

Figure 2. Calculated “index dose” based on initial imidacloprid concentration in the food and food consumption over the two week dosing period.

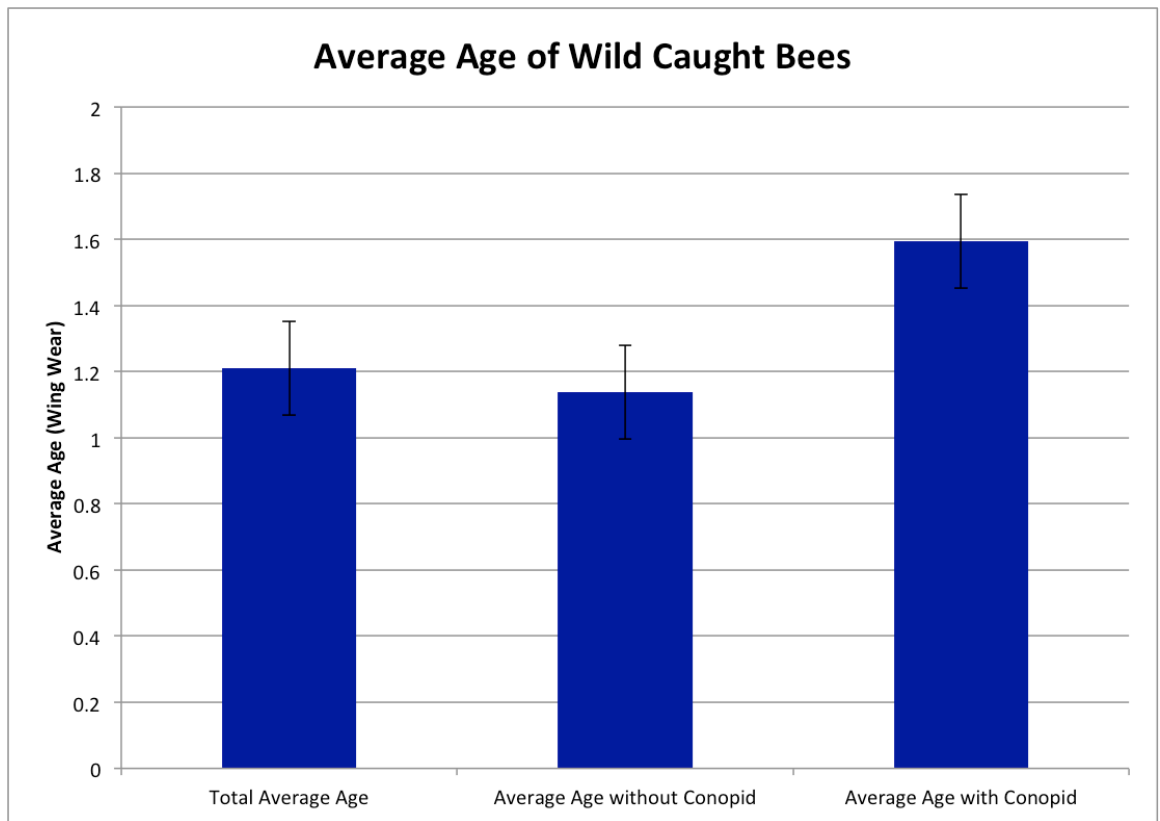


Figure 3. Logistic regression reveals there is a significant relationship between chance of being infected by a conopid and bee age (wing wear) (Wald's $X^2 = 11.51$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.0008^{**}$). Error bars represent standard error.

FIELD	REGION	SHANNON'S BUMBLEBEE DIVERSITY
Stockton Springs 1 (low-organic)	1	1.34
Stockton Springs 2 (low-organic)	1	1.22
Penobscot 1 (conventional)	2	0.87
Orland (conventional)	3	1.45
Bucksport (low-organic)	3	0.98
Penobscot 2 (conventional)	2	1.14

Table 1. Shannon's Diversity Index of the bumblebee species in each field. The most diverse field was Stockton Springs 1 and the least was Bucksport.

FIELD	REGION	SHANNON'S FLOWER DIVERSITY
Stockton Springs 1 (low-organic)	1	2.40
Stockton Springs 2 (low-organic)	1	1.77
Penobscot 1 (conventional)	2	1.78
Orland (conventional)	3	1.70
Bucksport (low-organic)	3	0.94
Penobscot 2 (conventional)	2	1.84

Table 2. Shannon's Diversity Index of the flowers in each field. The most diverse field was Stockton Springs 1 and the least was Bucksport.

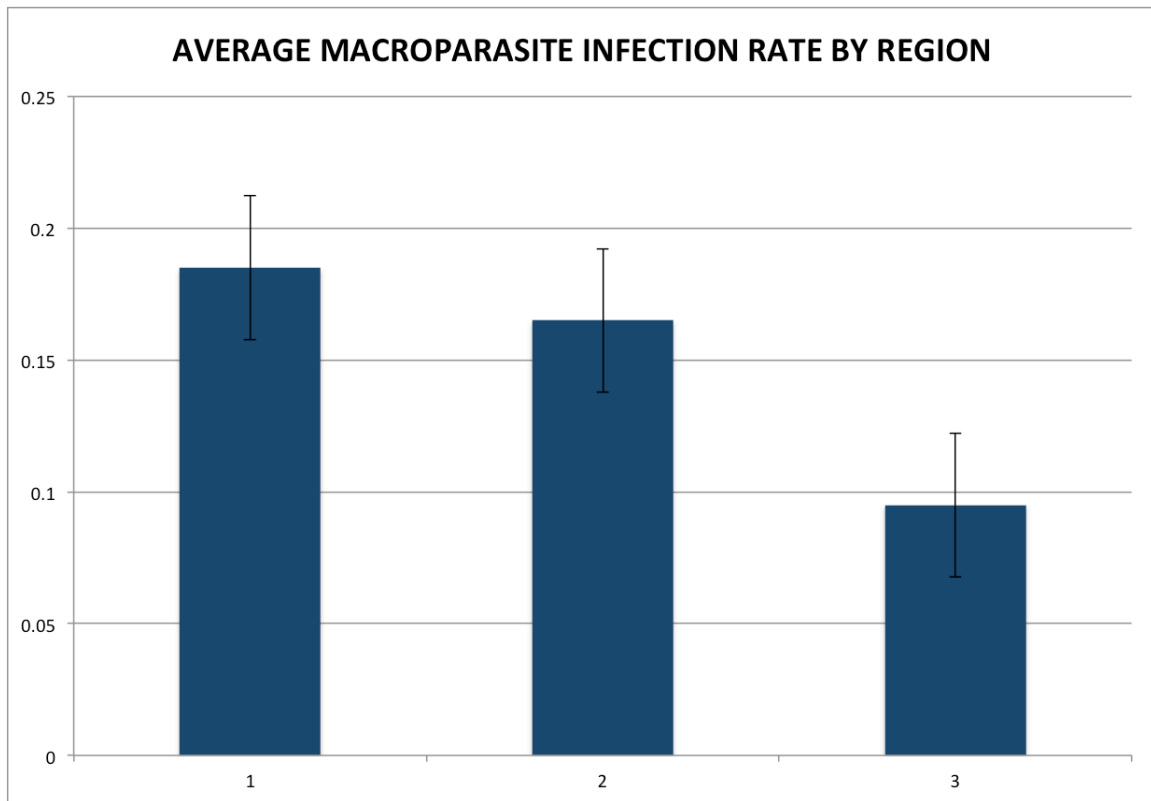


Figure 4. Region 3 had a lower rate of conopid parasitism as compared to regions 1 and 2 ($F(1, 4) = 10.35; P = 0.0324^*$). Bars represent standard error.

Cumulative incidence through the 2014 season for each field (**Table 3**).

FIELD	REGION	CUMULATIVE INCIDENCE OF CONOPID INFECTION
Stockton Springs 1 (low-organic)	1	16%
Stockton Springs 2 (low-organic)	1	21%
Penobscot 1 (conventional)	2	13%
Orland (conventional)	3	11%
Bucksport (low-organic)	3	8%
Penobscot 2 (conventional)	2	20%

Table 3. Incidence for each field.

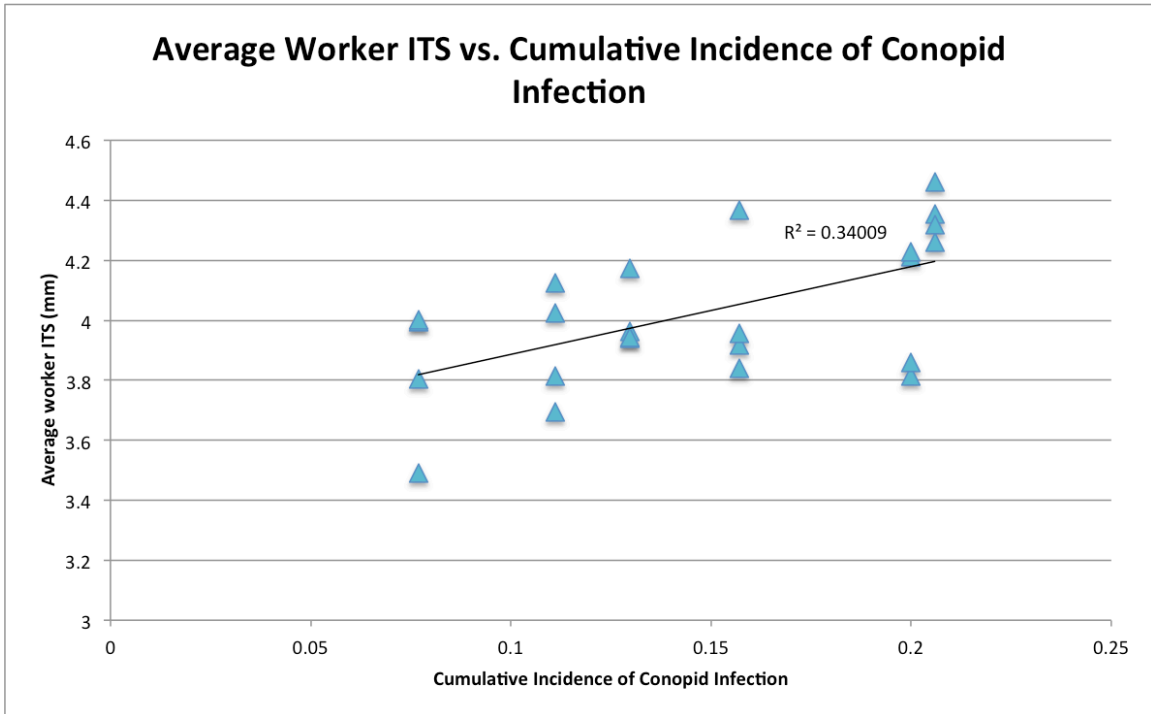


Figure 5. The effect of cumulative conopid incidence in each field on the average size of the workers ($F(1, 20) = 8.1608$; $P = 0.0098^{**}$).

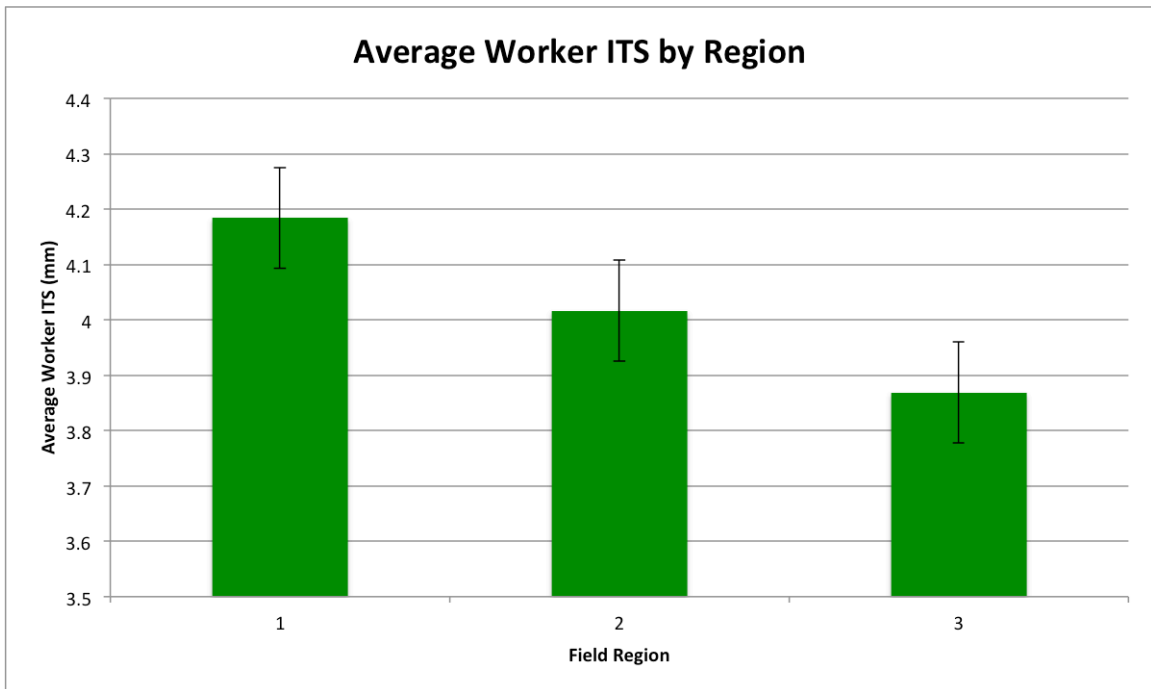


Figure 6. Average worker size by region ($F(1, 20) = 4.9518$; $P = 0.0377^{*}$).

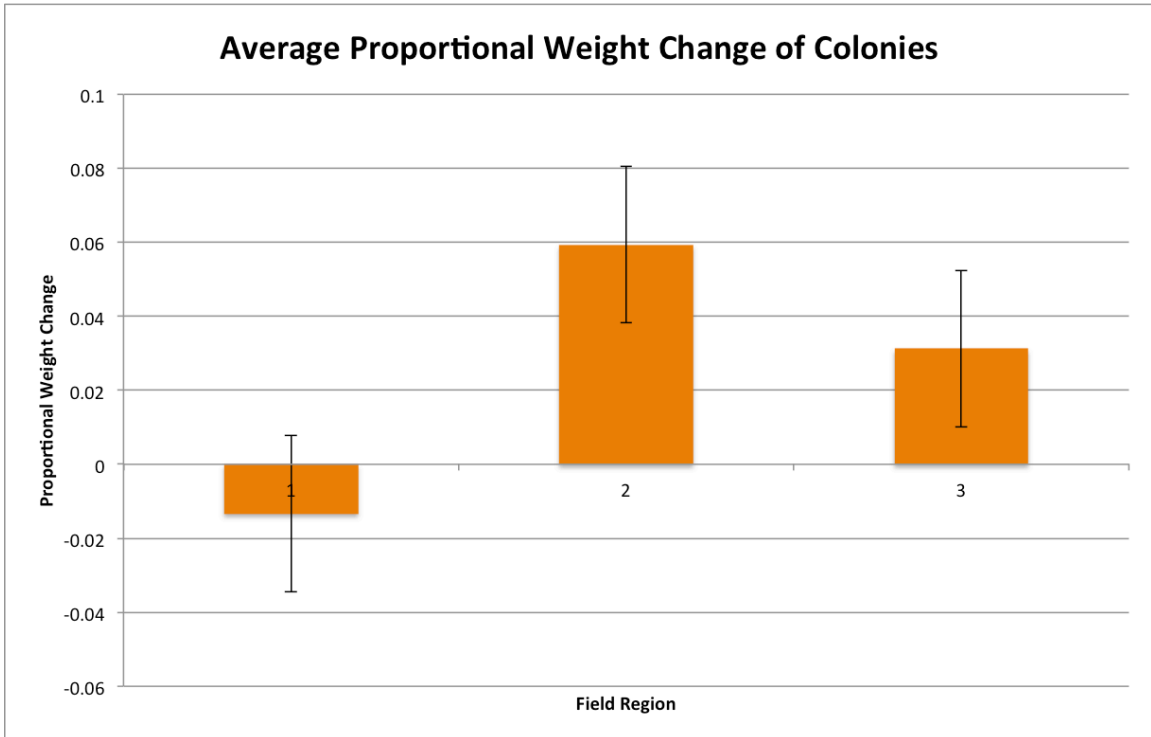


Figure 7. Proportional weight change in the colonies by region. Region 1 lost weight while colonies in the other two regions gained weight ($F(1, 22) = 4.3025$; $P = 0.0500^*$). Bars represent standard error.