

Multi-variable factors in bee decline - points of reference

The issue of bee decline is complex. Accordingly, we feel it is essential that stakeholders are well informed before looking for and deciding on an appropriate course of action or recommendations.

Based on Syngenta's own detailed and expert technical assessment of the issue we believe that a number of variables are potential causal factors. Insecticides, and particularly seed treatments, when used appropriately and in accordance with label and product guidance are not responsible for colony collapse or large scale bee mortality.

Accordingly, we stand by the integrity of our insecticide seed treatments and foliar applied products and believe that they play a significant role in protecting yield and quality and by doing so also play a role in environmental protection, particularly in terms of land sparing.

There is now significant independent research that suggests that bees are impacted by a range of factors. In addition, there is also specific research showing neonicotinoids are not the key variable in bee decline.

We point to the following research papers, which look in detail at the range of likely variables involved in this issue¹.

- **Data showing no effect of field relevant doses of neonicotinoids to bees or papers that state neonicotinoids are unlikely to be responsible for decline in bee health**

Schneider et al, 2012 (return to hive imidacloprid + Clothianadin) ; Cresswell 2011 (metanalysis of imidacloprid field trials); Cresswell et al, 2012 (neonics in bee food); Blacquiere et al, 2012 (Neonic bee review); Imdorf et al, 2006 (overwintering losses in Switzerland); Oliver, 2012 (bee keeper view of neonics); Pilling et al, 2013; Staveley et al, 2014.

- **Varroa, Viruses or Varroa + disease/virus are the likely main reason for bee decline**

Dainan et al, 2012; Martin et.al, 2012; Guzman-Nova, et al, 2010; Szabo et al 2012 (bumble bees); Charriere & Neumann, 2010; Nazzi et al, 2012; Genersch, 2010; Rosenkranz et al, 2010; Ravoet et al, 2013.

- **Complicated and multi-variable nature for bee decline**

van Engelsdorp et al, 2012; Neumann & Carreck, 2010; Carvalheiro et al, 2013.

-
- **Data showing no effect of field relevant doses of neonics to bees or papers that state neonics are unlikely to be responsible for decline in bee health**

C. Schneider, J. Tautz, B. Grunewald and S. Fuchs, (2012).

RFID Tracking of Sublethal Effects of Two Neonicotinoid Insecticides on the Foraging Behavior of *Apis mellifera*:

PLoS One, Vol 7, Issue 1.

J. Cresswell, (2011).

A meta-analysis of experiments testing the effects of a neonicotinoid insecticide (imidacloprid) on honey bees:

Ecotoxicology Vol 20: pp149–157

J. Cresswell, N. Desneux and D. van Engelsdorp (2012).

Dietary traces of neonicotinoid pesticides as a cause of population declines in honey bees: an evaluation by Hill's epidemiological criteria

Pest Management Science Vol 68, Issue 6, pages 819–827.

T. Blacquiere, G. Smagghe, A. Cornelis, M. van Gestel, and V. Mommaerts, (2012).

Neonicotinoids in bees: a review on concentrations, side-effects and risk assessment.

Ecotoxicology Vol 21, pp 973-992.

A. Imdorf, J. Charriere and P. Gallmann (2006).

Mögliche Ursachen für die Völkerverluste der letzten Jahre

Schweizerische Bienen-Zeitung 8/2006

R. Oliver (2012).

Neonicotinoids: Trying To Make Sense of the Science:

American Bee Journal, August, 2012.

<http://scientificbeekeeping.com/neonicotinoids-trying-to-make-sense-of-the-science/>

E. Pilling, P. Campbell, M. Coulson, N. Ruddle, I. Tornier (2013).

A Four-Year Field Program Investigating Long-Term Effects of Repeated Exposure of Honey Bee Colonies to Flowering Crops Treated with Thiamethoxam.

PLOS ONE, October 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 10 | e77193.

J. Staveley, S. Law, A. Fairbrother and C. Menzie (2014).

A Causal Analysis of Observed Declines in Managed Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera*).

Human and Ecological Risk Assessment, (MAR 4 2014) Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 566-591.

H. Charles J. Godfray, Tjeerd Blacquiere, Linda M. Field, Rosemary S. Hails, Gillian Petrokofsky, Simon G. Potts, Nigel E. Raine, Adam J. Vanbergen, Angela R. McLean (2014).

A restatement of the natural science evidence base concerning neonicotinoid insecticides and insect pollinators.

[Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences \(2014\), Volume 281, Number 1786, published 21 May 2014.](#)

▪ **Varroa or Varroa + disease/virus's are the likely main reason for bee decline**

B. Dainat, J. Evans, Y. Chen, L. Gauthier and P. Neumann (2012).

Predictive Markers of Honey Bee Colony Collapse.

PLoS One, Vol 7, Issue 2

S. Martin, A. Highfield, L. Brettell, E. Villalobos, G. Budge, M. Powell, S. Nikaido, D. Schroeder (2012).

Global Honey Bee Viral Landscape Altered by a Parasitic Mite.

Science **336**, 1304.

E. Guzmán-Novoa, L. Eccles, Y. Calvete, J. McGowan, P. Kelly, A. Correa-Benítez (2010).

Varroa destructor is the main culprit for the death and reduced populations of overwintered honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies in Ontario, Canada.

Apidologie, Available online at: www.apidologie.org. INRA/DIB-AGIB/EDP Sciences, 2010

N. Szabo, S. Colla, D. Wagner, L. Gall and J. Kerr (2012).

Do pathogen spillover, pesticide use, or habitat loss explain recent North American bumblebee declines?

Conservation Letters 00 (2012) 1–8 Copyright and Photocopying: c 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

J. Charrière and P. Neumann (2010).

Surveys to estimate winter losses in Switzerland.

Journal of Apicultural Research 49(1): 132-133.

F. Nazzi, S. Brown, D. Annoscia, F. Del Piccolo, G. Di Prisco, P. Varricchio, G. Vedova, F. Cattonaro, E. Caprio and F. Pennacchio (2012).

Synergistic Parasite-Pathogen Interactions Mediated by Host Immunity Can Drive the Collapse of Honeybee Colonies.

PLoS One, Vol 8, Issue 6.

E. Genersch (2010).

Honey bee pathology: current threats to honey bees and beekeeping.

Appl Microbiol Biotechnol Vol 87: pp87–97

P. Rosenkranz, P. Aumeier and B. Ziegelmann (2010).

Biology and control of Varroa destructor.

Journal of Invertebrate Pathology Vol 103, pp96–119

J. Ravoet, J. Maharramov, I. Meeus, L. De Smet, T. Wenseleers, G. Smagghe, D. de Graaf (2013).

Comprehensive Bee Pathogen Screening in Belgium Reveals Crithidia mellificae as a New Contributory Factor to Winter Mortality

PLOS ONE, August 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 8 | e72443

- **Complicated and multi-factorial nature for bee decline**

D. van Engelsdorp, D. Tarpy, E. Lengerich and J. Pettis (2012).

Idiopathic brood disease syndrome and queen events as precursors of colony mortality in migratory beekeeping operations in the eastern United States.

Preventative Veterinary Medicine. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.prevetmed.2012.08.004>

P. Neumann and N. Carreck, (2010).

Honey bee colony losses

Journal of Apicultural Research Vol 49(1): pp1-6)

L. Carvalheiro, W. Kunin, P. Keil, J. Aguirre-Gutierrez, W. Ellis, R. Fox, Q. Groom, S. Hennekens, W. Van Landuyt, D. Maes, F. Van de Meutter, D. Michez, P. Rasmont, B. Ode, S. Potts, M. Reemer, S. Roberts, J. Schaminee, M. Wallis De Vries and J. Biesmeijer (2013)

Species richness declines and biotic homogenisation have slowed down for NW-European pollinators and plants.

Ecology Letters, (2013) 16: 870–878