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AgriFutures
Securing Pollination



Horticulture
Innovation
Australia



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of ADELAIDE

The identity and effectiveness of Australian crop pollinators – status and trends



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The Ian Potter Foundation


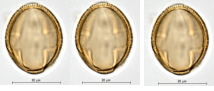


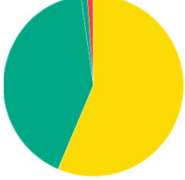


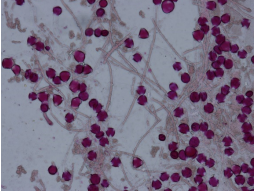



Plant & Food
RESEARCH
RANGAHAU AHUMARA KAI



Australian National University

Pollination is complex – what do we need to know?

1.   ?
2.   → 
3.  +   → 

Lets start with the plant breeding system

1.



?

1. Differences in dependency on insect pollination?



Essential > great > modest > little > none

Chick peas, rice, grains – still need pollination!
Just not by insects

Insect pollinators also visit wind pollinated plants

Insect Conservation and Diversity / Volume 11, Issue 1

Major Review | [Free Access](#)

Insect pollinators collect pollen from wind-pollinated plants: implications for pollination ecology and sustainable agriculture

Manu E. Saunders 

First published: 24 June 2017

<https://doi.org/10.1111/icad.12243>

Cited by: 2



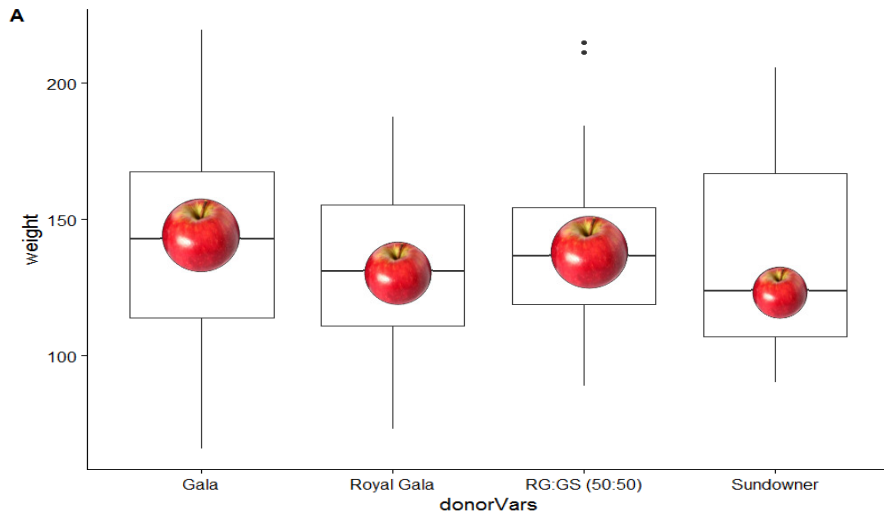
- Pollinators visit 101 wind-pollinated plant genera in 25 families
- 49% were visits to grasses and sedges
- bees and/or syrphid flies visit 10 economically important wind-pollinated crop plant species, including three major grain crops (rice, corn, and sorghum)

Differences in Pollinator dependency?

Crop species	Crop name	Breeding	Pollination without visitors	Pollinators and visitors	Positive impact by animal pollination
Vegetable crops					
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Okra, Gumbo	hermaphrodite, self-compatible	passive self-pollination	honey bees (<i>Apis cerana</i>), solitary bees (<i>Halictus</i> spp.)	modest in Crane 1991; Hamon 1991; in Free 1993
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Pigeon pea, Cajan pea, Congo bean	hermaphrodite, self-compatible	passive self-pollination	honey bees, solitary bees (<i>Megachile</i> sp., <i>Xylocopa</i> sp., <i>Chalicodoma</i> sp.)	little James <i>et al.</i> 1989; Grewal <i>et al.</i> 1990; in Free 1993; in Heard 1999
<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> , <i>C. gladiata</i> , <i>C. maritima</i> , <i>C. microcarpa</i> , <i>C. virosa</i>	Jack bean, Horse bean, Sword bean	hermaphrodite, self-compatible	passive self-pollination, wind pollination	solitary bees (<i>Xylocopa confusa</i>)	modest in Free 1993; Gross 1993 for <i>C. rosea</i>
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>C. frutescens</i>	Chile pepper, Red pepper, Bell pepper, Green pepper	hermaphrodite, self-compatible	wind- or insect-mediated shaking necessary for self-pollination,	honey bees, stingless bees (<i>Melipona favosa</i> , <i>M.</i>	little Jarlan <i>et al.</i> 1997a,b; Meisels & Chiasson 1997; Raw 2000; Dag & Kammer 2001; Ercan &

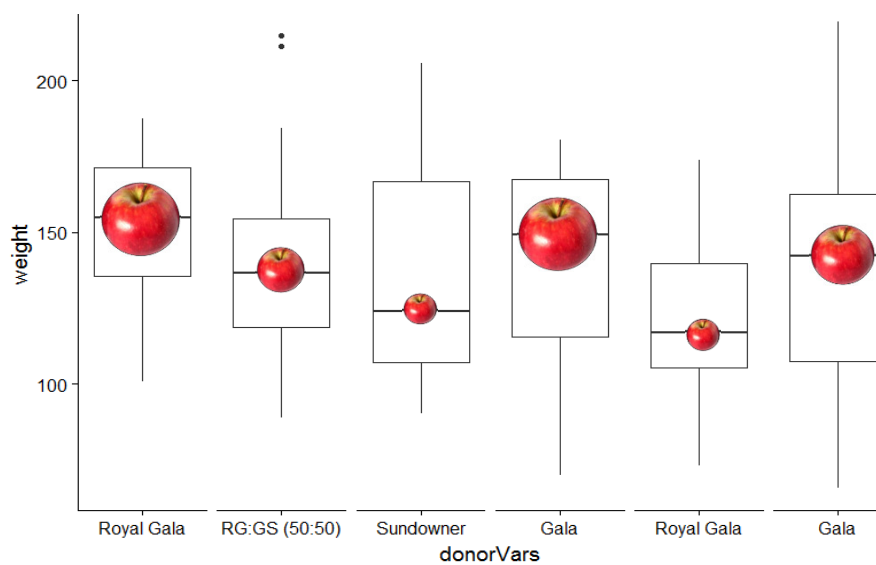
Klein *et al.* 2007 Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences

Differences in fruit weight across donor varieties



Stavert et al. (in prep.). Pollen deposition is a poor indicator of apple reproductive success

Variation in weights across donor varieties and block

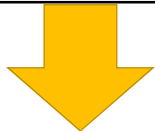


Stavert et al. (in prep.). Pollen deposition is a poor indicator of apple reproductive success

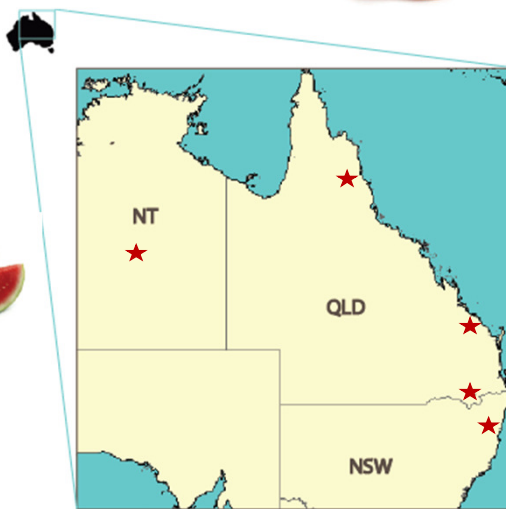
Pollination is complex – what do we need to know?

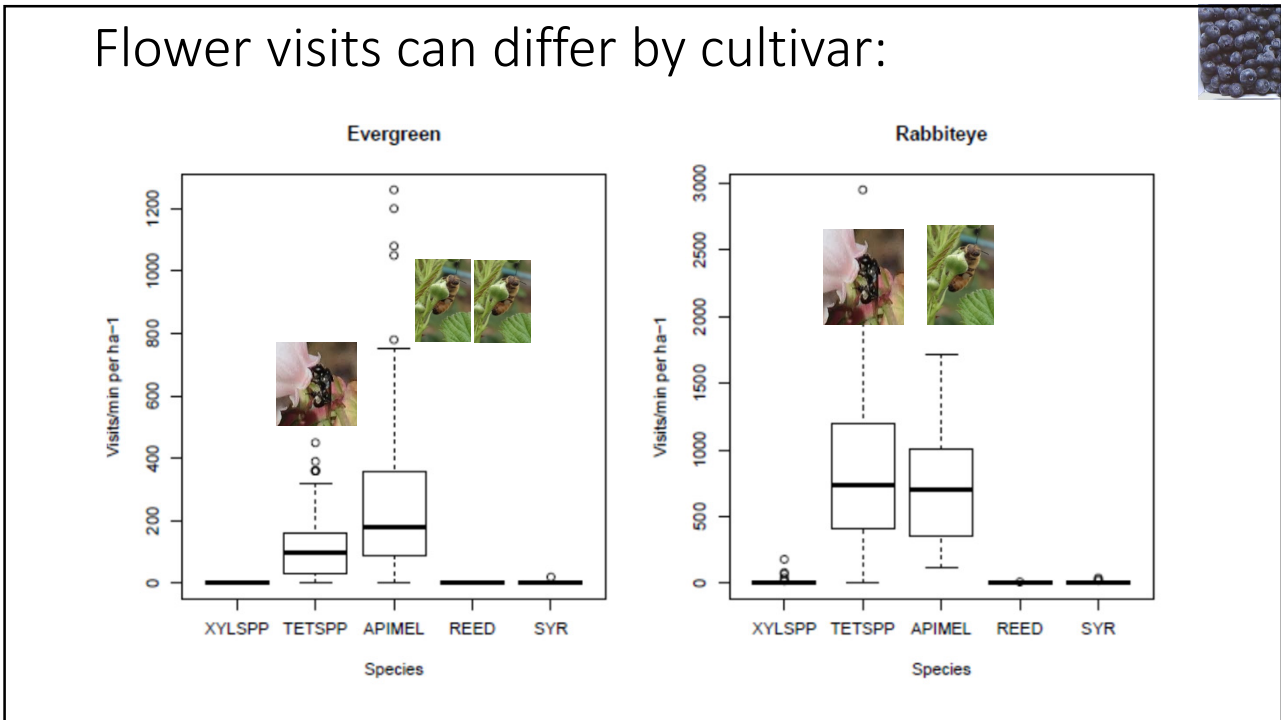
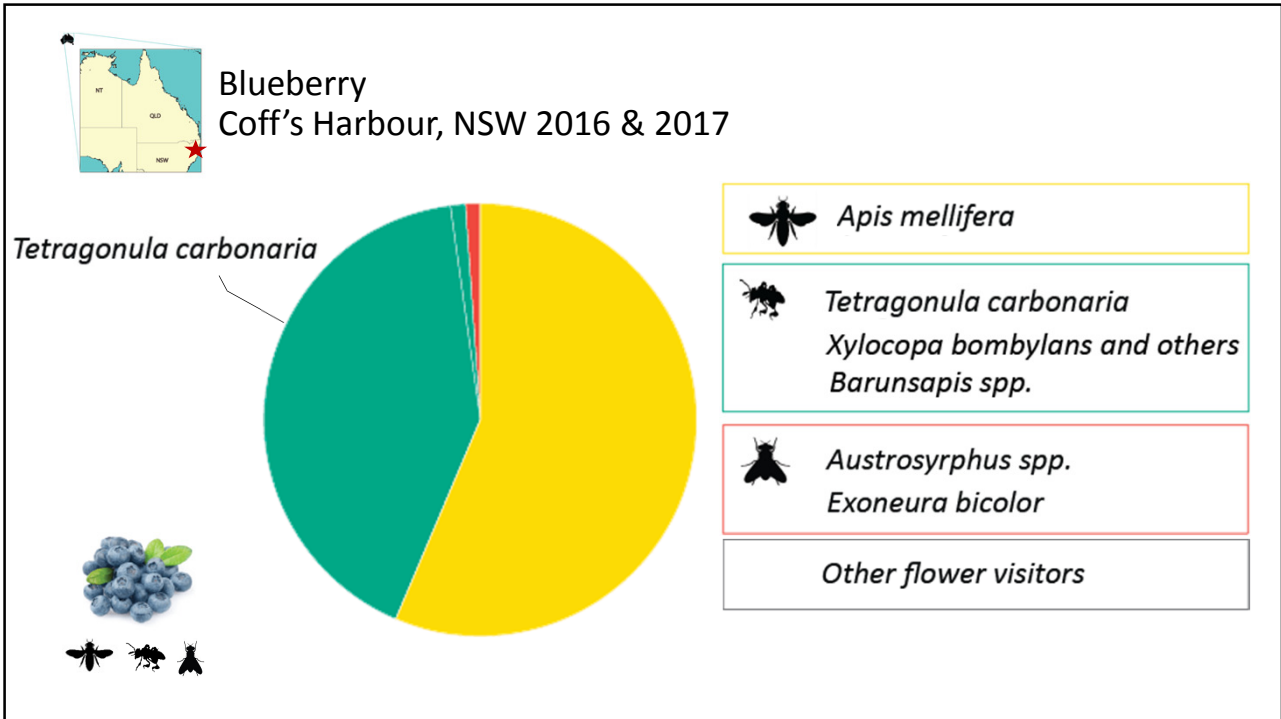


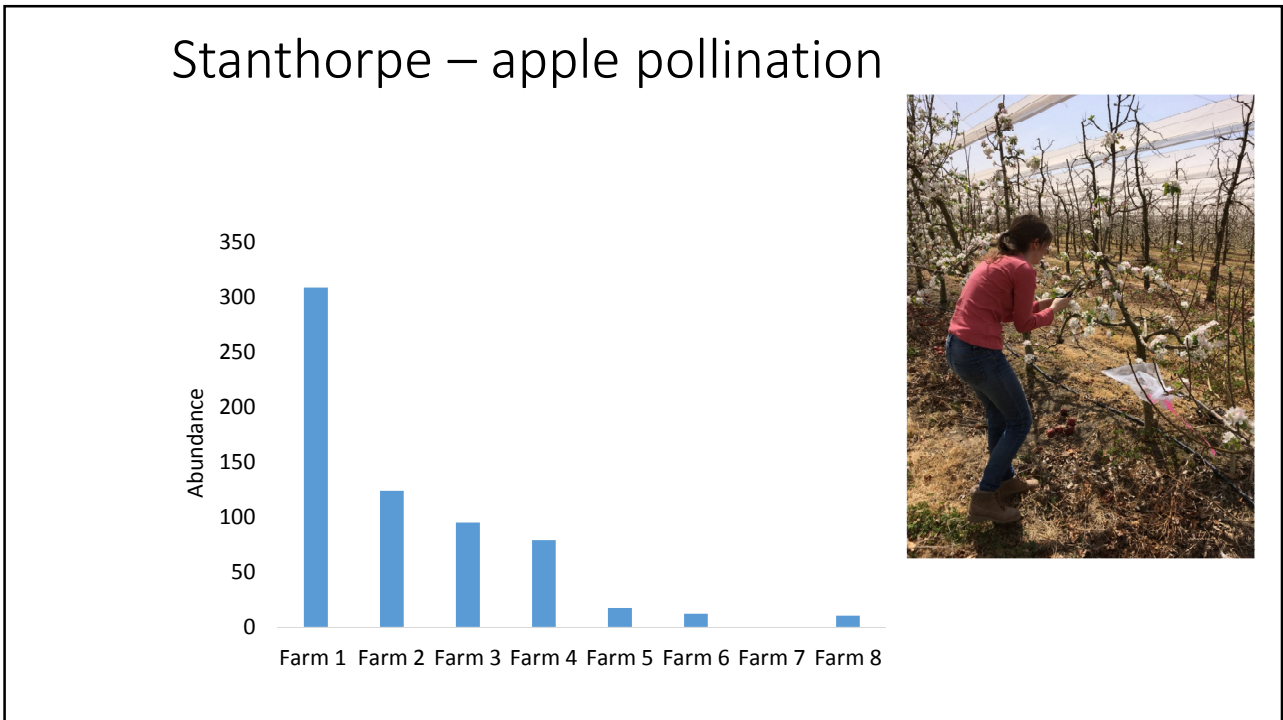
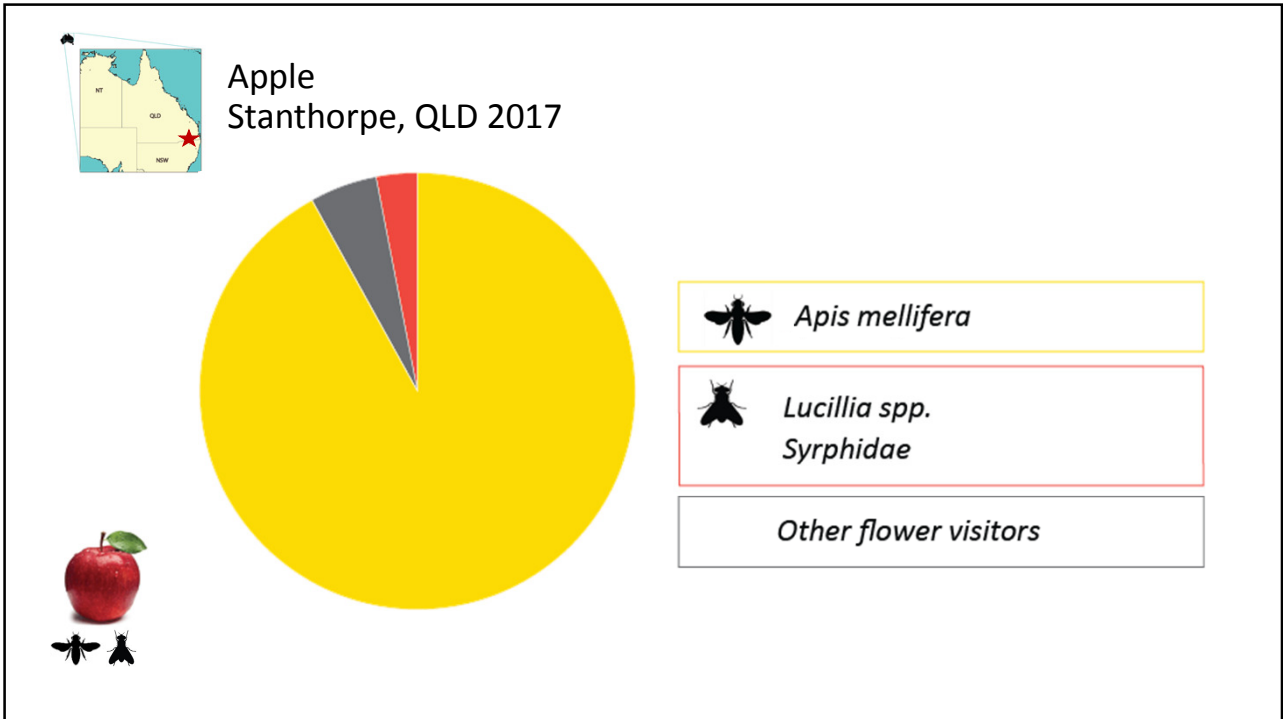
2. Who visits which crop where?



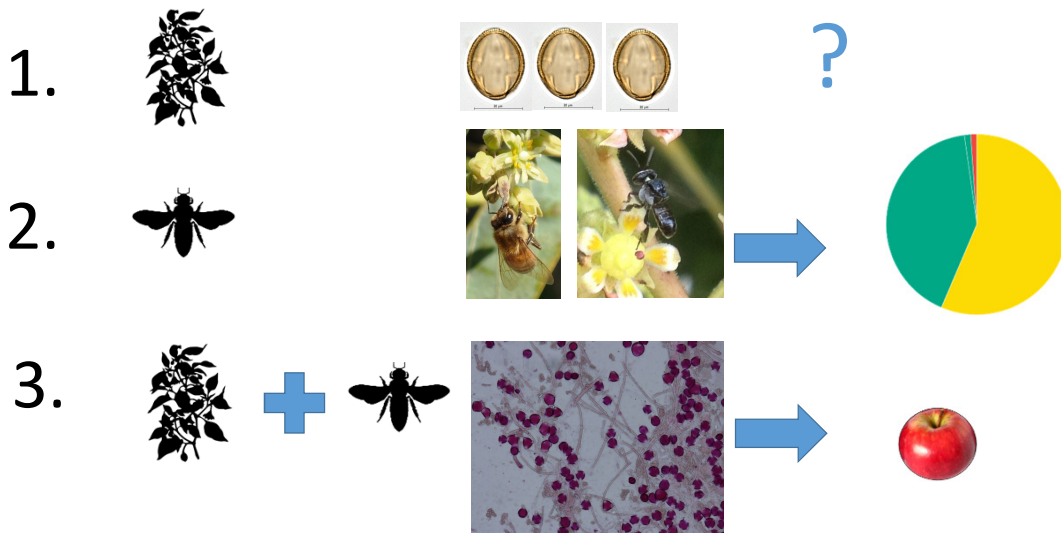
Sess11
11:30-12:10 sat
The pollination
contribution of
stingless bees to 5
Australian
crops







Pollination is complex – what do we need to know?



Closed



HPoll



Vis1

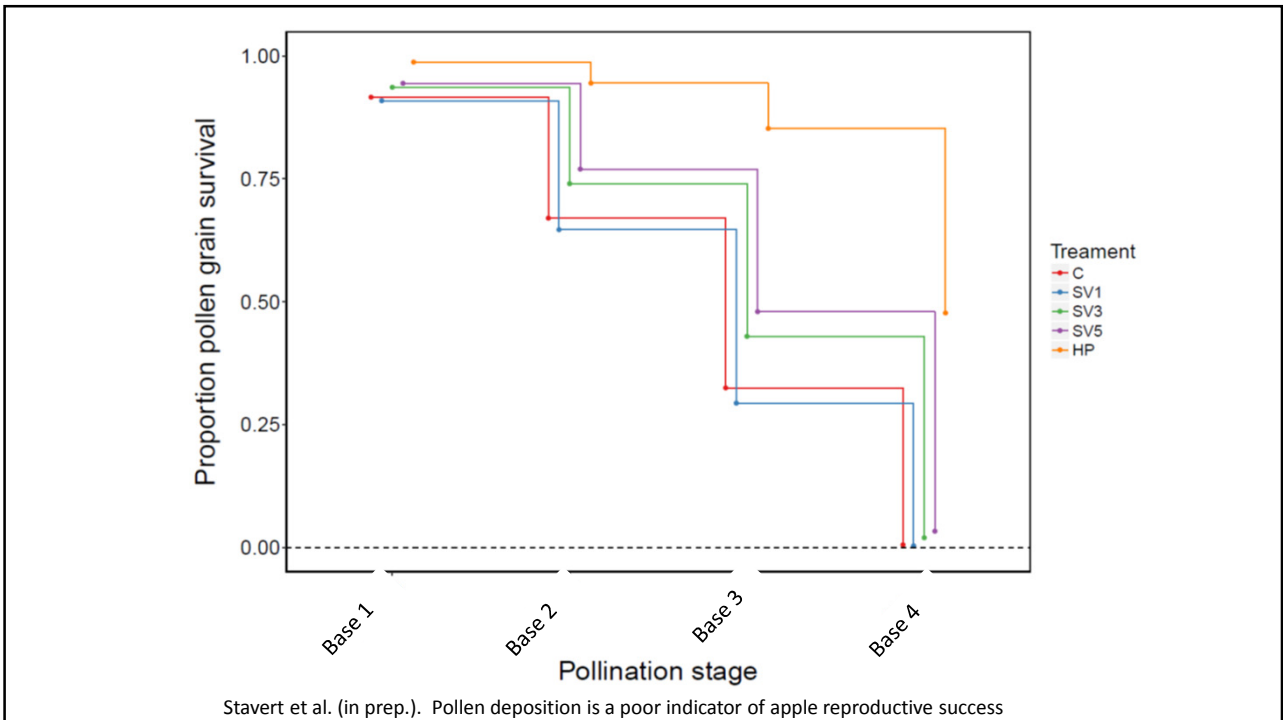
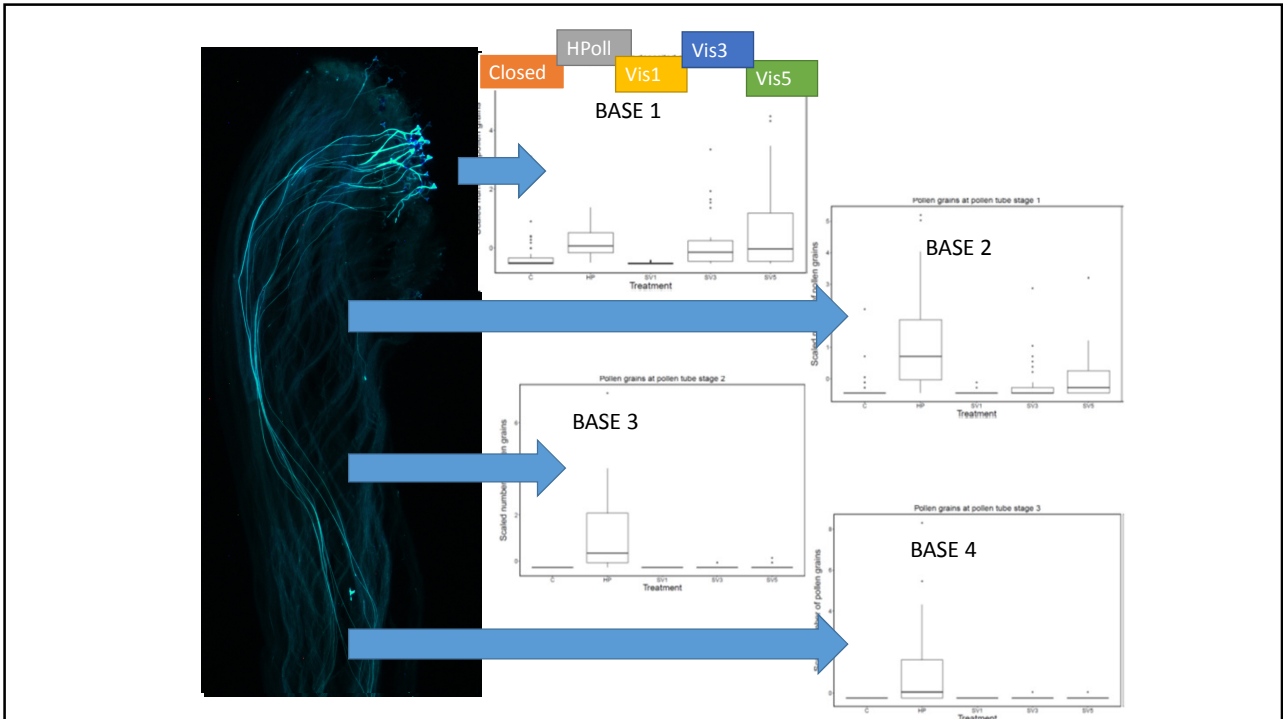


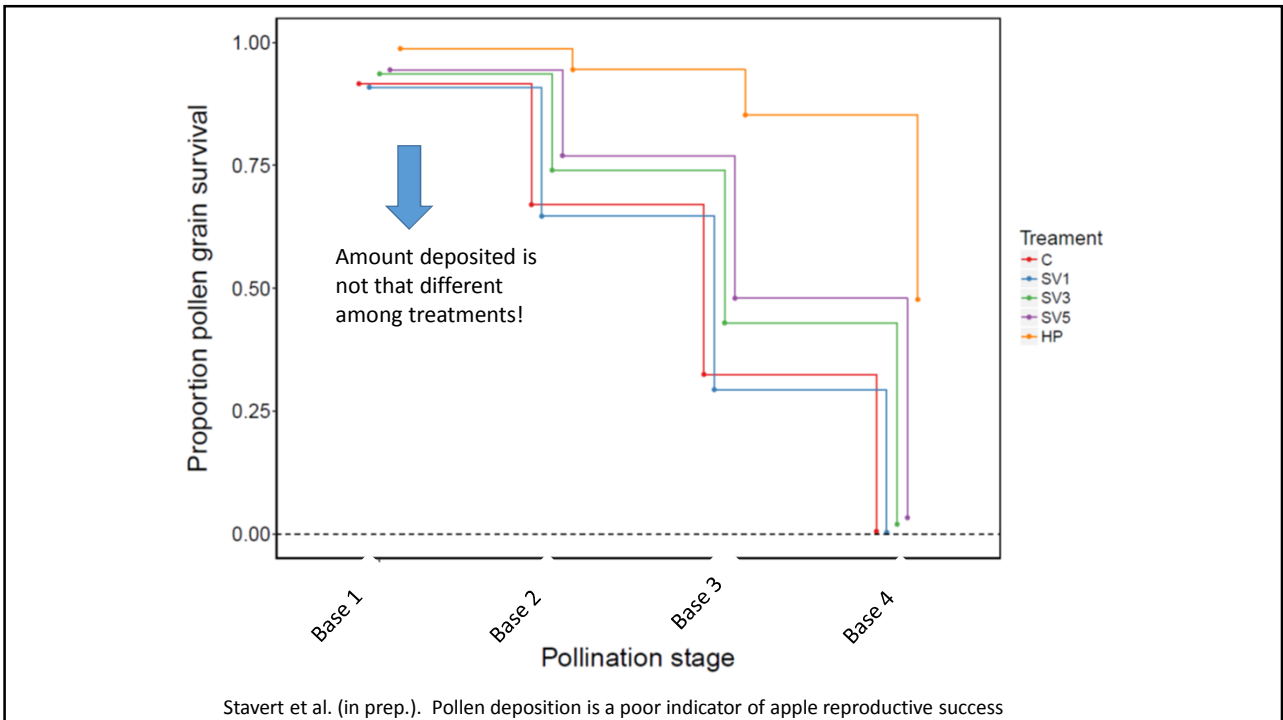
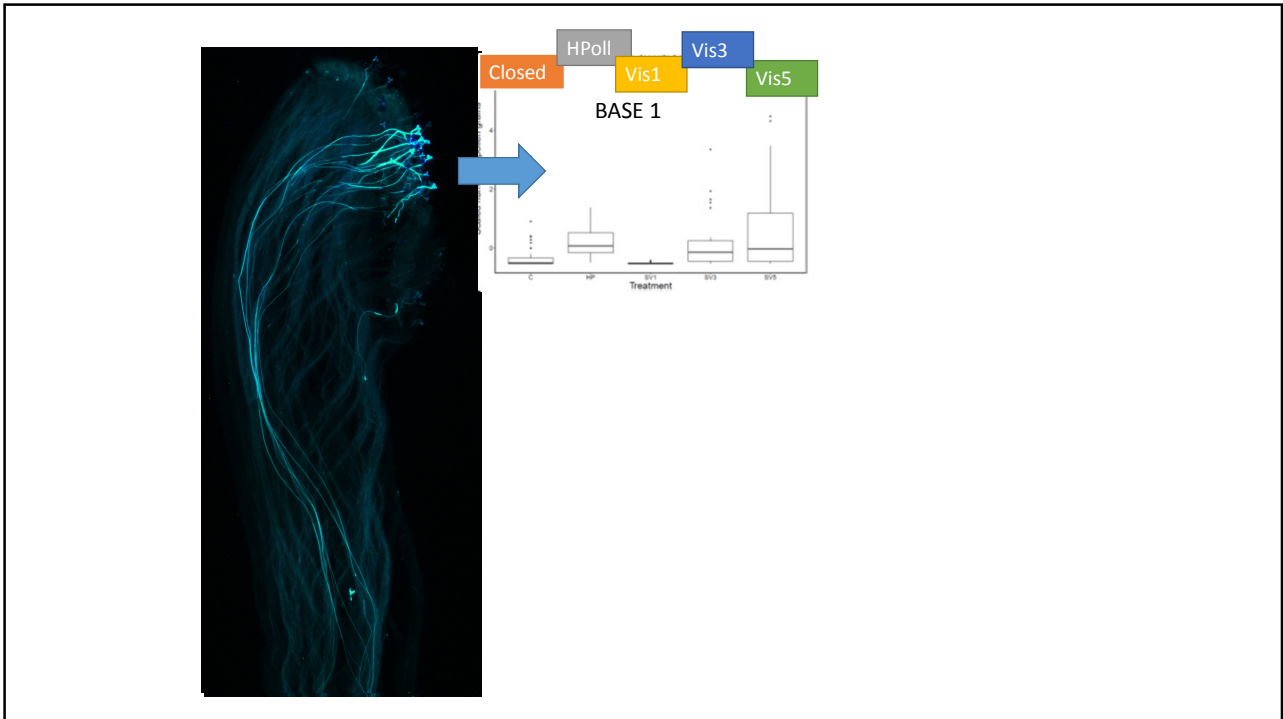
Vis3



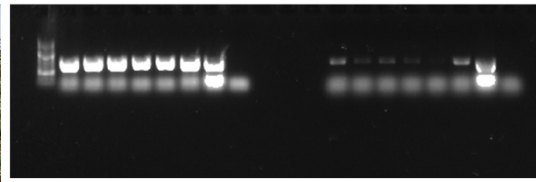
Vis5



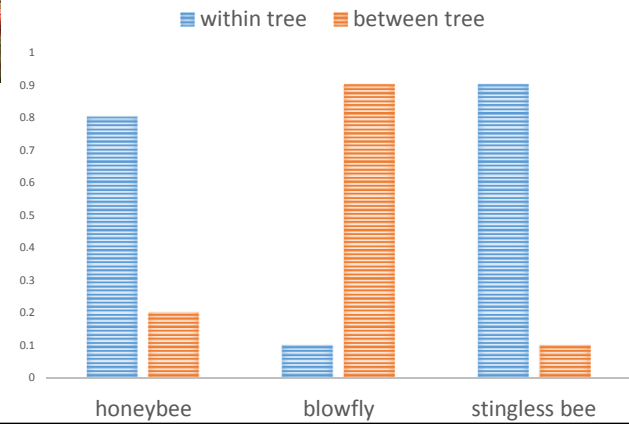




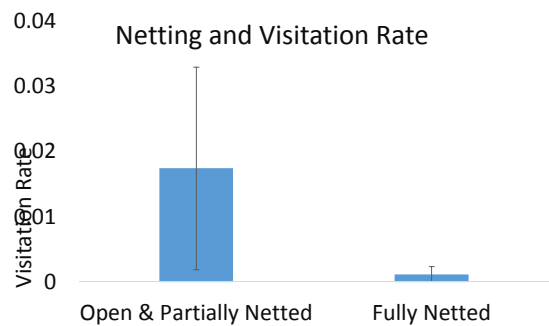
Understanding more about pollinator x plant...



MOVEMENT WITHIN ORCHARD



Understanding more about pollinator x plant...



Conclusions:

1. Pollination is complex !
2. Need to understand plant needs as well as pollinator to maximize yield
3. Pollinator efficiency important as it impacts fruit set and quality (more on this tomorrow....)
4. Need to look more at:
 - pollinator behaviour
 - movement patterns,
 - configuration of orchard,
 - surrounding landscape,
 - local management (netting, pesticides etc.)



Sess11
11:30-12:10 sat
The pollination
contribution of
stingless bees to 5
Australian
crops



Questions?...

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Funded by:


















Managed and Wild Bees Found in Our Focal Crops

	 Bundaberg, QLD	 Coff's Harbour, QLD	 Katherine, NT	 Mareeba, QLD	 Stanthorpe, QLD
<i>Apis cerana</i>				✓	
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Braunsapis spp.</i>			✓		
<i>Ceylalictus perditellus</i>			✓		
<i>Homalictus spp</i>	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Hylaeus spp</i>				✓	
<i>Lasioglossum spp.</i>					✓
<i>Megachile micrythrura</i>			✓		
<i>Tetragonula spp</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Xylocopa spp</i>	✓			✓	
Unknown Small Native Bees	✓			✓	

