

P017*Bee diversity in non-dependent crops in Brazil***Rafael Ferreira**, Roberta Nocelli, Osmar Malaspina

Bees are the main pollinators of forests and crops. The dependence of a crop in relation to pollinator varies from little until totally dependent. However, the fact that a culture is not dependent does not mean that it does not bring benefits when present. Studies show that the presence of bees improves fruit quality and quantity, but there are few data regarding the presence of bees in crops not dependent in Brazil. The presence of bees exposes them to various pesticides used, it is important to assess the diversity to ensure a management that permits the association of production with conservation. Thus, the objective of this study was to evaluate the diversity of bees in coffee, citrus, cotton and soybean in different Brazilian regions. Two areas distant 1000 Km were evaluated and divided into 16 plots of 250m² each. Three collections per day were carried out from beginning, middle and end of flowering. In coffee and citrus were found 4 species of Apidae family. In cotton crop 7 species of Apidae, 2 of Halictidae, 1 of Andrenidae and 1 of Colletidae and in soybean, considered autogamous plant, were found 9 species of Apidae and 1 each of the other families of bees. This survey demonstrates the fact that this insect is not a mandatory pollinator these cultures does not mean they do not visit the area and not collect pollen and nectar. The visit could signal an important route of exposure of bees to pesticides, since there, just talking about products with insecticidal action, there are 43 products registered for coffee, 52 for citrus, 72 for cotton and 50 for soybeans. This demonstrates that the discussions regarding the protection of pollinators and the reversal of environmental services deficit should be extended to all cultures, not just those dependent on bees.