

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND BEE NUTRITION



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- Bee survival problems and the connection with bee nutrition
- Natural food sources for pollinators and climate change
- Contamination from pesticides
- Threats to beekeeping due to international trade
- Useful measures for beekeeping and for wild pollinators

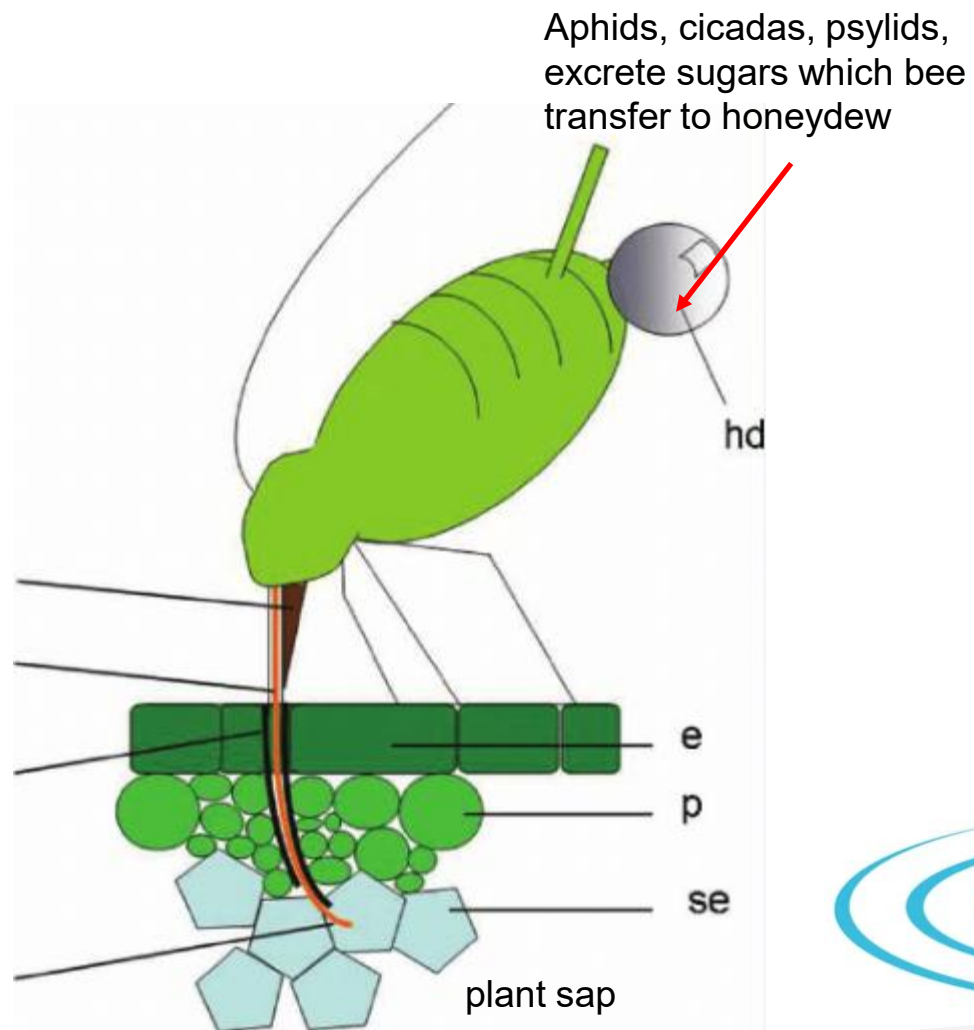
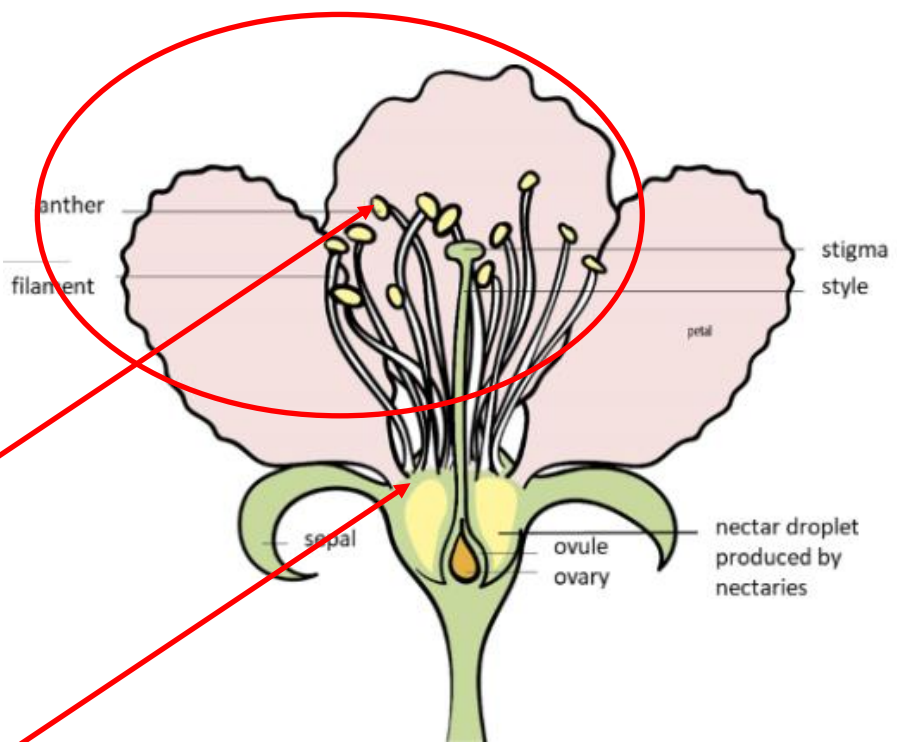


## Problems with bee nutrition

- **large winter losses and rapid flowering especially in S and SW Slovakia**
- **lower nectar production due to drought**
- **agrarian monoculture landscape**
- **poor nutrition weakens the immune system and causes a shorter life of bees**
- **long summer = many generations of bee parasites (mites)**
- **wintering bees wake up from hibernation before the flowers have time to bloom**



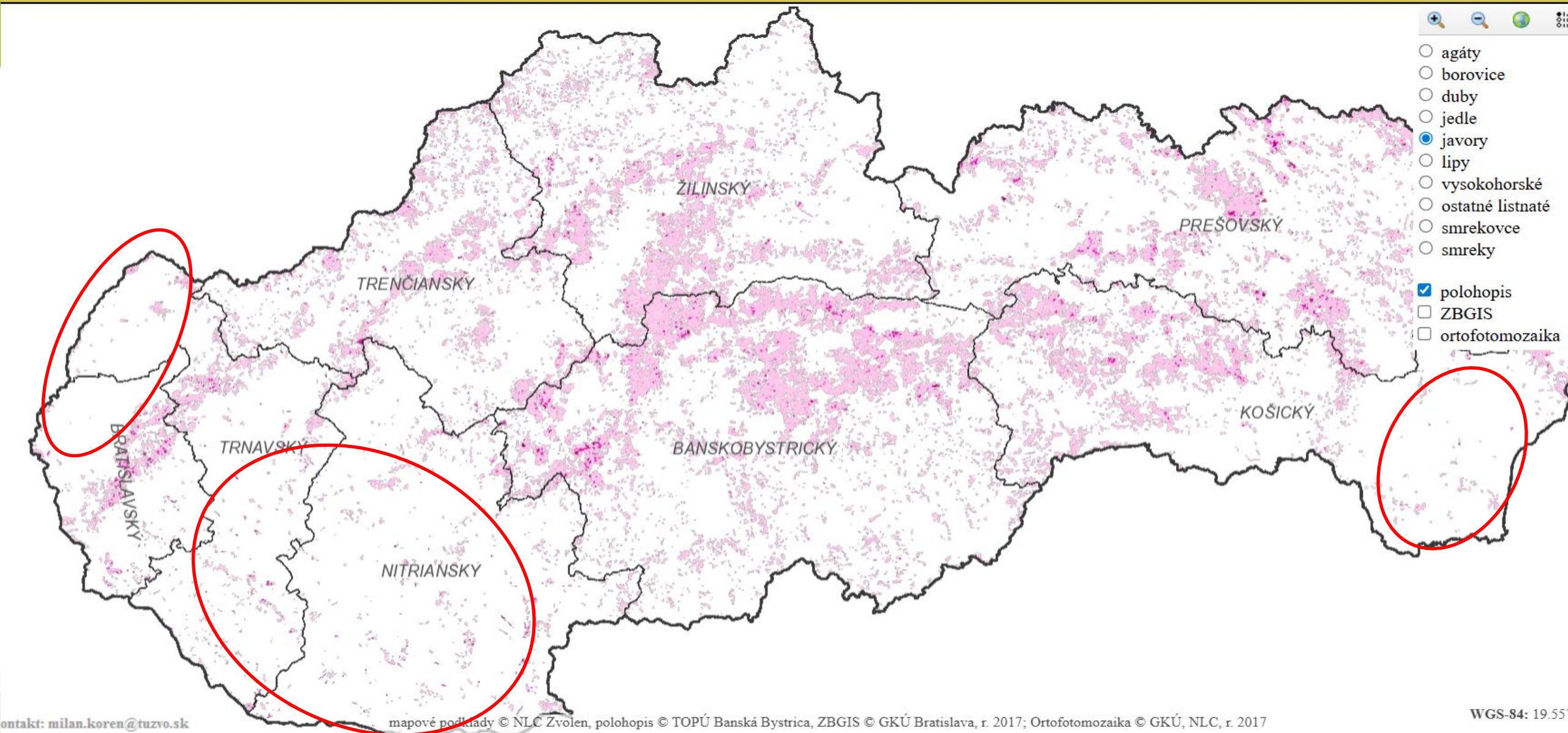
# Natural Feeds



**Need of water to mix with pollen to prepare food for the brood**  
To dissolve crystallized reserves  
**To cool the hive**







# PROTEINS - COMPOSITION OF DRY MATTER OF POLLEN(%)



POLLEN	PROTEINS	FAT	SACHARIDS	MINERALS
Hazel	50,16	0,16	21,58	4,20
Pine	14,14	1,23	30,92	2,24
Birch	23,02	2,67	16,96	2,97
Willow	54,45	0,56	19,02	3,21
Alder	18,94	3,02	17,35	
Corn	14.65	0,76	19,28	3,22

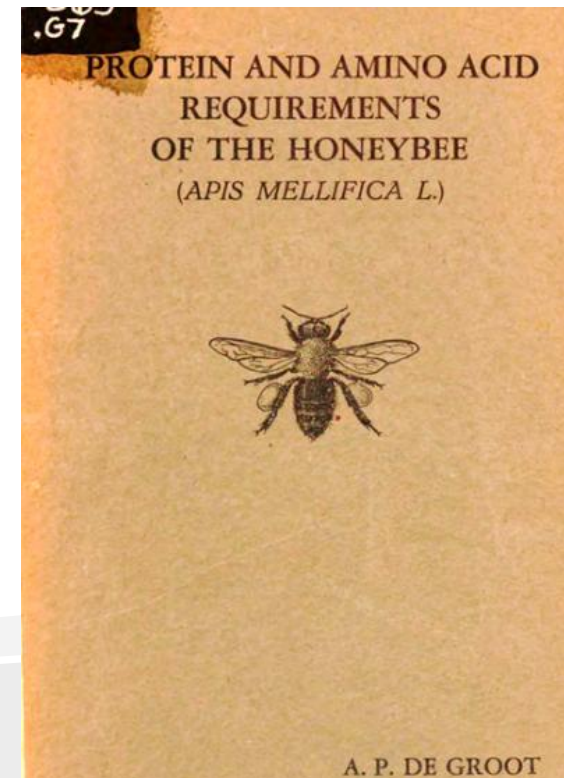
Pollen must have a protein level of at least 20% to meet the minimum dietary requirements of honeybees. High-quality pollen has 30% or more.

# COMPOSITION OF POLLEN

- 10 Essential Amino Acids for Bees
- If bees lack proteins with these amino acids, the colony will not thrive = less brood reared and shorter worker lifespan

Anton P. De Groot (1953) identified a number of amino acids that are essential for normal growth and development of bees

<https://scientificbeekeeping.com/scibeeimages/DEGROOT-OCR.pdf>



# Functions of 10 Essential Amino Acids

**Arginine** – blood supply to tissues, accelerates regeneration, improves immune system

**Histidine** – supports the immune system and tissue regeneration, helps detoxify the body by binding heavy metals and protects nerve cells

**Isoleucine** – supports muscle recovery and protection

**Leucine** – supports muscle recovery and protection, improves physical performance

**Lysine** – helps with tissue growth and repair, protein formation, enzymes, supports the immune system, accelerates healing and reduces fatigue and stress

**Methionine** – to detoxify the body from heavy metals, is essential for protein synthesis, the formation of amino acids and hormones

**Phenylalanine** – supports the nervous system, the formation of proteins

**Threonine** – beneficial for the immune system and the proper functioning of the nervous system, helps with absorption of nutrients and is important in the regeneration of the musculoskeletal system

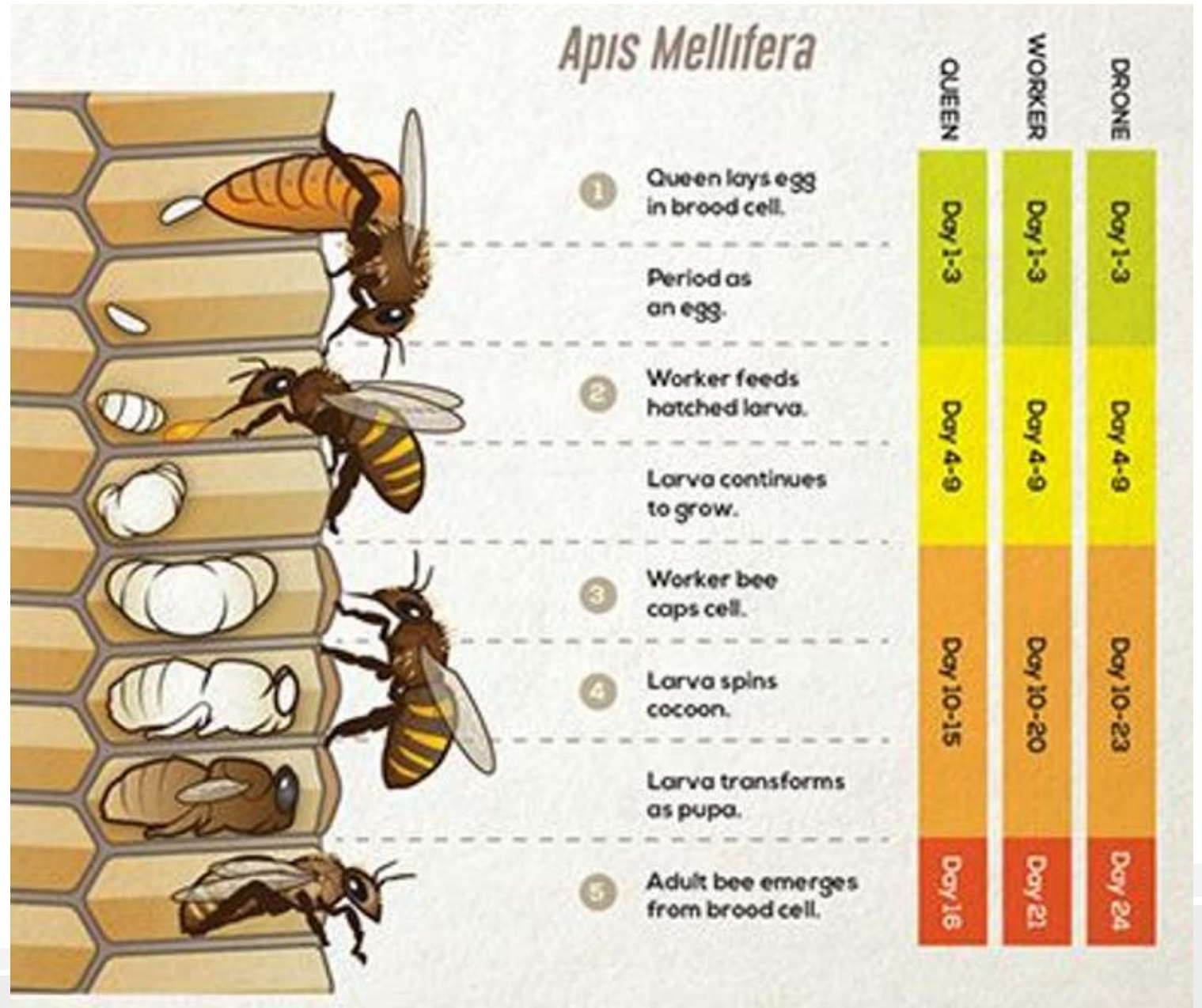
**Tryptophan** - supports the proper functioning of the nervous system and stress managm.

**Valine** - helps reduce fatigue, support the immune system



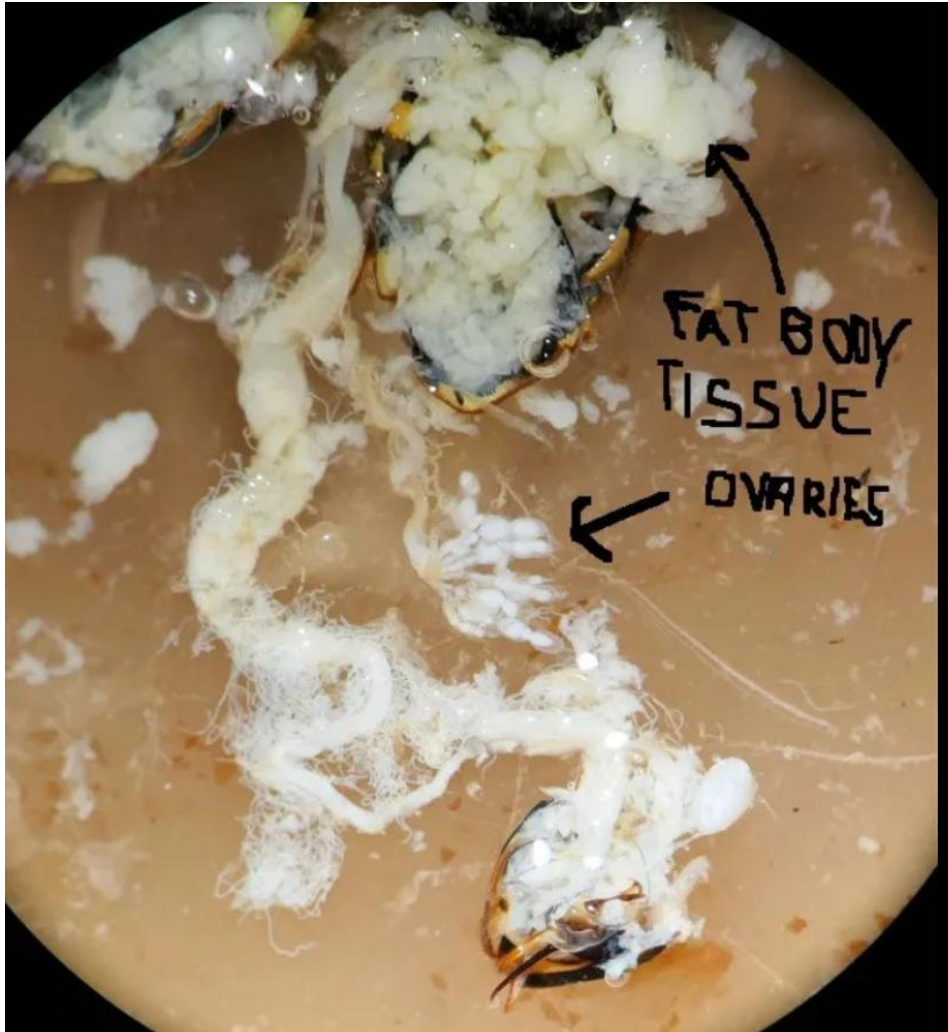
# Bee larvae nutrition

- Feeding of larvae with proteins rich of essential aminoacids until the 9 th day is crucial for bee development



# FAT BODY OF BEES

The bee's fat body is formed by consuming pollen during the larval stage.

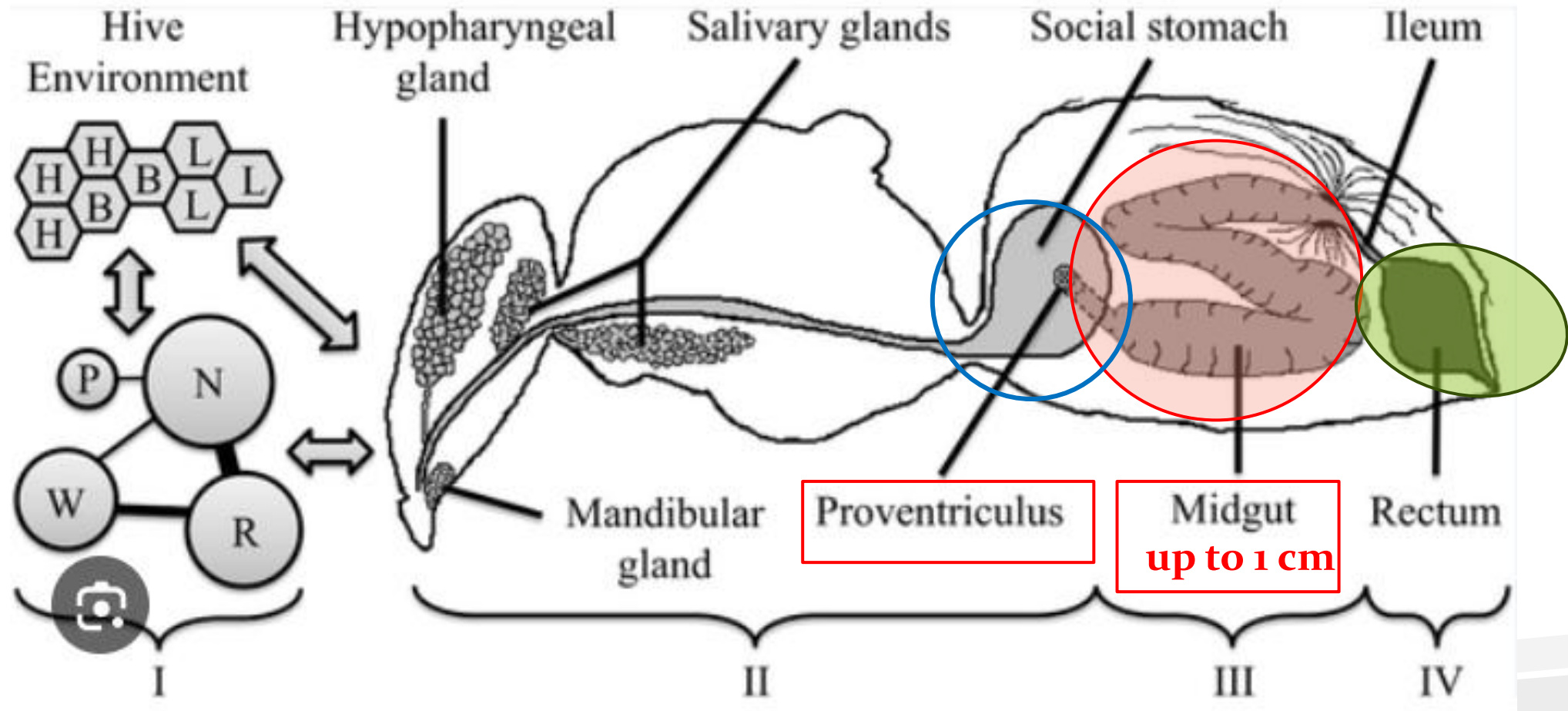


Malnourished bee

Well fed bee



# HOW BEES DIGEST FOOD



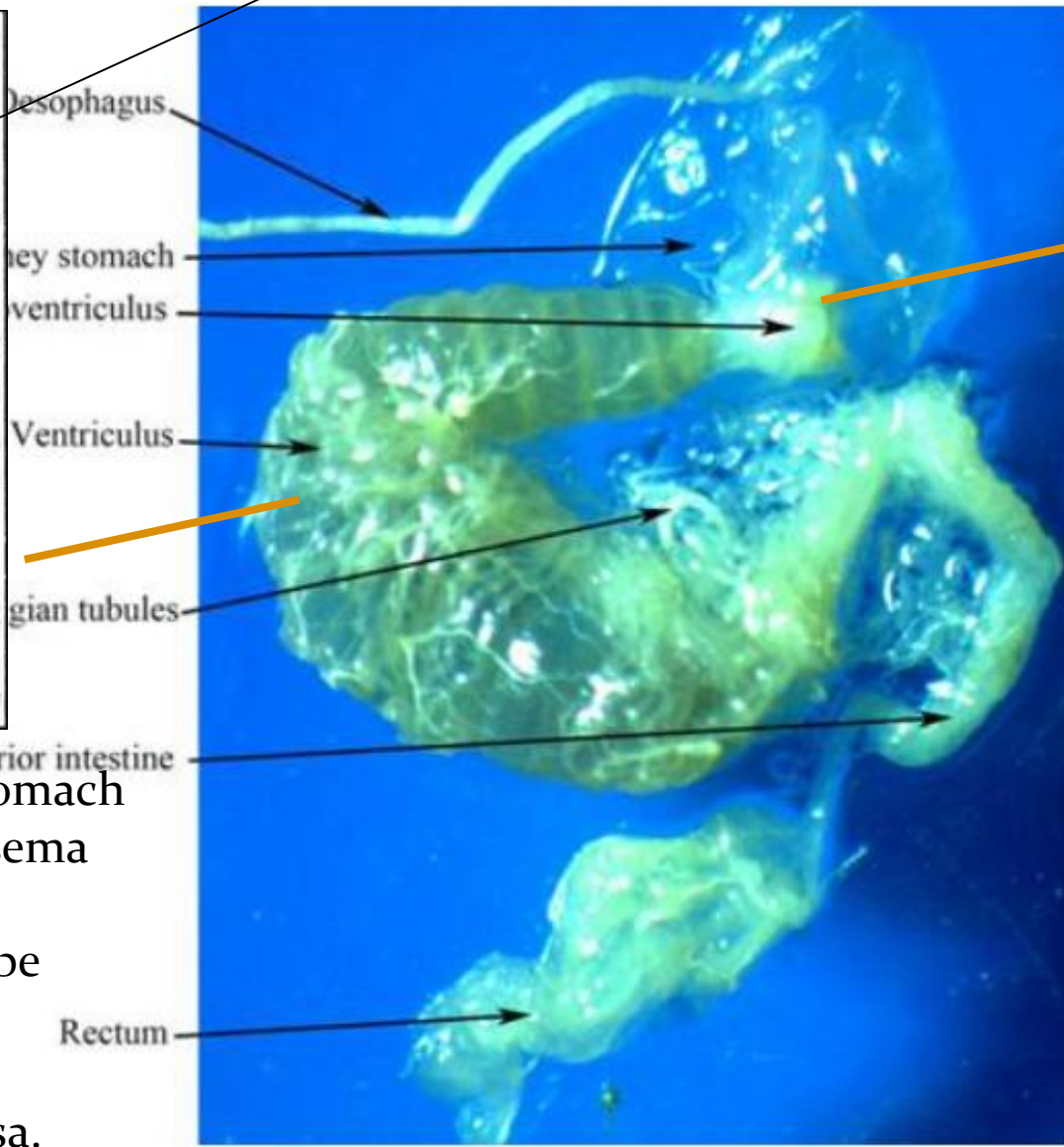
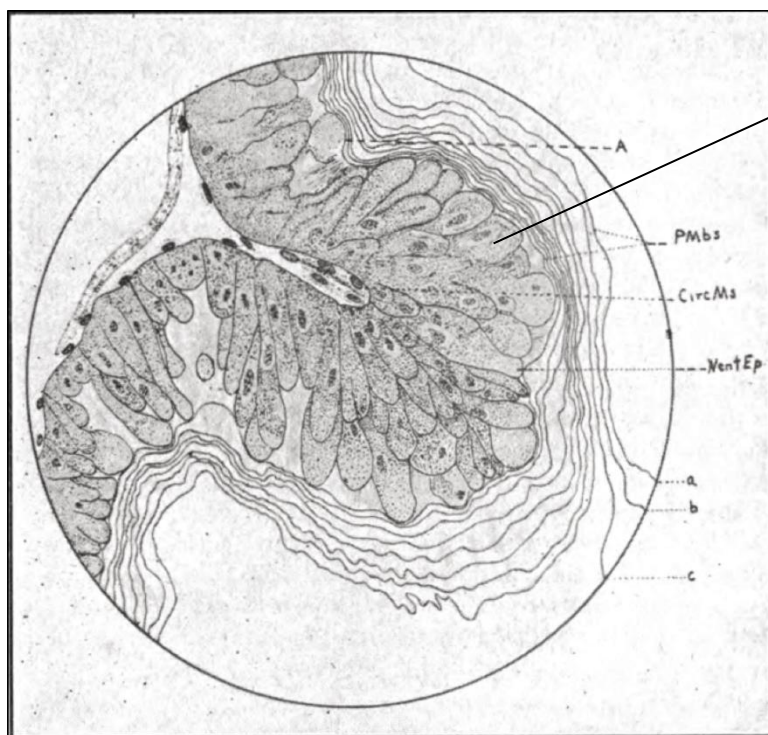
food intake and enzyme  
supplementation

digestion and  
absorption

removal of  
undigested  
nutrients

# HOW BEES DIGEST FOOD II.

Snodgrassella, Gilliamella, Lactobacillus Firm-4, Lactobacillus Firm-5 a Bifidobacterium a i.



To increase the active surface, the stomach has villi for nutrient absorption, Nosema can reproduce here. Content occurs through production, and cells must be renewed in regenerative crypts. The layers of the protective peritrophic membrane protect the gastric mucosa.

**Rectum: up to 57% of the bee's weight during wintering. Reaches 9 mm and ø 4 mm**




# UNWANTED PESTICIDES - NEONICOTINODIES

Already subthreshold values affect the bee colony:

- Rapid decrease in condition and age of workers
- Reduce orientation, visual, olfactory and gustatory sensitivity
- Reduce ability to learn - to search for pasture - „to dance“
- Reduce motoric skills: flight, walking, feeding of brood, sperm movement
- Prolong larval development of workers (up to the level of drones)
- Reduce defense + immunity: increase of infections and viruses
- Increase robbing, transmission of mites -> collapse of the bee colony

# NEONIKOTINOIDS APPROVED IN EU

- 
- **ACETAMIPRID** – sprays – Carnadine, Roslix - rapeseed beetle, herbivore, rapeseed borer, rootworm, potato bandworm)
  - a **IMIDACLOPRID** (aphids, whiteflies, thrips and cicadas)
  - Acetamiprid – approved for use until Feb 28th, 2033, used also by gardeners (Mospilan)
  - Imidacloprid – in greenhouses and households, e.g. against ants (Vertimec)

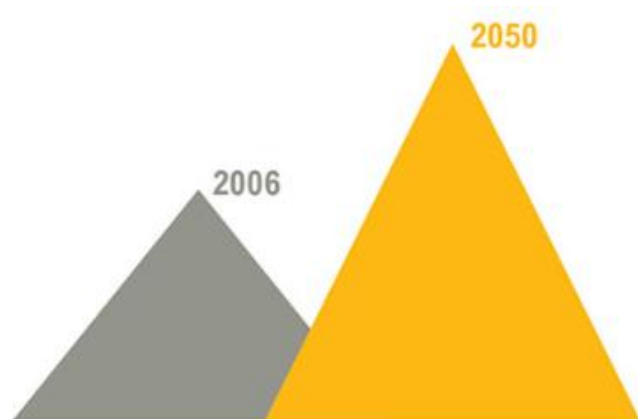
Clothianidin - banned for outdoor use, allowed for barns, stables, piggeries (Kolba)

Thiamethoxam - banned for outdoor use

Thiacloprid - banned for outdoor use Acetamiprid is also banned in France (since 2018)

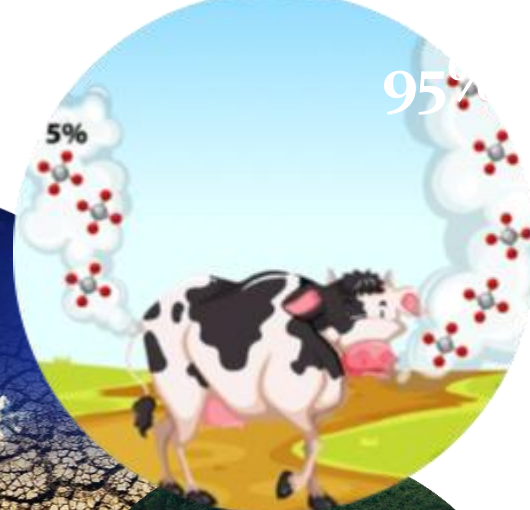


# What should we expect?



69%

Food needs for 9.2 billion people by 2050

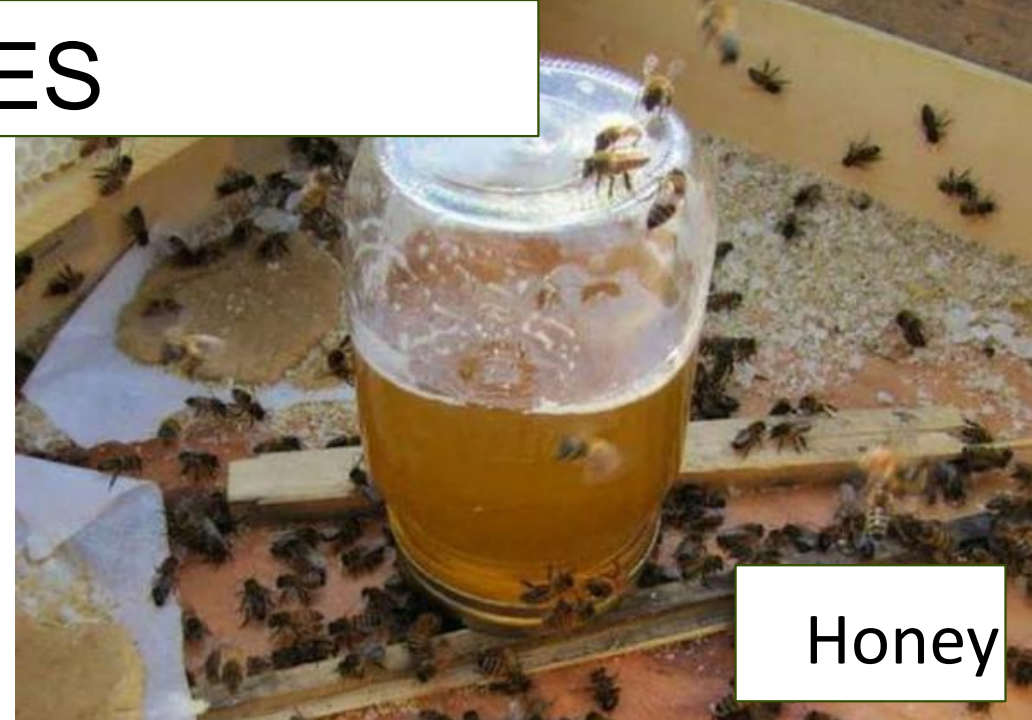




# FEEDING OF BEES



Sugar fondant



Honey



Pollen and sugar fondant



Pollen



# PROTEIN FEEDS

## FEEDING WITH POLLEN FONDANT

Dried pollen:500g  
Drinking water:200ml



## FEEDING WITH GROUNDED POLLEN



## FEEDING WITH YEAST

Dough: 10-20% yeast is  
mixed with syrup and  
powdered sugar



# COMMERCIAL FEEDS FOR HONEYBEES



Feed additives are added to maintain or improve the safety, freshness, taste, texture, or appearance of feed.

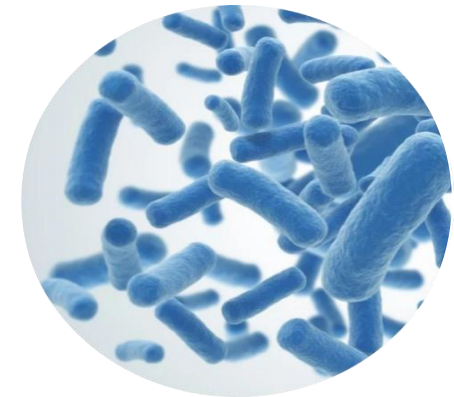
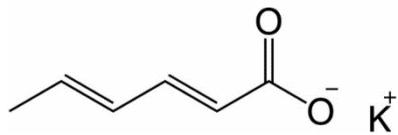
E.g.:

**Conservants  
(E202) etc.**

**Aromas**

**Vitamins,  
amino acids,  
minerals...**

**Lactobacils  
etc.**



Category: **Technological  
additives**

**Senzoric  
additives**

**Nutritional  
additives**

**Zootechnical  
additives**

# Plant extracts in commercial feeds



Nozevit<sup>®</sup>, Nozevit +<sup>®</sup>, VitaFeed Gold<sup>®</sup>, ApiHerb<sup>®</sup>, HiveAlive<sup>®</sup> (extr. from algae), etc.

# Plant extracts increasing immunity of bees



- resveratrol – from plants and herbs, grape skins, black berries (Maistrello et al. 2008; Costa et al. 2010);
- – thymol – from thyme essential oil (Maistrello et al. 2008; Costa et al. 2010);
- - oak bark, sage and wormwood (Glavinič et al. 2024).



# Threats of the beekeeping: pesticides in honey and honey import



EURL Residue Findings Report  
on a Pilot Monitoring Study in Honey

„1. Celkové množstvo včelieho medu dovezené do SR (med určený pre vnútorný trh) v II. polroku r. 2024 a v I. polroku r. 2025“

2. polrok 2024		1.polrok 2025	
HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)	HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)
7 160 164	2 476 779	2 560 762	1 026 507

## Import to Slovakia

	2. polrok 2024			1.polrok 2025	
Krajina pôvodu	HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)	Krajina pôvodu	HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)
Česko	2 366 527	1 079 275	Česko	345 706	111 324
Moldavská republika	805 427	362 854	Moldavská republika	880 871	406 340
Ruská federácia	548 231	420 000	Ruská federácia	360 796	260 000
Španielsko	171 765	43 243	Španielsko	274 508	78 232
Rumunsko	85 128	27 230	Rumunsko	164 170	48 562
Poľsko	63 432	6 483	Poľsko	42 699	2 224
Maďarsko	63 753	7 936	Maďarsko	37 501	6 865
Čína	178	11	Čína	108	4

## Export from Slovakia

	2. polrok 2024		1.polrok 2025	
Krajina pôvodu	HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)	HODNOTA (EUR)	HMOTNOSŤ (KG)
Slovensko	174 416	41 557	1 939 251	608 128
iné	2 858 575	856 601	190 649	29 517
Celkový súčet	3 032 991	898 158	2 129 900	637 645



# HOW to stop Starving





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**Thank you for real actions to save the bees!**