Lethal aerial powdering of honey bees with neonicotinoids from fragments of maize seed coat

Matteo Marzaro¹, Linda Vivian¹, Andrea Targa¹, Luca Mazzon¹, Nicola Mori¹, Moreno Greatti², Edoardo Petrucco Toffolo³, Andrea Di Bernardo¹, Chiara Giorgio³, Daniele Marton³, Andrea Tapparo³, Vincenzo Girolami¹

¹Dipartimento di Agronomia Ambientale e Produzioni Vegetali, Entomologia, Università di Padova, Legnaro, Italy
²Dipartimento di Biologia e Protezione delle Piantine, Entomologia, Università di Udine, Italy
³Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Padova, Italy

Abstract

Losses of bees have been reported in Italy concurrent with the sowing of maize coated with neonicotinoids where pneumatic drilling machine were used. Solid particles with systemic insecticide, falling on the vegetation surrounding the sown area, were thought to poison bees foraging on contaminated nectar and pollen. However, bees fed with guttation drops and dew collected from the surrounding vegetation of sown fields showed no acute toxicity. Chemical analysis showed a relatively low content of neonicotinoid in dew and guttation. Thus, the acute poisoning of bees linked to the vegetation contaminated by seed coated fragments containing neonicotinoids was again unproven. For this reason the direct aerial powdering of bees was investigated exposing caged bees around the sown area, not in contact with vegetation. High or low toxicity emerged in different trials. The synergistic effect on bees of high humidity on toxicity of powder containing neonicotinoid was hypothesized. A clear indication that bees were killed by powdering, only if held in high humidity, emerged. Chemical analysis showed high quantities of neonicotinoid insecticide in dead bees earlier exposed to dust in the field.

Key words: Apis mellifera, neonicotinoids, seed coating, toxic powder, humidity influence.

Introduction

In the last decades the European and American honey bee heritage has been subjected to heavy and sudden losses (Potts et al., 2010). In Europe colonies decreased from over 22.5 million in 1990 to about 15.5 million in 2008 (FAO, 2009). The main causes of those deaths are attributable to viruses, fungi (Nosema spp.) and to the parasitic bee mite Varroa destructor Anderson et True man (Thompson et al., 2002; Ribiere et al., 2008; vanEngelsdorp and Meixner, 2010). Pesticides were also blamed for colony losses (Barnett et al., 2007; Karise, 2007), in particular neonicotinoid insecticides that are widely used for seed coating in crops such as maize (Zea mays L.), sunflower (Helianthus annuus L.) and winter rape (Brassica napus L.). Neonicotinoids are used in the coat to protect the seeds and young plants from wireworms (Agriotes spp.), cutworms (Agrotis spp.), western corn rootworm Diabrotica virgifera (Le Conte) and from numerous species of aphids and leafhoppers (Altmann, 2003).

In the last few years sudden losses of foraging bees, with accumulations of dead insects in front of the hives, have been observed during maize sowing period, from mid March to May, in the maize growing regions of Italy and Europe (Bortolotti et al., 2009; Pistorius et al., 2009). The death of bees seems to be correlated with the use of seeds coated with neonicotinoids sown using pneumatic drilling machines (Greatti et al., 2003), but the correlation is not always clear so further studies are required (Giffard and Dupont, 2009).

The finding that the pneumatic drilling machine, during the sowing, emits into the atmosphere fragments of seed coat (Greatti et al., 2003), has suggested the hypothesis that dressing fragments containing insecticides falling on the herbaceous vegetation on the margin of the fields, by virtue of the systemic properties of neonicotinoids, penetrate into plants, contaminating nectar and pollen (Greatti et al., 2006). Nevertheless, the amount of insecticides found in vegetation did not seem to justify such rapid losses during, or immediately after the sowing, since the insecticide content in vegetation did not seem to be too low a dose to cause poisoning by ingestion according to Yang et al. (2008), even if sub-lethal effects over the long period can be considered (Colin et al., 2001; Suchail et al., 2001; Colin et al., 2004; Decourtye et al., 2004; Medrzycki et al., 2003; Maini et al., 2010; Laurino et al., 2011). Chemical analyses of dead bees have also confirmed the presence of neonicotinoids (Sabatini et al., 2008) even if the amount of the insecticide did not, as a rule, seem sufficient to induce acute mortality, considering the oral intake LD₅₀ of 40-80 ng/bee (for imidacloprid) reported by Maus et al. (2003).

Lethal sources of neonicotinoids in the field during maize sowing have been identified but obviously the mechanism by which bee come into contact with them have not yet been.

Lethal concentrations of neonicotinoids in the field were found in guttation drops of Z. mays (Girolami et al., 2009) but the sudden death phenomena that occurred during the sowing cannot be explained since the guttation appears after plant emergence, at least a week after sowing.

This study investigates two hypothetical mechanisms through which honey bee can come into lethal contact with the insecticide used to coat maize seed during the sowing.
The first hypothesis is the direct contamination during sowing, of dews and guttation drops, on the marginal vegetation, by coating fragments containing water-soluble insecticides (before absorption into the plant as previously reported). This was considered as a possible source of poisoning for bees when they collect water for the intensive spring foraging on flowers. The second hypothesis was the possibility that bees could be directly poisoned with the fragments emitted by the drilling machine, that is a possible direct aerial contact of foragers with the dust where there is no contact with the contaminated vegetation.

Bee deaths, however, are not regularly observed during maize sowing, so the possibility was considered, that the toxicity of bee dusting could be influenced by particular environmental conditions.

Materials and methods

Experimental sites and insect origin

Field trials took place at the experimental farm of the Agricultural Faculty (University of Padova) located in Legnaro (Veneto Region - 45°20'29.07”N 11°57'30.03”E).

The Padova Beekeeping Association (A.P.A. Pad) supplied 7 hives. For the trials, the insects were caught with a net in front of the hives. The bees were kept in tulle mesh cages 20 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm and repeatedly fed with honey drops on the top of cages. Bees inside the larger cage, in sunny days (but not in rainy days), were freed in the evening and renewed daily. At the time of the tests, caged bees were collected (from the 20 cm cage) in a test tube and transferred each one in a small cubic cages of 5 cm in tulle and again fed with drops of honey placed on the top.

Seed employed

For the trials three batches of seed were used: one of 2008, a second of 2009 and another of 2010 hereafter called “2008/2009/2010 coating” respectively. The 2008 seed, hybrid PR34N84 from Pioneer Hi-bred Italy (Johnston, IA), were coated with the fungicide Celest® + Cruiser® 350FS (Syngenta International AG, Basel, Switzerland; Thiamethoxam 1 mg/seed) (Robinson, 2001; Maienfisch et al., 2001). The seeds were supplied in 2009 and 2010 by A.I.S. (Italian seed association) courtesy of MiPAAF (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry) for the research project Apenet.

The 2009 and 2010 seed batches have a quantity of dust abrasion under the limit of 3 g/q. The quantity was tested with the Heubach test, considered the method which best allows standardization of dust abrasion measurements within the seed industry (Apenet, 2009; Nikolakis et al., 2009). The 2008 batch was a common commercial seed.

Drilling machines and sowing

A Monosem NG Plus (Monosem, Largesse-France) pneumatic drilling machine was used for all the sowing operations. Normally 73,000 to 74,000 seeds per hectare were sown (75 cm between rows, 18 cm between seeds in the row). The drill moves at 6-7 kph with a sowing width of 3 m and, theoretically requires 30 min to sow 1 ha. The air waste pipe is situated on the right hand side of the machine and expels air (and dust) at \( \approx 150 \text{ l/min}, \) at a height of 1.8 m and an angle of 45° to the horizontal. After the experimental employment the machine and the seeding equipment was cleaned with a current of compressed air and, where possible, with water spray.

Toxicity of dew and guttation on marginal vegetation

In trials 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b (table 1), an area of 3,500 m² (70 x 50 m North-South oriented) was sown with seeds treated with both the 2008 and 2009 coating of Clothianidin. In the first instance (trials 1a and 2a) seeds with the 2008 coating were sown and 30 minutes later, seeds with the 2009 coating (trials 1b and 2b) were sown. After the sowing, samples of dew and guttation drops of 5 ml were separately collected from the vegetation on the margins of the sown area, on the East and West side. The first samples were collected before the starting up of the drilling machine as a control, a second at the end of the first sowing (after 30 min) and the third after the second sowing (after 60 min) (for a total of 6 samples, 3 East and 3 West). The day after the trial, repeat samples were collected in the same way (table 1, trial 2a and 2b). In all the trials the drops were collected using a glass Pasteur pipette, put in sealed glass vials and stored in a refrigerator (at 2-4°C). For toxicity test, 15% honey was added to a part of the samples and fed to the bees on the day of collection. Drops of the mixture of 30 µl were placed on the top of the net cage inside a capillary glass tube (Girolami et al., 2009). For each sample at least 6 bees were tested.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Starting time - length (min)</th>
<th>Insecticide and coating year</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Relative Humidity (%)</th>
<th>Wind direction</th>
<th>Wind speed (m/s)</th>
<th>No. bees tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>13/V/09</td>
<td>9.00-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2008</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>13/V/09</td>
<td>9.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2009</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>14/V/09</td>
<td>9.00-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2008</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>ENE</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>14/V/09</td>
<td>9.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2009</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>ENE</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Details of field trials carried out to evaluate the toxicity of dew and guttation.
Samples of dew and guttation on the vegetation of the margin were collected during the trial no. 5b (table 2) of 21/X/2010 (1 h and 24 h after the sowing) for chemical analysis.

Direct field dusting inside cages

The bees were exposed to the dust emitted by the drilling machines for 30 min, inside the small cages (5 × 5 × 5 cm) on the margins of the sowing area and avoiding contact with the vegetation.

Conditions after exposure and influence of relative humidity

After the exposure to the insecticide dust in the field, honey bees were transferred to a room held at a controlled temperature (22 ± 1.5 °C). For trials where influence of humidity was considered (table 2), half of the cages were kept at the relative humidity of the laboratory lower than 70%, with the use of de-humidifier if needed, hereafter called lab humidity. The other half of the cages were kept at a relative humidity close to saturation (> 95%), hereafter designated as high humidity.

To obtain conditions of high humidity, caged bees were held in plastic boxes with Plexiglas sprayed with water on the top and a moistened paper on the bottom. The cages were raised above the paper to prevent the bees getting wet. The humidity was repeatedly checked with an electronic hygrometer and also with a traditional hygrometer (with dry and wet bulb). All the bees were fed with drops of honey on the top of the cages.

In trial 2c (table 2), the cages were placed in field on poles at a height of 1.80 m, 20 cages with one bee to a cage were used, 10 were placed on the West side and 10 on the East side of the field. The first was upwind and the second downwind according to the direction of the wind was blowing across N-S orientated plot (table 2). After exposure the cages were taken to the laboratory and held at 22 ± 1.5 °C.

Field exposed honey was taken from the top of cages (in which the bees had died) and was fed to 10 other single caged bees.

In trial 3 (table 2), poles were connected by cords and cages were placed around the plot at differing heights (1.5-2-2.5 m). The cages with a single bee inside, were attached to the cord, at intervals of = 2 m; 72 cages were used, 36 on the West side (upwind) and 36 on the East side of the field (downwind). After exposure the cages were taken to the laboratory and held at 22 ± 1.5 °C.

Trial 4 (table 2) was similar to the experiment no. 2c. 60 bees were exposed on poles at a height of 1.8 m; 30 cages East side and 30 cages West side of the field. At the end of the sowing (after 30 min) 15 cages of each group were put in laboratory humidity and 15 cages in high humidity.

In trial 5a seeds coated with Celest® XL (2010 batch) were sown, for 30 minutes; 60 single caged bees were placed on poles at a height of 1.8 m along both longer sides of the plot.

In trial 5b seed treated with Clothianidin (Poncho® - 2010 batch) was sown for further 30 minutes and other 60 caged bees were exposed at the same height as trial 4.

In trial 5c, during trial 5 b, 60 caged bees were exposed (on poles) not less than 40 meters from the sown area (trial n. 5c). This trial was considered an untreated control.

Chemical analysis

**Neonicotinoid content in dew and guttation**

Analytical determination standards and analytical methods are reported in Girolami et al. (2009) and more specifically in Tapparo et al. (2011).

**Neonicotinoid content of the maize seed coat**

Large fragments taken from the new seed shell coating with Clothianidin (Poncho® Bayer Cropscience AG.-Dormagen – Germany) were collected manually at the air outlet of the drilling machine after sowing experiment. This powder was weighed using an Ohaus AP250D balance (0.01 mg) and dissolved in a known amount of water-methanol (50% v:v) and placed in an ultrasound bath for 20 min.

The solution thus obtained, was diluted and filtered using Millex HV 0.45 µm (Millipore) syringe filter and was then analysed by UFLC - DAD procedure, using the method reported below.

Table 2. Details of field trials carried out to evaluate the toxicity on caged bees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Starting time - length (min)</th>
<th>Insecticide and coating year</th>
<th>T (°C)</th>
<th>RH (%)</th>
<th>direction</th>
<th>wind speed (m/s)</th>
<th>No. bees tested</th>
<th>Humidity conditions after exposure</th>
<th>Meteorological conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2c</td>
<td>14/V/09</td>
<td>9.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2009</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>ENE</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>26/V/09</td>
<td>9.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2009</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10/V/09</td>
<td>15.00-30</td>
<td>Thiametoxam - 2009</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>ENE</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>L-H</td>
<td>trial 5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>21/X/10¹</td>
<td>11.00-30</td>
<td>Celest® XL - 2010</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>L-H</td>
<td>trial 5a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>21/X/10*</td>
<td>11.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2010</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>L-H</td>
<td>trial 5c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>21/X/10¹</td>
<td>11.30-30</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2010</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>L-H</td>
<td>trial 5c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Samples of dew and guttation were collected for chemical analysis
² Control
³ Untreated (bees exposed 40 m distance)
⁴ L = lab humidity; H = high humidity; N.C. = not specifically controlled

121
**Table 4.** Number of dead bees (2 groups of 10 or 36) exposed on the margins of the sown area to the dust of the drilling machine for 30 min in two experiments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. - date of trial</th>
<th>Insecticide</th>
<th>West Dead</th>
<th>West Survived</th>
<th>East Dead</th>
<th>East Survived</th>
<th>$\chi^2$*</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2c - 14/V/09</td>
<td>Clothianidin-2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>p &lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 - 26/V/09</td>
<td>Clothianidin-2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $\chi^2$ was calculated in the same line.
Table 5. Number of dead bees (groups of 30) exposed in single cages, to the emissions of the drill, taken to the laboratory and kept in varying conditions of RH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. - date of trial</th>
<th>Insecticide</th>
<th>Conditions after exposure</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ *</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dead</td>
<td>survived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 - 10/VI/09</td>
<td>Thiamethoxam - 2009</td>
<td>Lab humidity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High humidity</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5a - 21/X/10¹</td>
<td>Celest XL® - 2010</td>
<td>Lab humidity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High humidity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5b - 21/X/10</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2010</td>
<td>Lab humidity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High humidity</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5c - 21/X/10²</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2010</td>
<td>Lab humidity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High humidity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $\chi^2$ was calculated in the same column and between two humidity conditions

1 Control
2 Untreated (bees exposed 40 m distance)

Of the corresponding bees held in lab humidity, respectively only 16% died (5 out of 30), showing highly significant differences in the $\chi^2$ test between the two humidity conditions (table 5).

In trial 5a (table 2), only seed treated with fungicides (Celest® XL) was used. Of the 60 bees exposed in the field and then taken to the laboratory, 3 out of 30 died in lab-humidity and 4 out of 30 died in high humidity without significant differences between high and low relative humidity conditions.

In trial 5b (table 2), seed treated with Poncho® was used immediately after the sowing with fungicides. High mortality was observed in bees with significant differences between high and low humidity after the exposure. In trial 5c (table 5), bees were exposed at not less than 40 meters from the drilling machine and almost all survived without significant differences between high and low humidity.

Therefore, highly significant differences emerged between different humidity regimes when seeds treated with insecticides were used whilst, using seeds treated only with fungicides or holding the cages a distance from the drilling machine, no significant differences emerged.

Comparing the mortality between fungicide and insecticide exposed bees (table 5, trials 5a and 5b), separately in high humidity or lab humidity, highly significant differences emerged (figure 1).

Therefore high humidity increases mortality only when insecticide is used and not with fungicide.

Chemical analysis

Dew and guttation analysis

The chemical analysis of the fragments of seed coating showed approximately, or more than, 20% (wt:wt) of Clothianidin a.i. content.

In both samples of dew and guttation drops collected one hour and 24 h after the sowing the insecticide used for seed dressing was found in concentrations lower than 30 ppb, with an overall average of 15.87 ppb (table 6).

Neonicotinoid content in bees

Chemical analysis of dead bees found an average of 279 ± 142 ng/bee of Clothianidin in high humidity while in low humidity the average was 514 ± 174 ng/bee, with an overall mean of 396 ng/bee.

Table 6. Content of Clothianidin in samples of dew and guttation drops collected from vegetation on the field margins after the sowing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. - date of trial</th>
<th>Insecticide</th>
<th>Field side</th>
<th>Time of sampling-quantity (ppb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 - 21/X/10</td>
<td>Clothianidin - 2010</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Percent mortality of *A. mellifera* exposed to the dust emissions of the drilling machine using maize treated with only fungicides or fungicides plus insecticide (table 5, trial 5a and 5b). p-values refer to mortalities in the same humidity conditions.
Discussion

Toxicity of drops of dew and guttation

No acute toxicity was found in bees fed with dew and guttation drops collected on the margins of the seeded area even after two consecutive days of sowing in the same plot. Thus the hypothesis that the bees were acutely poisoned by solid fragments falling on the vegetation was again unproven. In particular, it seems that honey bees cannot be lethally poisoned by drinking dew and guttation on vegetation during, or after sowing of maize coated with neonicotinoids. These observations agree with semi-field trials based on the contamination of flowers sprayed with doses of neonicotinoids (imidacloprid) relatively higher than the quantity that would fall during the sowing (Schnier et al., 2003).

The absence of mortality is congruent to the neonicotinoid content of dew and guttation drops: chemical analysis showed an average content of Clothianidin of 15.87 ppb. Considering that a bee can drink 30 µl of solution in a single session (Beekman et al., 2004), the intake of active ingredient would be 0.5 ng of Clothianidin. That is a dose more than fifty times lower than that required to cause an acute poisoning with a single ingestion (Girolami et al., 2009).

Obviously the absence of acute toxicity of vegetation containing low doses of neonicotinoids cannot exclude other poisoning sources for honey bees that may be present during the sowing with dressed maize. Similarly, the effects of chronic toxicity over a long period, due to sub-lethal doses of neonicotinoids, cannot be excluded (Medrzycki et al., 2003; Aliouane et al., 2009).

Direct field dusting inside cages

The data from the first experiment with caged bees (table 4, trial 2c) implied, as a probable contamination, the direct powdering of bees exposed in small cages, for half an hour to the dust of the drill and unable to fly freely. The hypothesis of direct dusting appeared to be contradicted in trial 3 where no mortality was observed (table 4). The weather conditions between the two trials (table 2) corresponded, the first to spring conditions with a low temperature (21 °C) and high humidity (79%), the second to summer conditions with a high temperature (33 °C) and low humidity (34%). It was thought that weather variables could influence mortality, in particular it was suggested that given the water solubility of the neonicotinoids, humidity could play a role in the deaths of bees. This hypothesis was tested in a subsequent trial (table 5, trial 4) where exposed bees were kept in the laboratory at different humidity. The mortality of bees kept in high (semi-saturated) humidity was very high, whereas, in lab humidity (≤ 70%), almost all survived (table 5). The influence of high humidity corresponding to weather conditions that frequently are present in spring, in the first few hours of morning sun, was verified in a further trial (table 5, trial 5b).

In trial no. 5a, where seeds treated only with fungicides were sown, or bees were kept in cages far from the sown area (trial 5c), a low mortality was recorded in bees held in both humidity conditions. For this reason, it is possible to consider these fungicides coating as not toxic to honey bees, and as an acceptable untreated control. Moreover, in these trials (5a and 5c), no significant differences were found between mortalities in the two humidity conditions, this suggest that high humidity, in itself, could not cause mortality. High humidity, on the other hand, seems to have a synergistic influence on the toxicity of insecticides that come into contact with honey bees.

The amount of insecticide found in samples of dead bees (analyzed 24 h after the end of the trial), is sufficient to explain the mortality, because the quantity found are more than 10 times higher (table 7) than the contact LD50 for Clothianidin of 21.8 ng/bee (Iwasa et al., 2004).

There are no doubts that the bees tested died because of the high amounts of insecticides that reached them, but the mechanism through which they get contaminated, in particular if the wind has a role, as suggested by the first trial where mortality was observed only downwind, remains to be investigated.

From the data reported it is possible to suppose that honey bees die in spring, throughout the maize sowing period, because they are contaminated by insecticide dust emissions during foraging activity when they fly near a working drilling machine.

As reported, bees were exposed to the dust emitted by the drilling machine for half an hour without the possibility of flying away, therefore other experimentation to demonstrate that the bees can be dusted in flight, are necessary.

The reason why the powder emitted by the drilling machine, independently of the synergistic effects of humidity, had such a dramatic effect on bees may have a rather simple explanation. The fragments expelled during the sowing, contain more than of 20% of neonicotinoid, that is a concentration of insecticide at least 2,600 times greater than that diluted in water for agricultural sprays (for example Dantop®, Clothianidin 50%, is used at 15 g/hl, that is 75 ppm).

Table 7. Quantity of insecticide (Clothianidin) found in dead bees after 30 minutes exposure to the dust emissions of the drilling machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. - date of trial</th>
<th>Insecticide</th>
<th>Conditions after exposure</th>
<th>ng/bee of insecticide</th>
<th>Average (ng) ± s.e.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East</td>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 - 21/X/10</td>
<td>Clothianidin</td>
<td>High humidity</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>279 ± 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56 ± 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lab humidity</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>514.25 ± 174.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

124
The presence in the field of sources of highly concentrated insecticide, sufficient to kill bees, was previously not considered, probably because the lethal effects are contingent upon the differing humidity in the field.

In any case it seems that acute poisoning of bees can more probably be linked to an aerial contamination rather than to a contact with marginal vegetation. It is important to investigate the possible mechanism through which honey bees come into contact with the dust emitted by the drilling machines. Once this mechanism is clarified, it will be possible to improve drilling machines and to take measures to mitigate risk.

Acknowledgements

We thank Simone Pastorello, Andrea Calgaro and Tarcisio Zanella for assistance. We thank the Beekeepers Association (A.P.A. Pad) of the Padua Province. The research was in part supported by a project APENET: Monitoraggio e ricerca in Apicoltura, Consiglio per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione in Agricoltura from the Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali (MiPAAF), Italy.

References


APENET, 2009.- "Effects of coated maize seed on honey bees" Report based on results obtained from the first year of activity of the APENET project (English report). - CRA-API [online] URL: http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDP agina/4600


Decourtye A., Devillers J., Cluzeau S., Charreton M., Pham-Delegue M. H., 2004.- Effects of imidacloprid and deltamethrin on associative learning in honeybees under semi-field and laboratory conditions. - Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 57: 410-419.


ROBINSON P., 2001.- Evaluation of the new active thiamethoxam in the product Cruiser 350 FS insecticide seed treatment.- National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, Canberra, Australia.


VANENGELSDORP D., MEINWER M. D., 2010.- A historical review of managed honey bee populations in Europe and the United States and the factors that may affect them.- Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 103: 80-95.


Authors’ addresses: Matteo MARZARO (corresponding author, matteo.marzaro@unipd.it), Vincenzo GIROLAMI (vincenzo.girolami@unipd.it), Luca MAZZON, Linda VIVAN (lindavivan@hotmail.com), Nicola MORI, Edoardo PETRUCCO TOFFOLO, Andrea Di BERNARDO, Dipartimento di Agronomia Ambientale e Produzioni Vegetali, Entomologia, Università di Padova, viale dell’Università 16, 35020 Legnaro (Padova), Italy; Chiara GIORIO, Daniele MARTON, Andrea TAPPARO, Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Padova, via Marzolo 1, 35131 Padova, Italy; Moreno GREATTI, Dipartimento di Biologia e Protezione delle Piante, Entomologia, Università di Udine, via delle Scienze 208, 33100 Udine, Italy.

Received December 17, 2010. Accepted March 30, 2011.