# Pathogen dynamics in honey bee and

bumble bee communities

Briana Ezray, Heather Hines, Elyse McCormick Department of Entomology, The Pennsylvania State University







## Introduction

been implicated as a major cause of these declines (1). Bees are in decline nation-wide, and pathogens have

Recent data supports that pathogens are shared between honey bee and bumble bee communities (2), which means they can impact each others' disease prevalence.

of infected individuals, thus purging of pathogens every spring. Overwintering is a stressful period that could result in the death

abundance, seasonality, and effects of overwintering among these bees. Understanding these pathogens requires comparative study of the

honey bees and bumble bees including: To compare the incidence of bee viruses in

Seasonality

Goal

 Effects of Overwintering Viral seasonality Viral abundance

DWV

Prevalence (%)

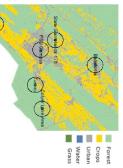
Fall 2015

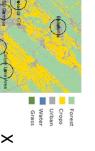
Fall 2016

Spring 2017

# **Methods**











Overwinter





6 time periods, 2 overwintering periods

Overwinter

## Viruses screened:

((A. meliferra) / site 15 honey bees

### Wing Virus Deformed











Gel

# Screening method:

6 sites in Central PA



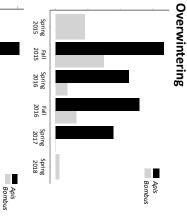








### Results



 Honey bees harbor more viruses than and BQCV in the early summer bumble bees peaks between species, DWV in the fall Both viruses show consistent seasonal

 Both honeybees and bumblebees purge bumble bees pathogens overwinter, but more so in

## Conclusion

**BQCV** 

Prevalence (%)

than bumble bees impact on pathogen transmission Honey bees likely have a larger

Spring2 015

Spring2 017

Spring 2018

Cameron, S. A., Lozier, J. D., Strange, J. P., Koch, J. B., Cordes, N., Solter, L. F., & Griswold, T. L. (2011). Patterns of widespread discline in North American bumble bees. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(1), 662-667. Rajotte, E. G., Holmes, E. C., Ostiguy, N., Lipkin, W. I., ... & Cox-Foster, D. L. (2010). RNA an pollinators: evidence of inter-taxa virus transmission via pollen and potential impac

Acknowledgments

Northeast SARE Grant GNE16-118-29994. Apes Valentes Research Award.
Penn State College of Agriculture NSF GRFP Incentive Award. Diana Cox-Foster, Christina Grozinger, the Fleischer lab, Ashley Heimann, Timothy Egner, Casey Carr, Nicole Bracci, Jesse Schneider and