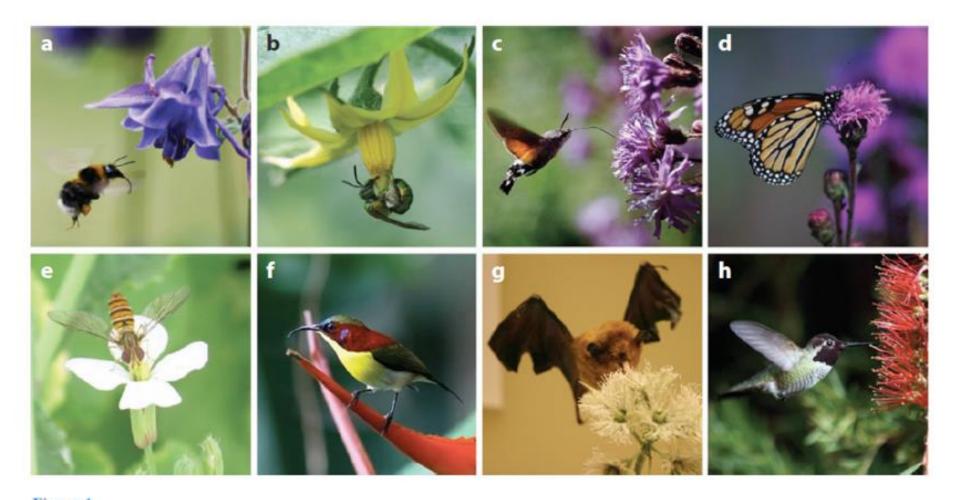


Mutualistic interactions underlie life on earth

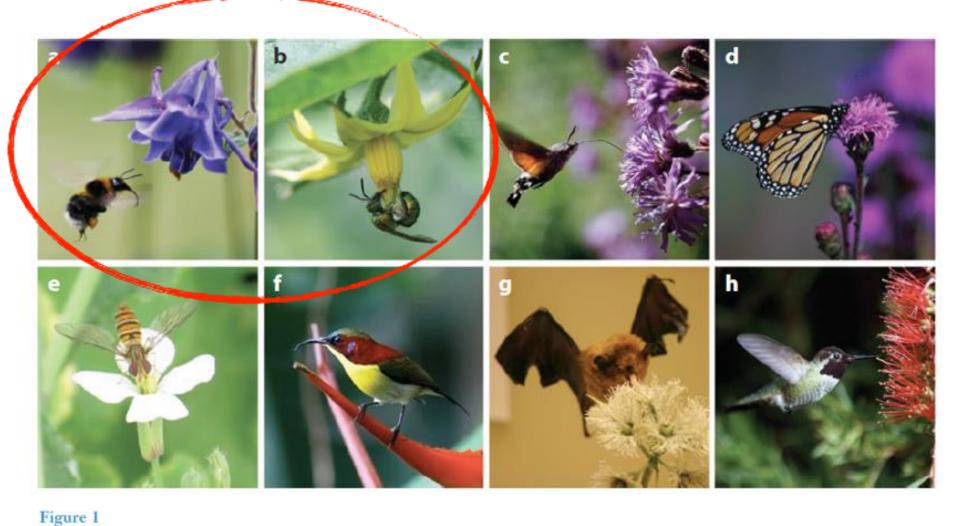




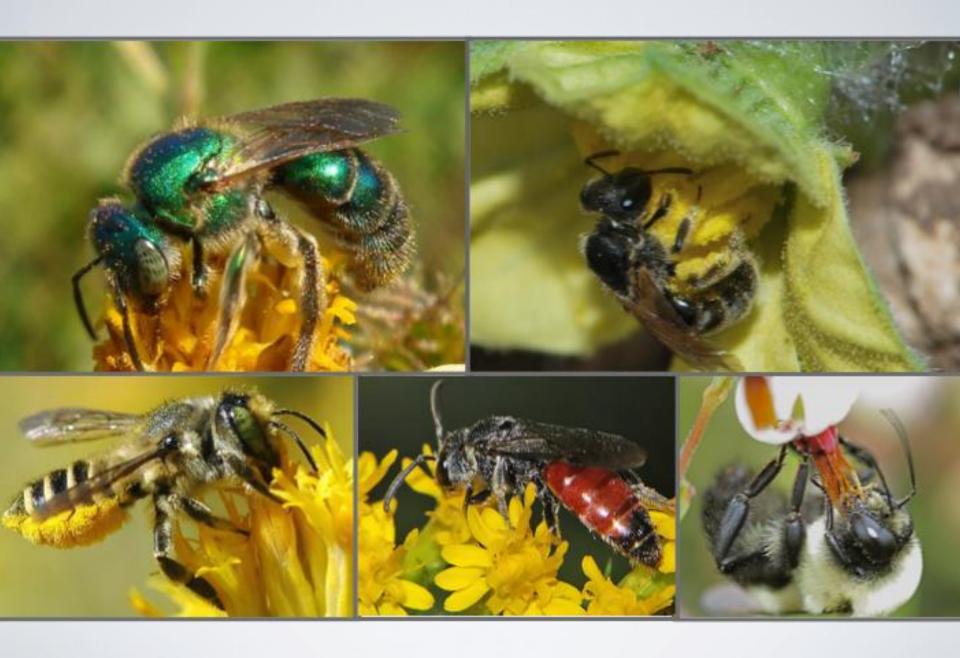




Examples of the primary pollinator taxa. (a) Bumblebee (Bombus sp.), (b) solitary bee in the tribe Augochlorini, (c) hawk moth (Macroglossum stellatarum, Sphingidae), (d) monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus, Nymphalidae), (e) syrphid fly (Syrphidae), (f) sunbird (Aethopyga bella, Nectariniidae), (g) bat (Glossophaga soricina, Phyllostomidae), and (b) hummingbird (Calypte anna, Trochilidae). Photo



Examples of the primary pollinator taxa. (a) Bumblebee (Bombus sp.), (b) solitary bee in the tribe Augochlorini, (c) hawk moth (Macroglossum stellatarum, Sphingidae), (d) monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus, Nymphalidae), (e) syrphid fly (Syrphidae), (f) sunbird (Aethopyga bella, Nectariniidae), (g) bat (Glossophaga soricina, Phyllostomidae), and (b) hummingbird (Calypte anna, Trochilidae). Photo





Are mutualist partners shifting their phenologies at similar rates?

Climate-associated phenological advances in bee pollinators and bee-pollinated plants

Ignasi Bartomeus^a), John S. Ascher^b, David Wagner^c, Bryan N. Danforth^d, Sheila Colla^e, Sarah Kornbluth^b, and Rachael Winfree^a

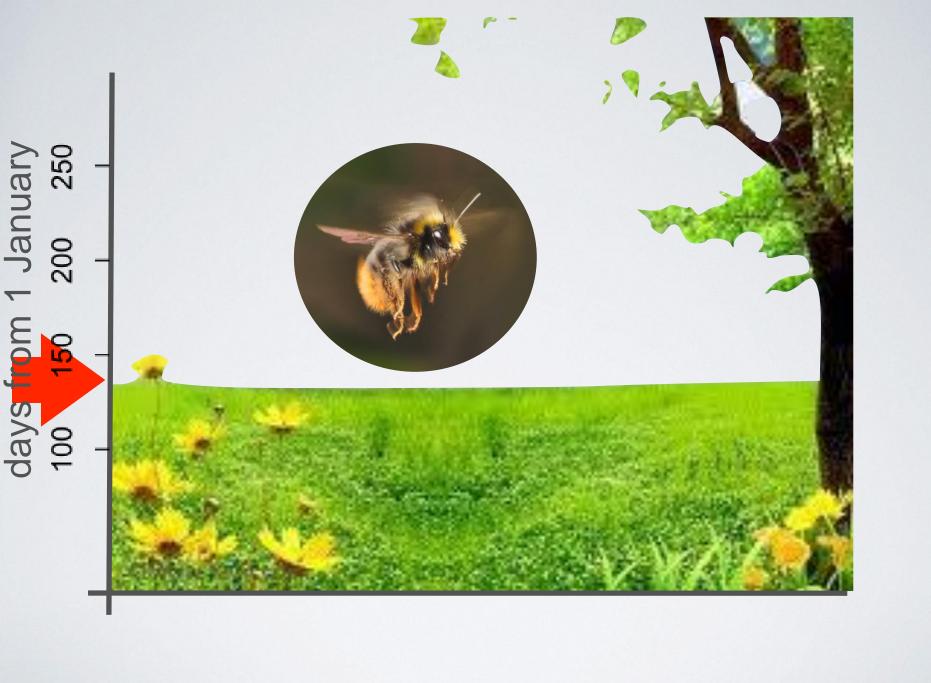
^aDepartment of Entomology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901; ^bDivision of Invertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY 10024; ^cDepartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269; ^dDepartment of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; and ^eDepartment of Biology, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada M3J 1P3

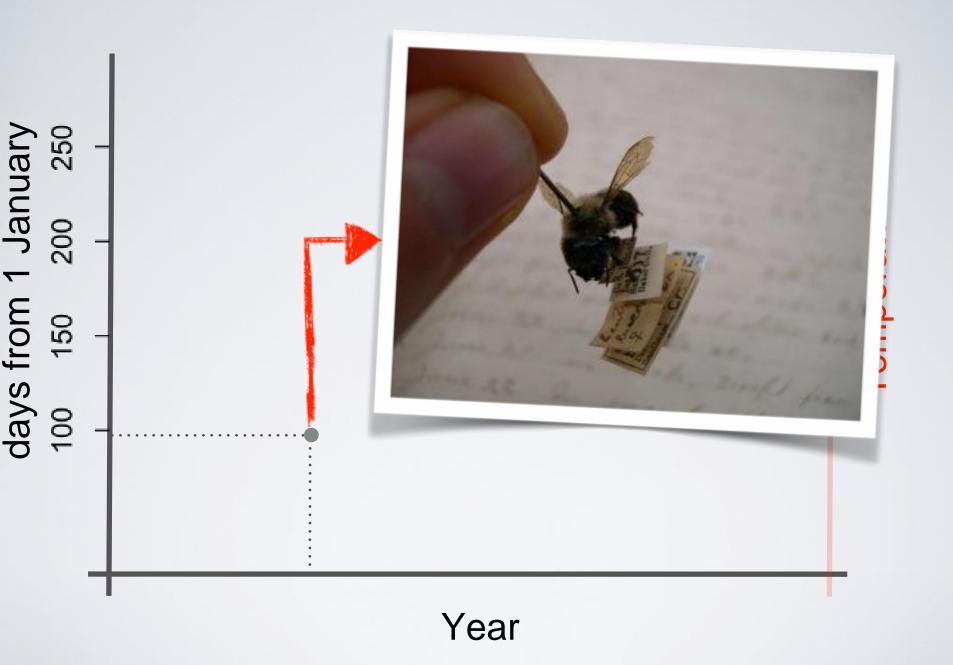
Edited by F. Stuart Chapin, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK, and approved November 7, 2011 (received for review September 21, 2011)

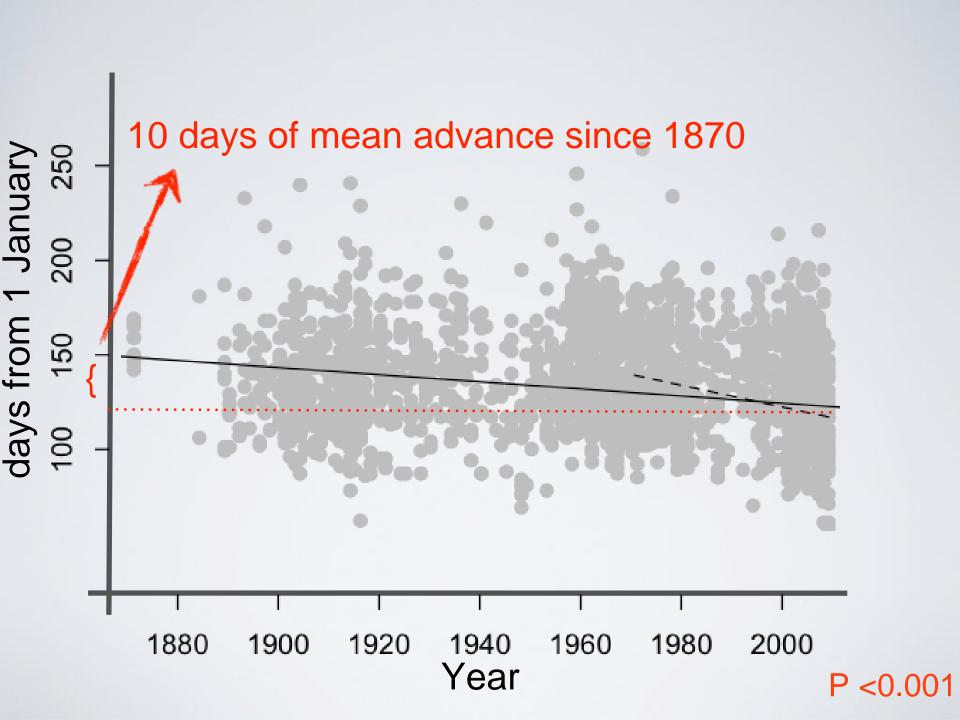


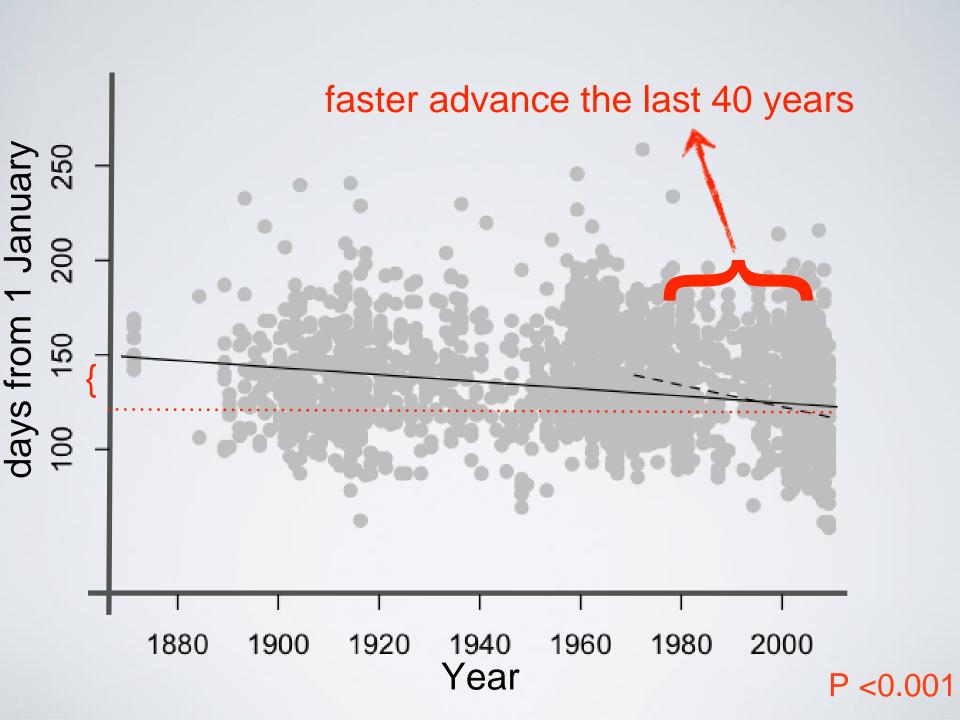


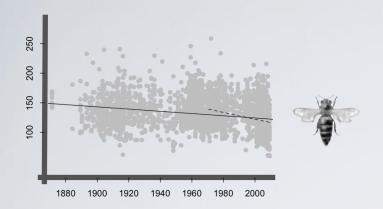


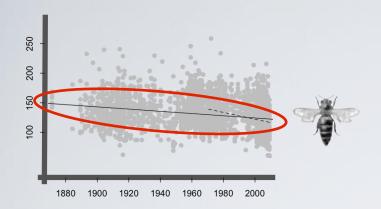


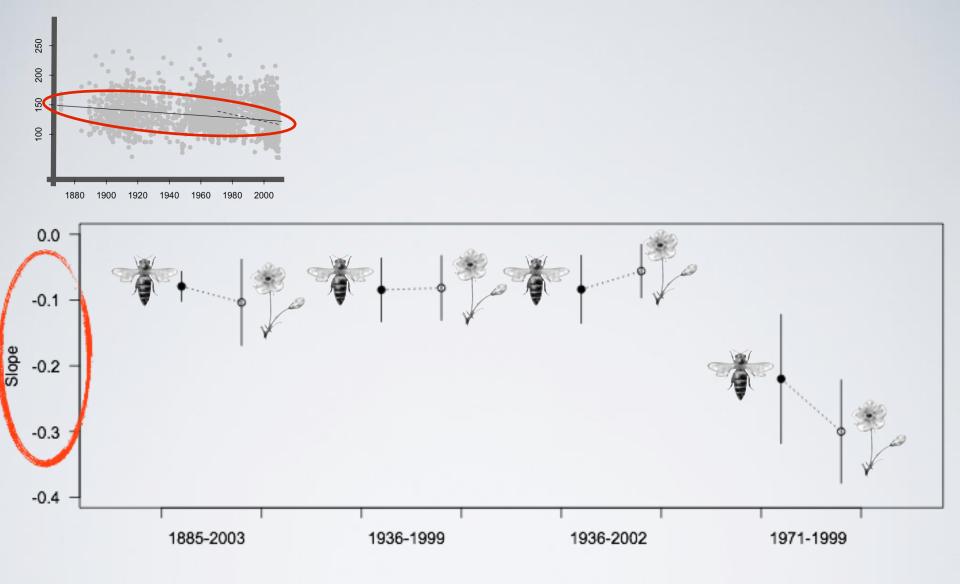




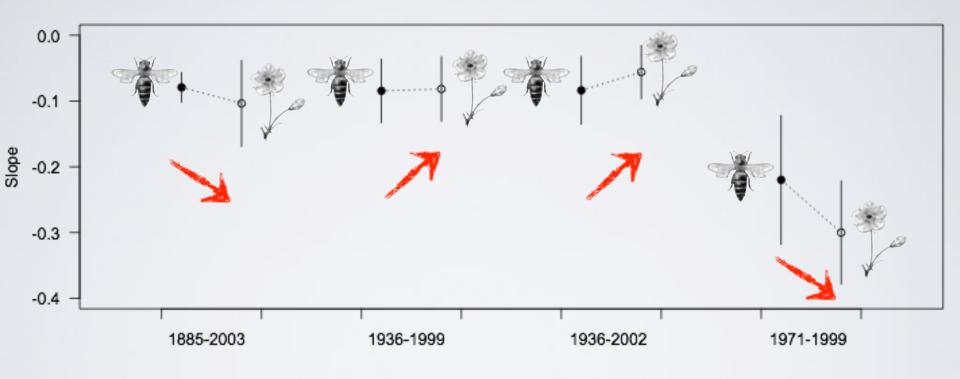




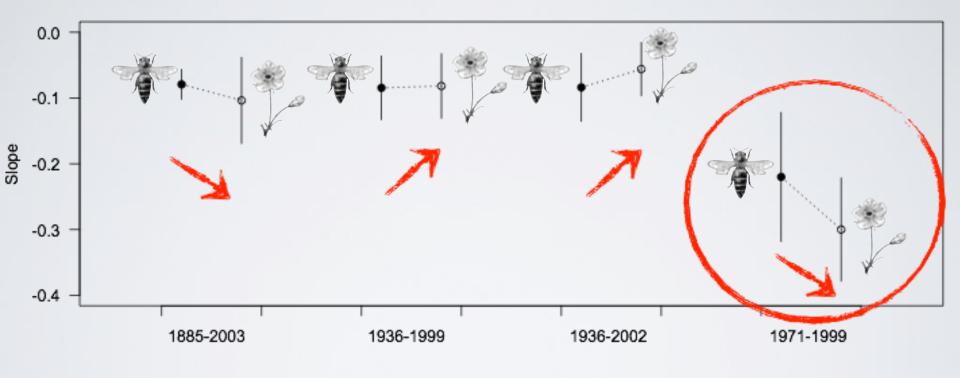




Bartomeus, Ascher, Wagner, Danforth, Colla, Winfree. 2011. PNA

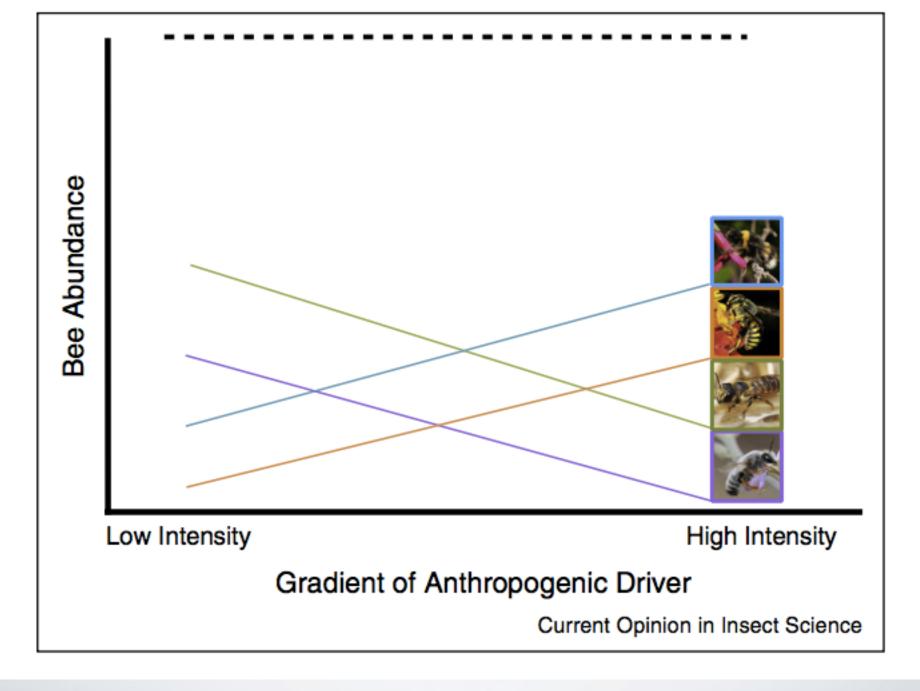


Bartomeus, Ascher, Wagner, Danforth, Colla, Winfree. 2011. PNA

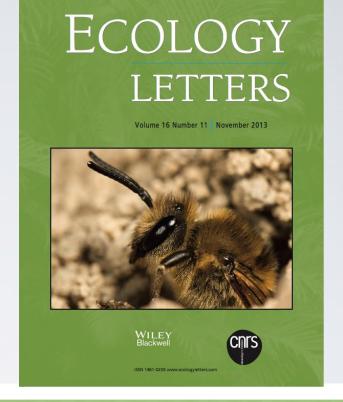


Bartomeus, Ascher, Wagner, Danforth, Colla, Winfree. 2011. PNA

Can bee biodiversity buffer pollination against climate change?







ECOLOGY LETTERS

Ecology Letters, (2013) doi: 10.1111/ele.12170

LETTER

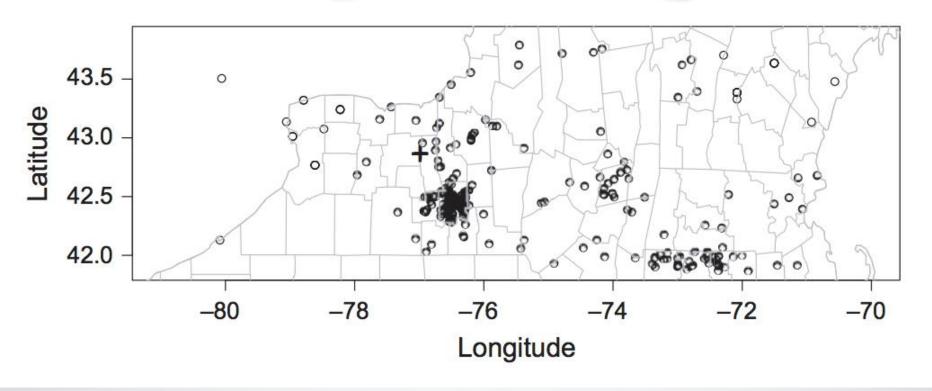
Biodiversity ensures plant—pollinator phenological synchrony against climate change

Ignasi Bartomeus, ^{1,3} Mia G. Ark ³ Jason Gibbs, ^{3,4} Bryan N. Danforth, ³ Alan N. Lakso⁵ and Rachael Winfree^{1,6}

Abstract

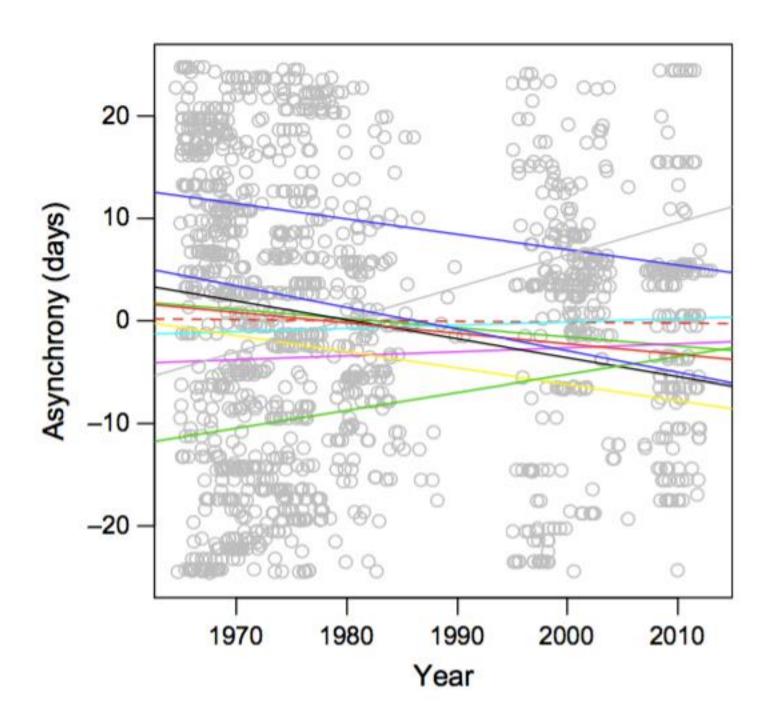
Climate change has the potential to alter the phenological synchrony between interacting mutualists, such as plants and their pollinators. However, high levels of biodiversity might buffer the negative effects of species-specific phenological shifts and maintain synchrony at the community level, as predicted by the biodiversity insurance hypothesis. Here, we explore how biodiversity might enhance and stabilise phenological synchrony between a valuable crop, apple and its native pollinators. We combine 46 years of data on apple flowering phenology with historical records of bee pollinators over the same period. When the key apple











Can bee biodiversity buffer pollination against climate change?

Global Change Biology

Global Change Biology (2013), doi: 10.1111/gcb.12264

Native bees buffer the negative impact of climate warming on honey bee pollination of watermelon crops

ROMINA RADER*, JAMES REILLY*†, IGNASI BARTOMEUS*‡ and RACHAEL WINFREE*†

Department of Entomology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 93 Lipman Drive, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA,

†Department of Ecology, Evolution and Natural Resources, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 93 Lipman Drive,

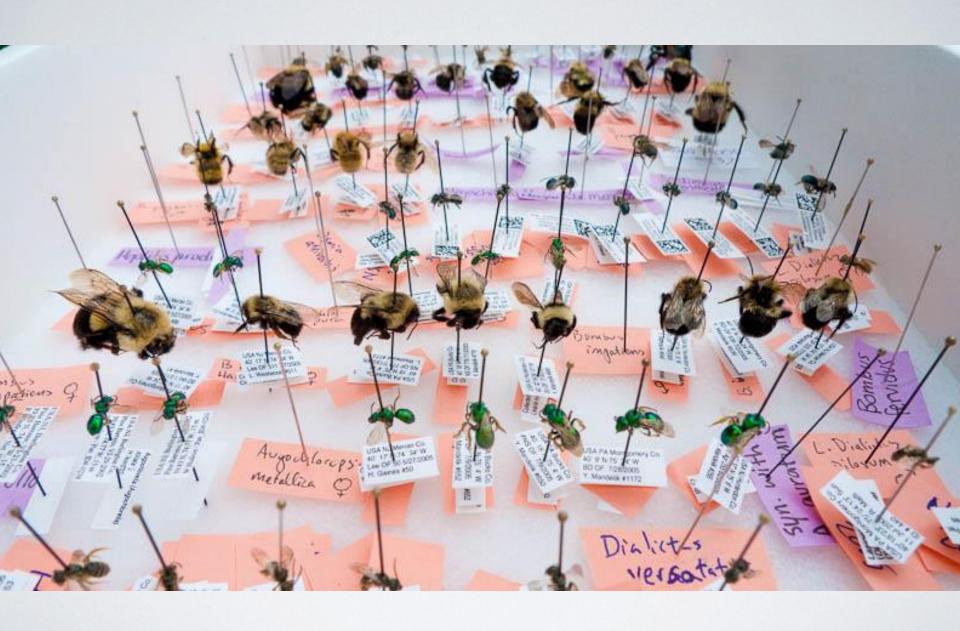
New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA







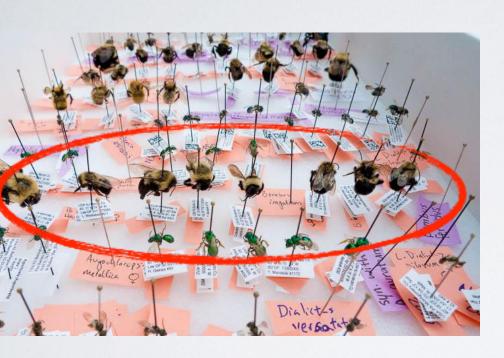
4 years of data from 18 farms >16,000 bee visits to >46,000 flowers 471 pollen deposition experiments







estimate pollination provided per bee species group







Bumble bees (98% Bombus impatiens)



Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)



Melissodes bimaculata



Peponapis pruinosa



Green bees (89% Augochlora



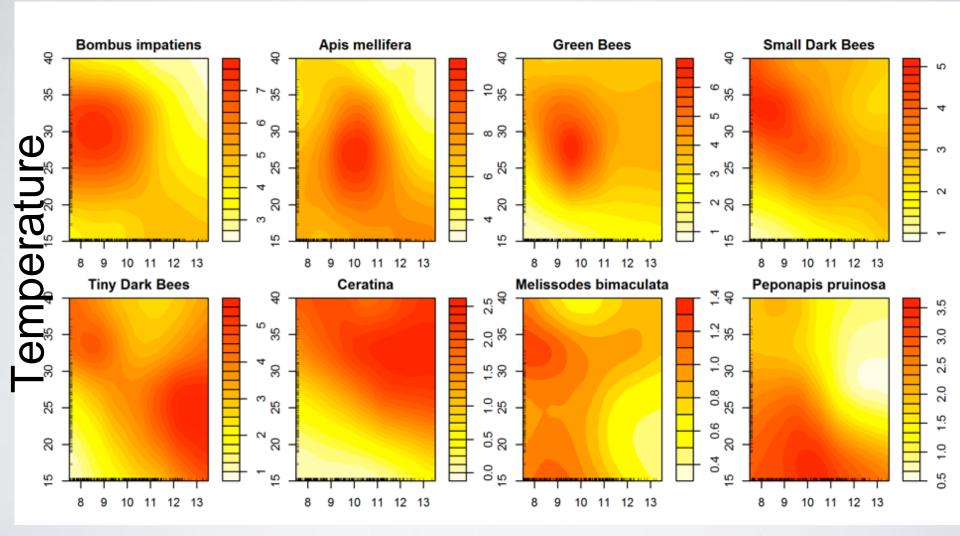
Ceratina (3 species)



Small dark (15 species)

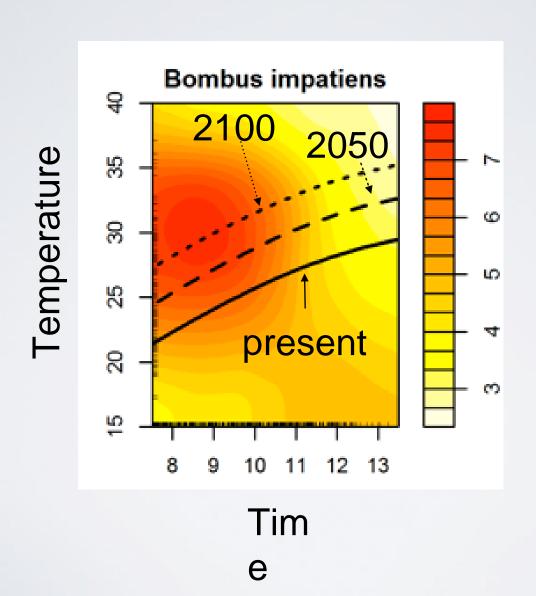


Tiny dark (7 species)



Time of day

Future climate scenario IPCC A1



Biodiversity buffers crop pollination against climate change

Biodiversity buffers crop pollination against climate change

The 8 groups range from 19% to 182%

Biodiversity buffers crop pollination against climate change

The 8 groups range from 19% to 182%

Aggregate pollination services 15%

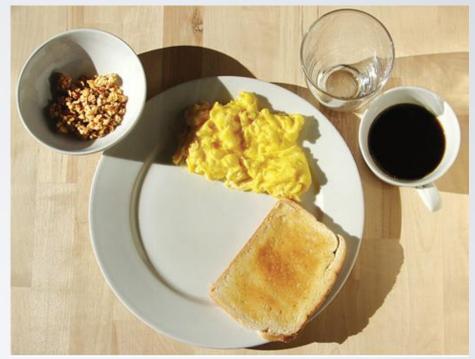


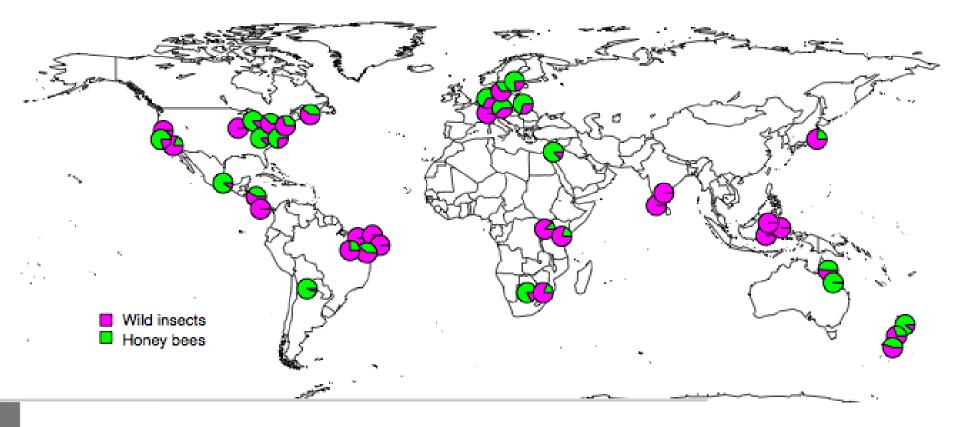
Pollinators and climate change: the link to human health



breakfast without pollinators







REPORTS

29 MARCH 2013 VOL 339 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

Wild Pollinators Enhance Fruit Set of Crops Regardless of Honey Bee Abundance

Lucas A. Garibaldi, 1* Ingolf Steffan-Dewenter, 2 Rachael Winfree, 3 Marcelo A. Aizen, 4 Riccardo Bommarco, 5 Saul A. Cunningham, 6 Claire Kremen, 7 Luísa G. Carvalheiro, 8,9





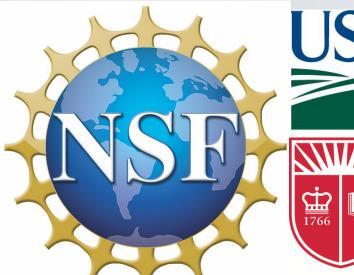
United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture



RUTGERS

OF NEW JERSEY





United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture



THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY



