees

Experimental approach

- * Exposure 48h after emergence
- * Released workers into the RFID hive

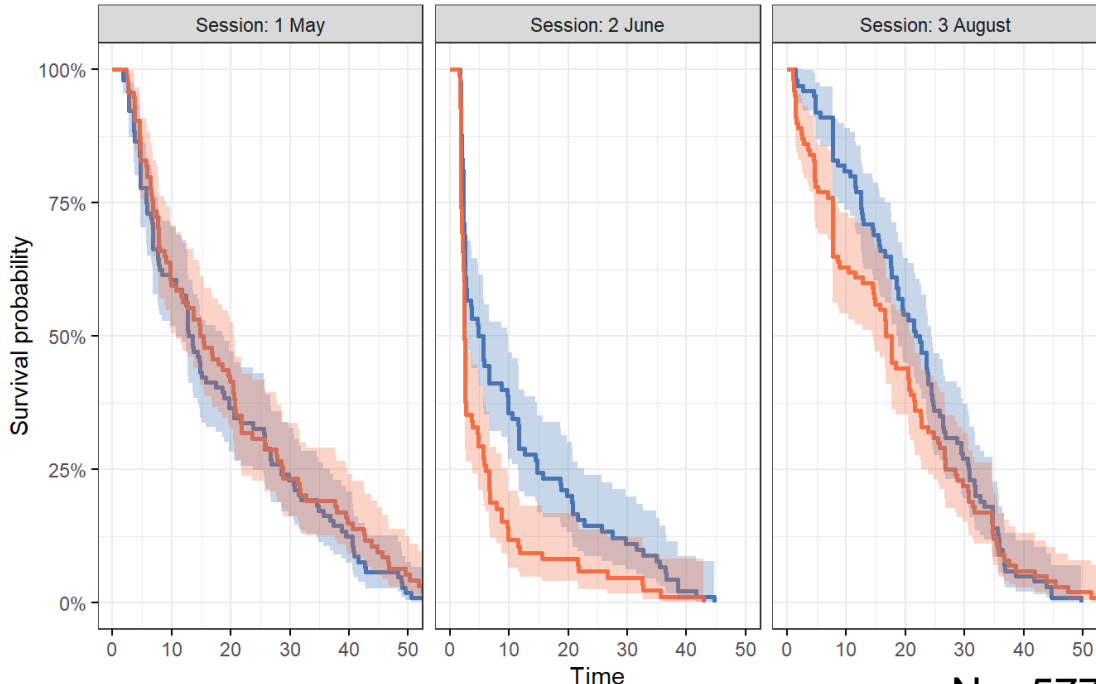


Effects of Boscalid on *in vivo* workers

Survival in the hive



Strata — Control — Emergence



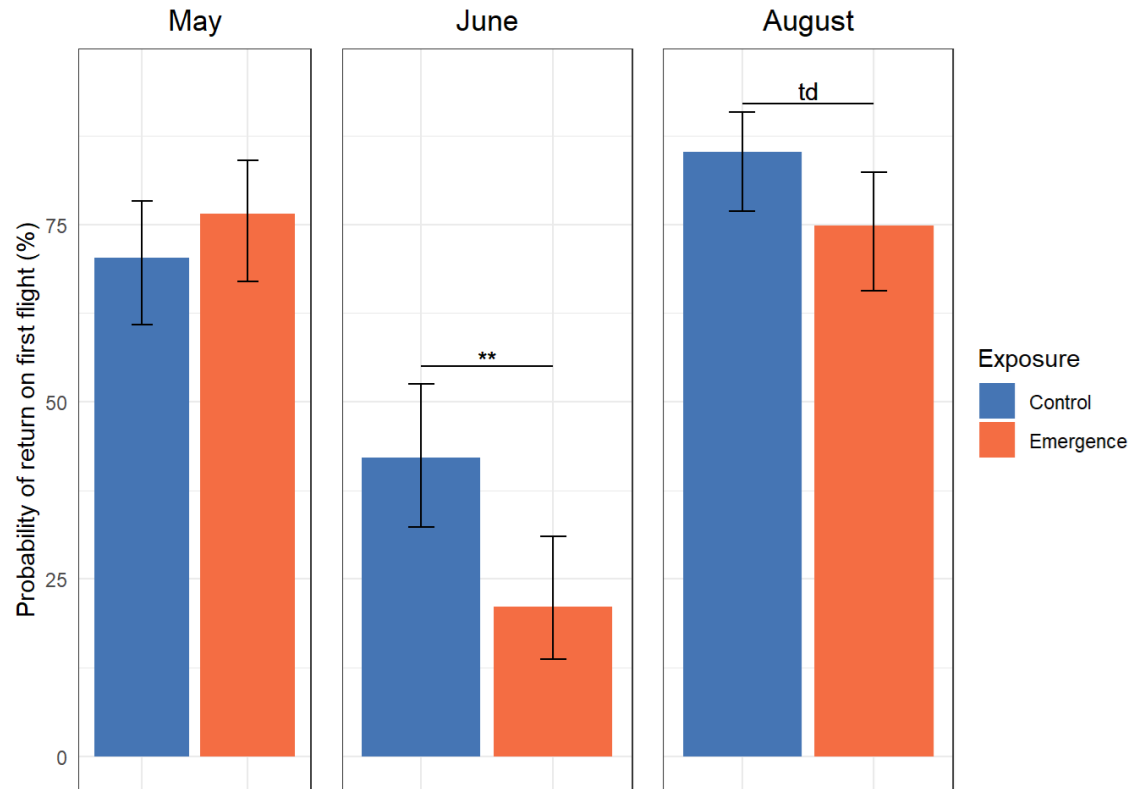
- Shorter bee lifespan in June
- **Significant difference between control and Boscalid in May**

Effects of Boscalid on *in vivo* workers

Successful of first flight



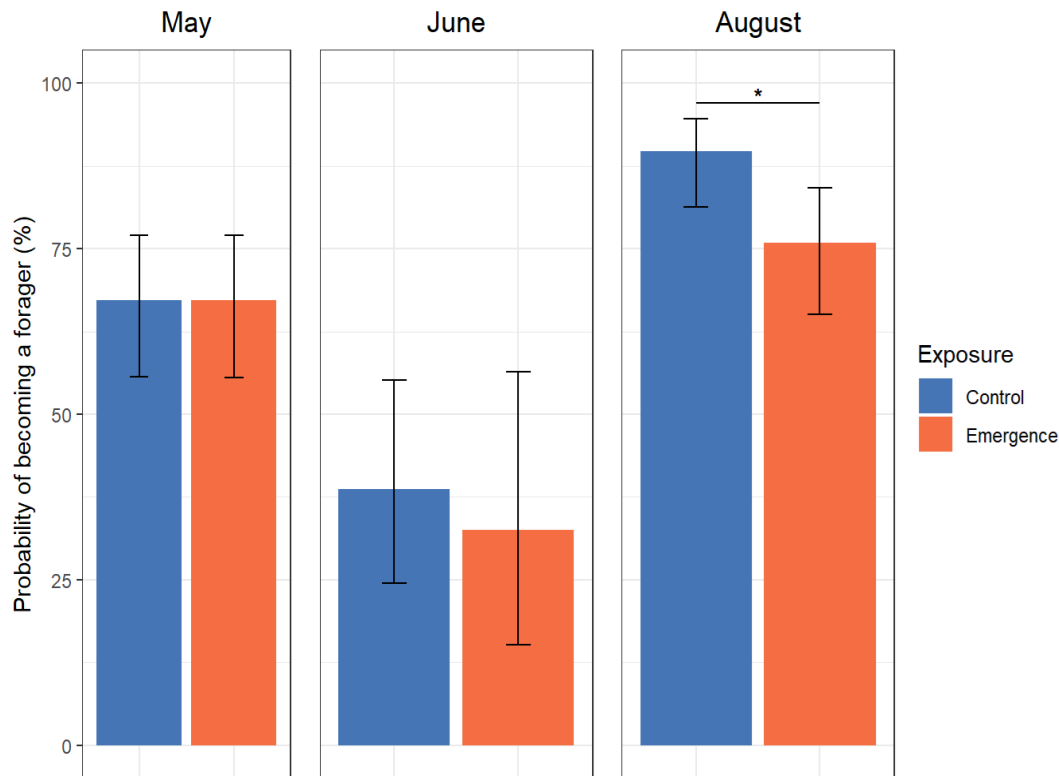
- * Less success in June
- * No difference between Boscalid and control bees in May
- * **Significant difference between control and Boscalid in June**
(Trend only in August)



N = 577 bees

Effects of Boscalid on *in vivo* workers

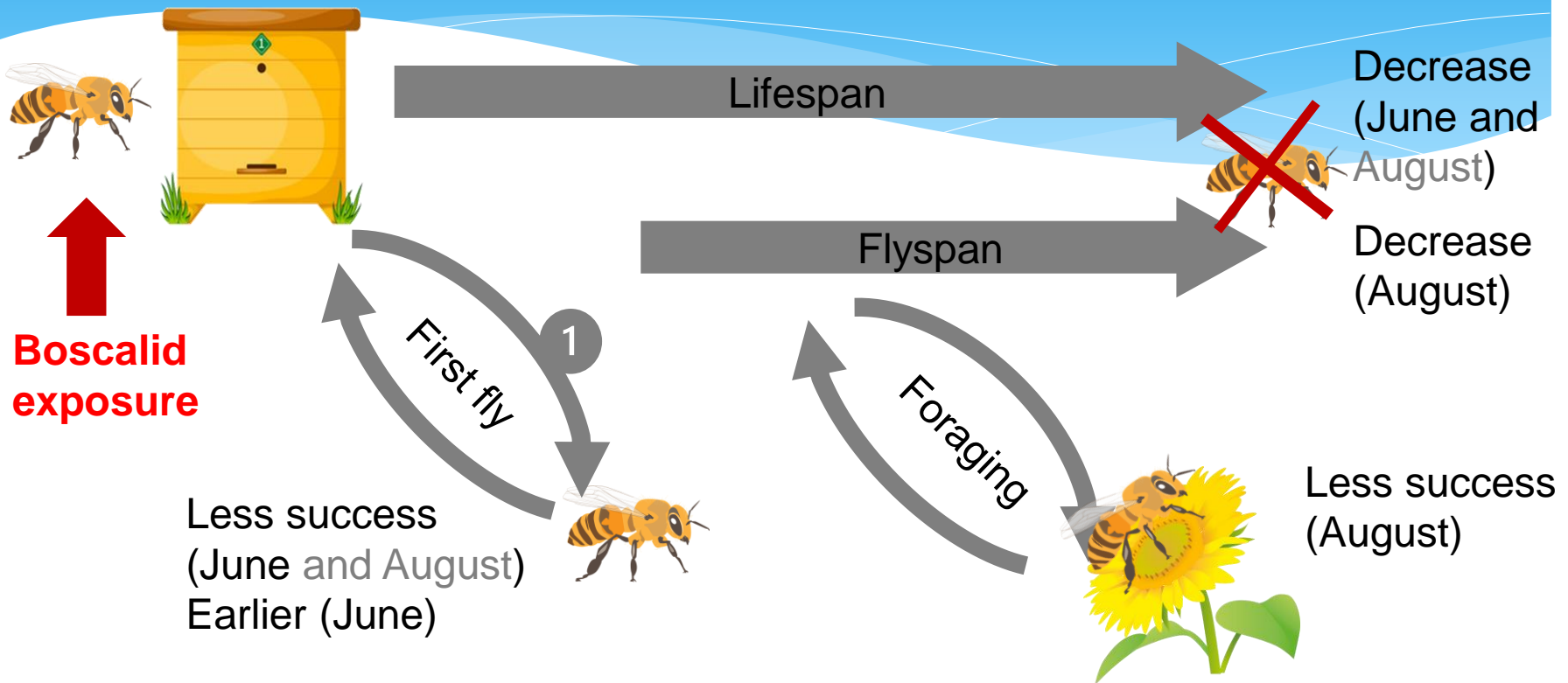
foraging success



N = 364 bees

- * Less foraging in June
- * No difference between exposure in May and August

Effects of Boscalid on *in vivo* workers



- * The effects of pesticides are not constant throughout the season
- * Boscalid impact *in vivo* worker life history
- * Decrease lifespan and flyspan
- * Decrease in success of first exit, and become foraging

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