


Biosecurity & honey bees in a globalized world – where are we headed?

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What to talk about?

- Really struggled with this talk
- Biosecurity and honey bees – in the country in the world most famous for its Border Security
- And the only place without the varroa mite



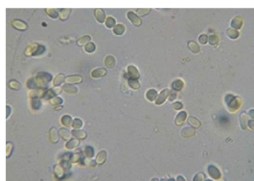
Likely threats

- Asian wasps
- Asian mites
- Asian honey bees
- African bee pirates
- Additional species of small hive beetle



Possible threats

- Large Hive Beetles
- New nosema species
- Viruses
- European wasps



Make-believe threats

- Bee louse
- Pseudoscorpions
- Death's Head Hawk Moth



Fake threats

- Honey badgers
- Baboons

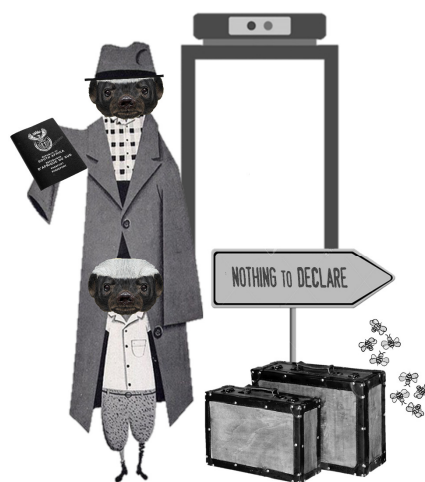


Fake threats

Dictates how we do our beekeeping

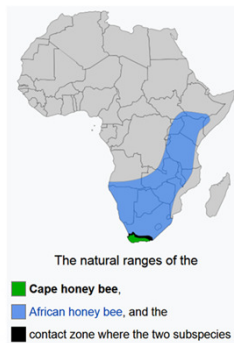


Fake threats



Very real threat

- Cape honey bees
- Parasitic of other bee subspecies
- Some day, some where, some one is going to introduce Cape bees . .



Biosecurity will adapt

- Confident that Australian biosecurity will adapt and manage all these threats and more
- Perhaps become more restrictive?



It's complicated . .

- Would rather like to consider an alternative and more complicated scenario
- Is more biosecurity always a good thing for bees, beekeepers, growers?



It's complicated . .

- And is this situation likely to change as global trade becomes ever more pervasive?
- And as agriculture becomes ever more intensive?
- And as bees for commercial pollination become ever more important?



It's complicated . .

Can more biosecurity become a disadvantage and a threat in a globalized, industrial-scale agriculture, pollination-dependent world?



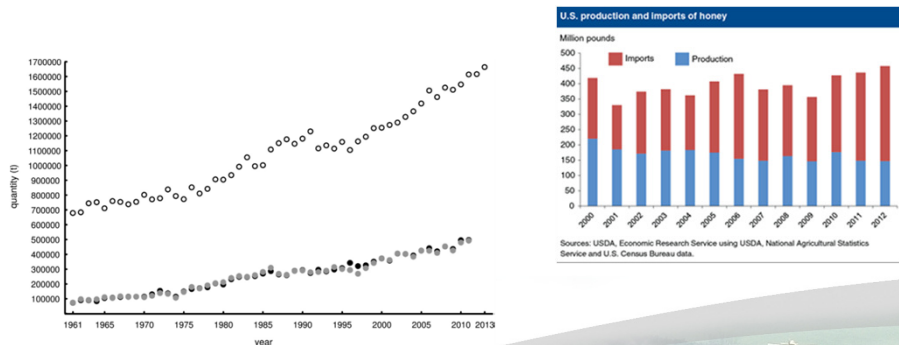
Biosecurity & Honey

- Major motivation for biosecurity measures has been the protection of local honey production
- All good and sensible



Biosecurity & Honey

- Honey trade continuing to grow
- About 10% exported in 1960 and about 40% now (FAO; Moritz & Erler 2016)



Biosecurity & Honey

- Numerous countries (South Africa as a example) that import far more honey than they produce
- Local production is increasingly uncompetitive
- Why should it have special biosecurity protection? Is it worth protecting?



Biosecurity & Honey

- Horror of horrors!
- Could synthetic honey ever become acceptable?
- If it can happen to meat . . . ?
- What happens then?

Real Honey or Factory Fake?

<p>Real Honey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made by Bees Honey Aroma Contains Bee Pollen, Wax and Propolis No Sugar Added Naturally Crystallizes Healthy 		<p>Fake Honey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory Made No Small or Sour Smell Contains No Pollen, Wax or Propolis Contains Cane, Beet or Corn Syrup Does Not Crystallize Not Healthy
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How To Distinguish Natural Honey



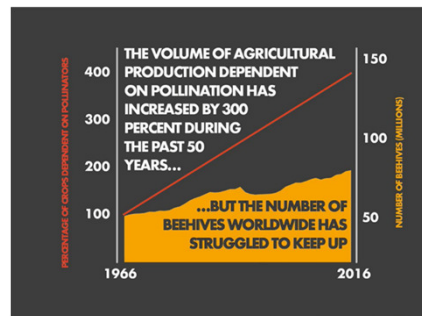
Biosecurity & Pollination

- Often said that you can import honey but not pollination
- Clearly not really true



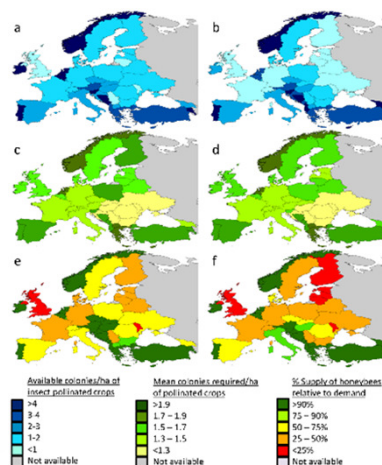
Biosecurity & Pollination

- And as the value of commercial pollination continues to grow
- Increasingly dwarf the value of honey



Biosecurity & Pollination

- Increasingly get countries and regions (Western Cape in South Africa; Tasmania?) that do not have enough colonies to service agricultural needs?
- Breeze et al 2014



Biosecurity & Pollination

- And not enough forage to change that
- Import or feed or find alternative pollinators?
- Or import short-term pollination from places that do have the forage, and can supply the pollinators?
- How does biosecurity balance crop production demands with honey production demands?



Biosecurity & Pollination

- What about special cases such as bumblebees and greenhouse pollination?
- If the crop production value becomes greater than the honey value, should it be allowed?



Biosecurity & Pollination

- Maybe bee breeding will be able to deliver bees superior at blueberry pollination, or macadamia pollination?
- Or bees happy to live in tunnels?
- Will the viability and value of such crop production industries override honey production concerns?



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Biosecurity & Pollination

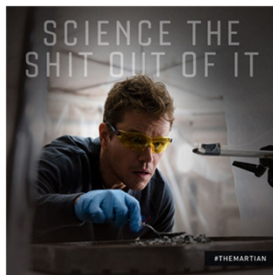
- Might not neonicotinoid-tolerant bees be developed, that don't get lost . . . ?
- Might not growers need these to compete?
- If we are going to have robo-bees, why not pesticide tolerant bees?



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Biosecurity & Pollination

- Or perhaps it will all go the other way?
- Faced with the spectre of increasing insect pollination needs, and limited forage, and limited ability to provide those pollinators
- Maybe growers and breeders and horticulturalists will by-pass the problem
- In the words of Matt Damon in The Martian



Biosecurity & Pollination

- Reduce the insect dependence
- Vegetative production, tissue culture, parthenocarpy, self-fertile
- And bees can go back to making honey?



Biosecurity & Bees

- Is more biosecurity better for the bee population?
- Does it work in the long-term?
- Is it sustainable?



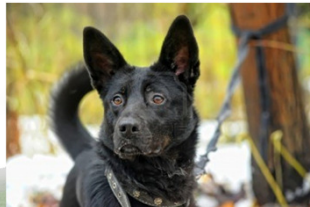
Biosecurity & Bees

- Countries with minimal biosecurity often seem to vibrant and healthy wild or feral bee populations
- It is certainly the case in Africa
- Huge wild population of bees with great natural variation



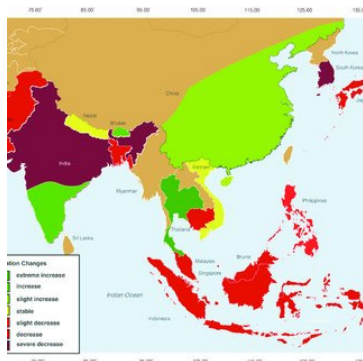
Biosecurity & Bees

- And we have most of the pests & diseases
- Varroa
- Tracheal mites
- Nosema
- Asian bees
- AFB & EFB
- Seemingly very little impact
- Mongrel bees and allowing susceptible bees to die



Biosecurity & Bees

- Not sure what the situation is in Asia
- Do they still have the huge natural populations that they once had?



Biosecurity & Bees

- But Europe seems to have largely lost their wild bee populations
- Better biosecurity seems not to have benefitted their bees
- Management of pests & diseases has made turned mongrels to poodles and resulted in the loss of the wild population

Where are all the bees?



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Biosecurity & Bees

- Politics is politics but . . .
- Loss of bees in Europe caused more by the beekeepers than the chemical companies
- Explosion of 'live-and-let die' breeding programmes all over Europe is testimony to the reality of this situation



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Is that good?

- Is it a good thing to lose the wild bees?
- Maybe better for the beekeepers?
- Able to direct selection and breeding better
- How well is that working?
- Less competition for honey production
- Growers dependent on managed bees
- Maybe not so good for the growers!



Is that good?

- How about losing the wild honey bees from a biodiversity / conservation perspective?
- Very good in countries where honey bees are exotic.
- Very bad where honey bees are indigenous



Biosecurity & Bees

Really is an odd situation where the countries most serious about biosecurity and honey bees are those where honey bees are exotic and alien and invasive

The Immigrant Bees
1788 to 1898, Vol. III



A Third Insight on the Introduction of European Honeybees into Australia and New Zealand



Does biosecurity & bees work?

- Does it work in the long-term?
- Or will everything eventually be everywhere?
- Varroa & Asian wasps and hive beetles
- Hive beetle incursions (Neumann et al 2016)



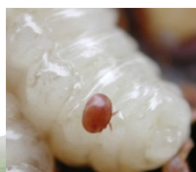
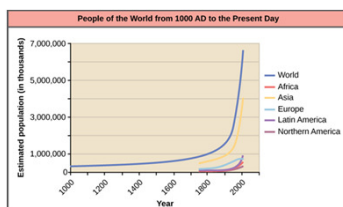
Does biosecurity & bees work?

- If there bee populations everywhere in the world that are tolerant to every bee pest and every bee disease in the world – do biosecurity restrictions for bees really make sense?
- Would growers agree?



Does biosecurity & bees work?

- What does this tell us?
- Open global movement has not collapsed the human population, despite the odd scare
- Maybe small hive beetles and varroa are the Spanish flu and smallpox equivalent in a global bee population?



Conclusions

- Who knows?
- It's complicated
- Maybe even vexed



Conclusions

- I certainly think you can present arguments where biosecurity measures could become a threat and cost
- To countries, to growers, to bee populations, and even to beekeepers



Conclusions

- Strange bed-fellows
- Beekeepers and growers and conservationists will increasingly be on opposite sides of this issue



Conclusions

- And it is only going to get more complicated



Thanks

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- And to Ben Oldroyd, Jaco Wolfaardt, Marius Bothma, Nanike Esterhuizen and David Sindle for the use of photographs

