

Bees are more productive in the city than in surrounding regions

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Bees pollinate plants more frequently in the city than in the country. Credit: UFZ / André Künzelmann

Bees pollinate plants more frequently in the city than in the country even though they are more often infected with parasites, a factor which can

shorten their lifespans. These were the findings of a study conducted by Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (MLU) in conjunction with the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ). The findings were recently published in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

Researchers sought to understand whether there was a link between human land use and the pollination of [plants](#) by [wild bees](#). To find out, they placed plants at nine locations in and around Halle/Saale (Germany). The plants had been specially grown in a greenhouse at the UFZ's field testing station in Bad Lauchstädt and, up until this point, had had no contact to the environment - or to wild bees or other pollinators. The nine sites were located either directly in the centre of Halle or in agricultural areas outside of the city. During flowering time, the researchers recorded which insects visited the plants and how frequently they did so. The scientists also captured bees at the study sites and examined them for two parasites which primarily affect the bees' digestive tract and which lower the life expectancy of the animals.

The results of the two investigations: plants are more often pollinated by insects, especially bumblebees, in urban areas than in areas used more for agriculture. At the same time, the researchers found more parasites in the bees that were captured inside the city. "Parasites are a normal element of natural ecosystems. In this respect, there is nothing bad about this observation," explains Panagiotis Theodorou, lead author of the study and PhD student at the Institute of Biology at MLU. Even though there are more parasites in urban areas, bees do not pollinate plants any worse.

"The study also vividly shows how poor conditions are for the wild bees and the plants they pollinate in the modern farmed environment," says Professor Robert Paxton, professor of biology at MLU, whose working

group led the study. In contrast, conditions in urban areas are considerably better: people in [urban areas](#) cultivate more flowers which increases plant diversity and attracts more bees - even though these bees have a higher risk of catching more parasites in cities. "The fact that [bumble bees](#) are highly-efficient pollinators, even though they are infected by [parasites](#), is probably, because the parasite-pollinator-plant system could develop for millions of years. The significant speed with which agricultural landscapes and their use changed over the last years does not allow for similar adaptations, which could be one of the main reasons for the currently observed decline in wild bees and other pollinators", says Dr Oliver Schweiger at UFZ.

The research group from Halle will now investigate how the findings of their study on parasite infection in bumblebees can be transferred to other wild bees and honeybees.

More information: Theodorou P, Radzeviciute R, Settele J, Schweiger O, Murray TE, Paxton RJ. 2016 Pollination services enhanced with urbanization despite increasing pollinator parasitism. *Proc. R. Soc. B* 20160561. rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rspb.2016.0561 , [DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2016.0561](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2016.0561)

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