

Worldwide importance of honey bees for natural habitats captured in new report

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A honey bee pollinates a *Carpobrotus* plant. Credit: Keng-Lou James Hung/UC San Diego

An unprecedented study integrating data from around the globe has shown that honey bees are the world's most important single species of pollinator in natural ecosystems and a key contributor to natural ecosystem functions. The first quantitative analysis of its kind, led by biologists at the University of California San Diego, is published Jan. 10 in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

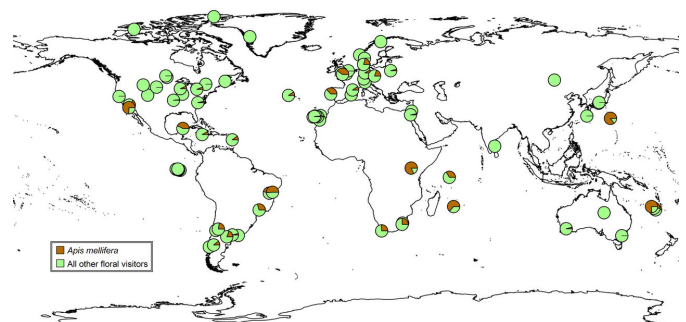
The report weaves together information from 80 plant-pollinator interaction networks. The results clearly identify the [honey](#) bee (*Apis mellifera*) as the single most frequent visitor to flowers of naturally occurring (non-crop) plants worldwide. Honey bees were recorded in 89 percent of the pollination networks in the honey bee's native range and in 61 percent in regions where honey bees have been introduced by humans.

One out of eight interactions between a non-agricultural plant and a pollinator is carried out by the honey bee, the study revealed. The honey

bee's global importance is further underscored when considering that it is but one of tens of thousands of pollinating [species](#) in the world, including wasps, flies, beetles, butterflies, moths and other [bee species](#).

"Biologists have known for a while that honey bees are widespread and abundant—but with this study, we now see in quantitative terms that they are currently the most successful pollinators in the world," said Keng-Lou James Hung, who led the study as a graduate student in UC San Diego's Division of Biological Sciences. He's now a postdoctoral researcher at the Ohio State University.

Honey bees are native to Africa, the Middle East and Southern Europe and have become naturalized in ecosystems around the world as a result of intentional transport by humans. While feral honey bee populations may be healthy in many parts of the world, the researchers note that the health of managed [honey bee colonies](#) is threatened by a host of factors including habitat loss, pesticides, pathogens, parasites and climate change.



The proportion of all floral visits contributed by the western honey bee in 80 plant-pollinator interaction networks in natural habitats worldwide. *Apis mellifera* is generally considered a native species in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and introduced elsewhere.

Credit: UC San Diego

"Although they appear to have a disproportionate impact on natural ecosystems, surprisingly we understand very little about the honey bee's ecological effects in non-agricultural systems," said study coauthor David Holway, a professor and chair of the Section of Ecology, Behavior and Evolution in Biological Sciences. "Looking to the future this study raises a lot of new questions."

For instance, in San Diego, where honey bees are not native, they are responsible for 75 percent of pollinator visits to native plants, the highest honey bee dominance in the set of networks examined for any continental site in the introduced range of the honey bee. This is despite the fact that there are more than 650 species of native bees in San Diego County as well as many other native pollinating insects.

"The consequences of this phenomenon for both native [plants](#) that did not evolve with the honey bee and for populations of native insect pollinators is well worth studying," said Joshua Kohn, the study's senior author.

"Our study also nicely confirms something that pollination biologists have known for a long time: even in the presence of a highly abundant species that pollinates many plant species, we still need healthy populations of other pollinators for entire plant communities to receive adequate pollination services," said Hung.

The reason for this, Hung noted, is that in habitats where honey bees are present, they nevertheless fail to visit nearly half of all animal-pollinated plant species, on average.

"Our take home message is that while it's important for us to continue to research how we can improve the health of managed [honey bee](#) colonies for agricultural success, we need to further understand how this cosmopolitan and highly successful species impacts the ecology and evolutionary dynamics of plant and pollinator species in [natural ecosystems](#)," said Hung.

More information: The worldwide importance of

honey bees as pollinators in natural habitats, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, [rspb.royalsocietypublishing.or1098/rspb.2017.2140](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rspb.2017.2140)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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