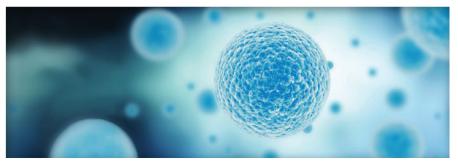
ReasearchTalk

Samantha A. Alger

5/1/2017

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The role of plants in bee virus transmission Samantha Alger

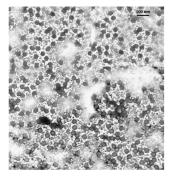




It's Official!

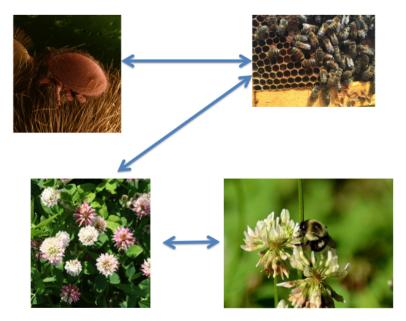
RNA Viruses

Deformed Wing Virus (DWV) Black Queen Cell Virus (BQCV) Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus (IAPV)



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Transmission Routes



Research Questions

Part I.

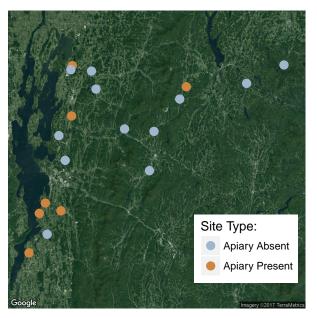
What is the prevalence of RNA viruses in bumble bees? Is there evidence for disease spillover from managed honey bees?

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Part II.

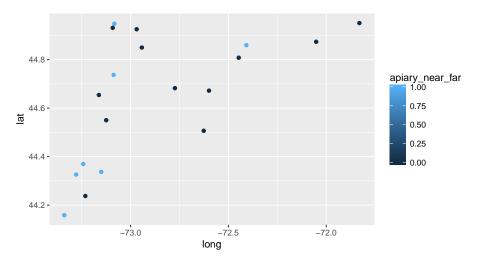
Can flowers act as bridges in disease transmission?

Part I: Survey



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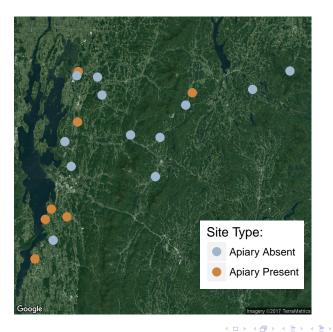
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```
14
    #Now we need a map to overlay these points:
    # Use the dataframe lat and long to make the bounding box
    # adding or subtracting 0.5 for aesthetics:
19
    bbox <- c(min(spatDat$long) - 0.1.
20
    min(spatDat$lat) - 0.1,
  max(spatDat$long) + 0.1,
  max(spatDat$lat) + 0.1
22
   # get the base map
26
   vt <- get_map(location = bbox, source = "google", maptype = "satellite")-
27
```

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```
#set colors for the map points:
   colors <- c("slategray3", "tan3")</pre>
   # use ggmap to plot the points on the vt basemap
   aamap(vt) +
     geom_point(data = spatDat, aes(x = long,
    y = lat,
    color = (spatDat$apiary)),
40
  size=3) +
   theme( # theme removing grids etc.
  legend.position=c(.8, .2),
       panel.grid.major = element_blank (), # remove major grid
       panel.grid.minor = element_blank (), # remove minor grid
44
      axis.text = element_blank (),
46 axis.title = element_blank (),
  axis.ticks = element_blank ()
48
    ) + scale_color_manual(values=colors, name="Site Type:", labels=c("Apiary Absent",
    "Apiary Present"))
```

Final Map

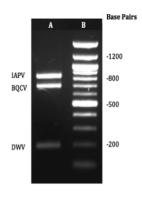


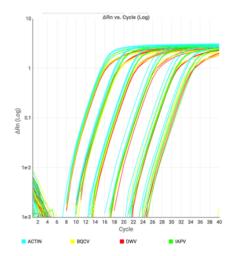
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Part I: Survey



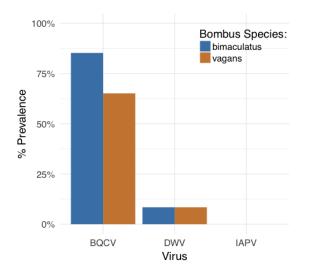
QPCR





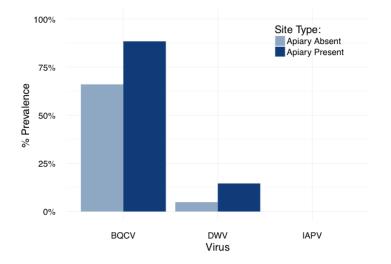
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BQCV More Prevalent in *bimaculatus*



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Viruses More Prevalent in Bumble Bees near Apiaries



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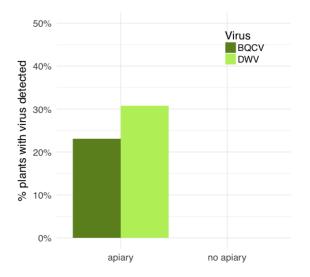


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Viruses detected on plants collected only in apiaries!



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Research Questions

Part I.

What is the prevalence of RNA viruses in bumble bees? -BQCV is most common, followed by DWV Is there evidence for disease spillover from managed honey bees? -Yes, bumble bees are more likely to be infected when caught near an apiary and when the apiary has high viral loads

Part II.

Can flowers act as bridges in disease transmission?



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Experimental Setup

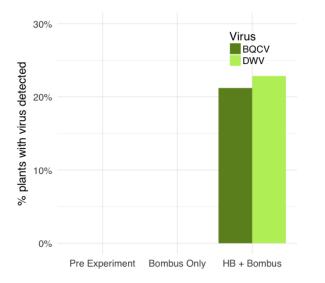






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Viruses detected only on plants visited by honeybees



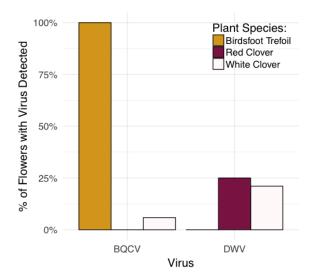
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Does plant species matter?









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Conclusions

Part I.

What is the prevalence of RNA viruses in bumble bees? -BQCV is most common, followed by DWV Is there evidence for disease spillover from managed honey bees? -Yes, bumble bees are more likely to be infected when caught near an apiary and when the apiary has high viral loads

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Part II.

Can flowers act as bridges in disease transmission?

- -Bees can deposit viruses on flowers
- -Plant species and virus matter!

Questions for future work...

-Can bees become infected after visiting an infected flower? -Are there differences in how viruses are shed? (Fecally vs. Orally) -Does floral morphology matter?

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Implications

-BQCV is common in bumble bees and its effects should be studied -Reducing honey bee viral loads (mite management) could lessen spillover of DWV

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-Recommendations for 'pollinator friendly' habitat

Contributors and Collaborators

- Alex Burnham
- Vermont Beekeepers
- Leif Richardson
- Melanie Kazenel
- Anna Smith & Caitlin Danehy

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- Sarah Erskine
- Andrew Nguyen
- Alison Brody
- Joseph Schall
- Sara Helms Cahan
- Taylor Ricketts