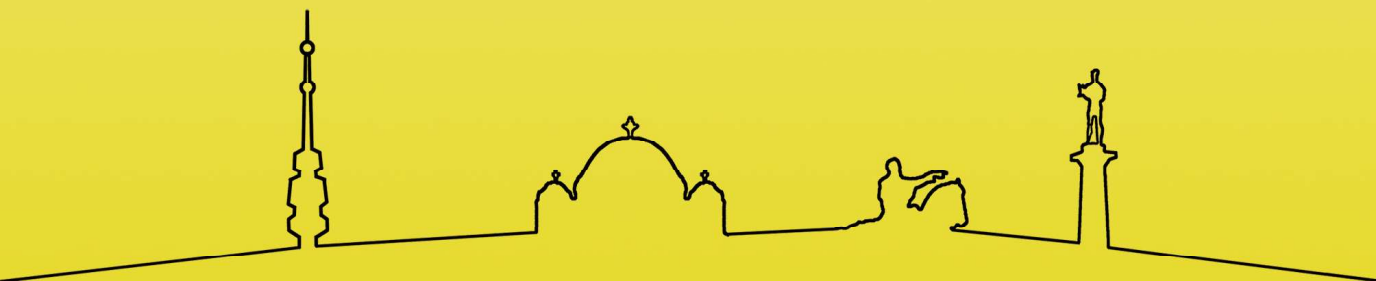


EurBee 9
9th European Congress of Apidology
20-22 September 2022
Belgrade, Serbia

Abstract Book



BEES AND VINES, APICULTURE AND VITICULTURE

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Intensive agriculture is considered one of the most important factors that affect honey bees and wild bees, due to pesticide applications and landscape simplification. Moreover the frequent soli tillage reduce the floral resources and nest sites for wild bees. The commercial grape vine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is self-pollinated and wind pollinated, thus pollination by insects only plays a minor role for grape yield, but vineyards, and in particular organic vineyards, can provide a good habitat for honeybee and wild bees. The presence of floral resources in the inter-rows of the vineyards and the reduction of pesticides in organic vineyards, positively affect honey bees as well as wild bee and solitary bees diversity and abundance.

As part of the Chaos project, we monitored the presence of pesticides in pollen collected by honey bees during two subsequent seasons. The pollen, collected monthly, was analyzed also from a botanical point of view. Pan traps were monthly positioned for monitoring Apoidea in two transects located in vineyards with a different grass management. Bee hotels were also installed in the vineyards.

The data obtained from the pollen analysis revealed how the sowing used for green manure was used by bees for the supply of pollen and nectar for honey bees and wild bees.

Keywords: Honey bees, Wild bees, Vineyard