



Honey bee behavior and how they forage in avocado



Arnon Dag

Agricultural Research Organization, The Volcani Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Israel.

The pioneers in avocado pollination research in Israel



Prof. Shmuel Gazit and Dr. Gad Ish Am

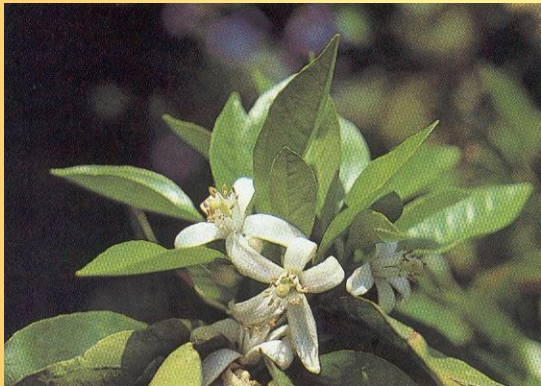


Dr. Chemda Degani



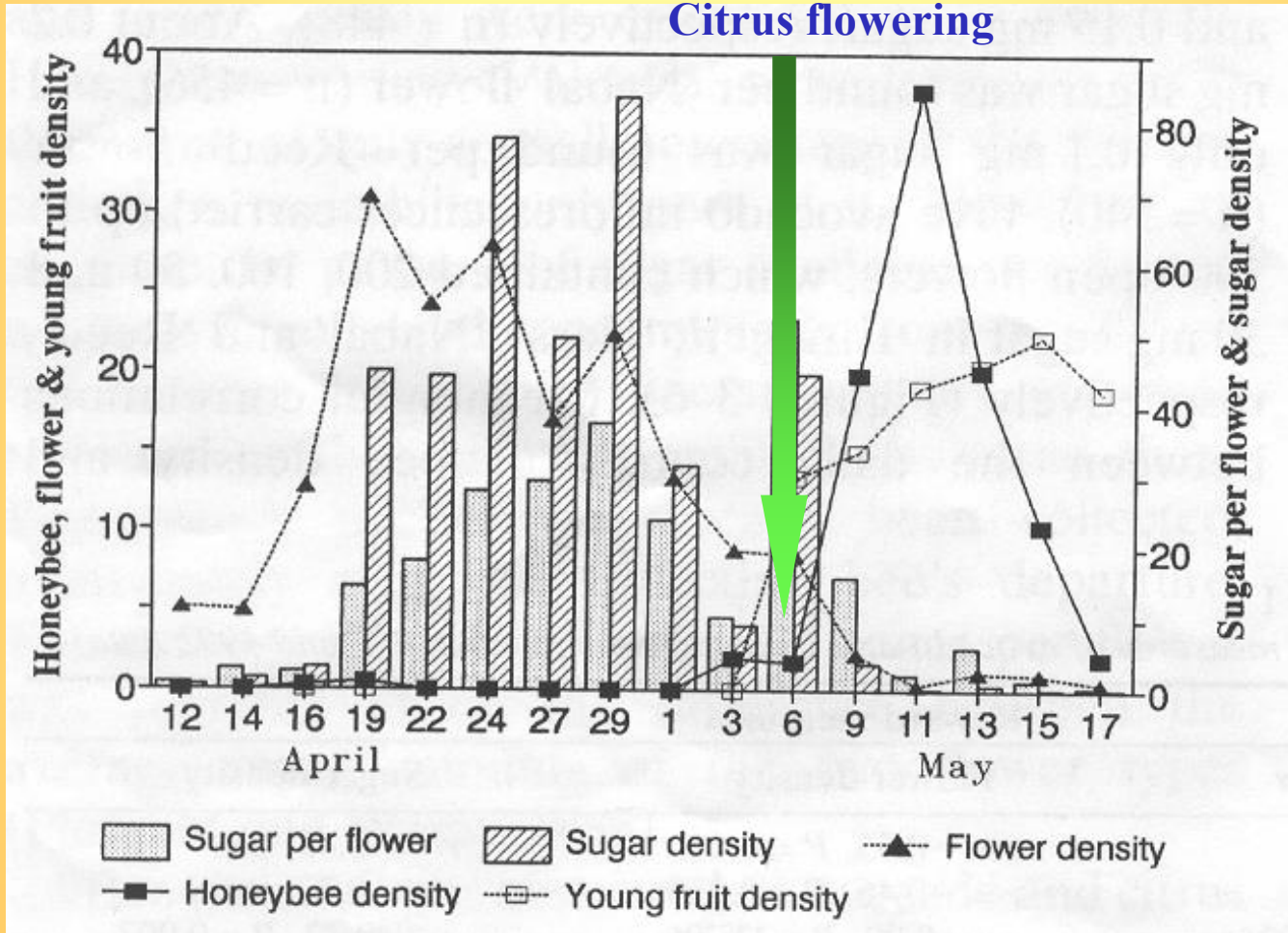
Prof. Dan Eiskowich

- Honeybees are the main pollinators of avocado.
- Unfortunately, the avocado bloom is not very attractive to honeybees and hence they tend to abandon its bloom in favor of competing flora.

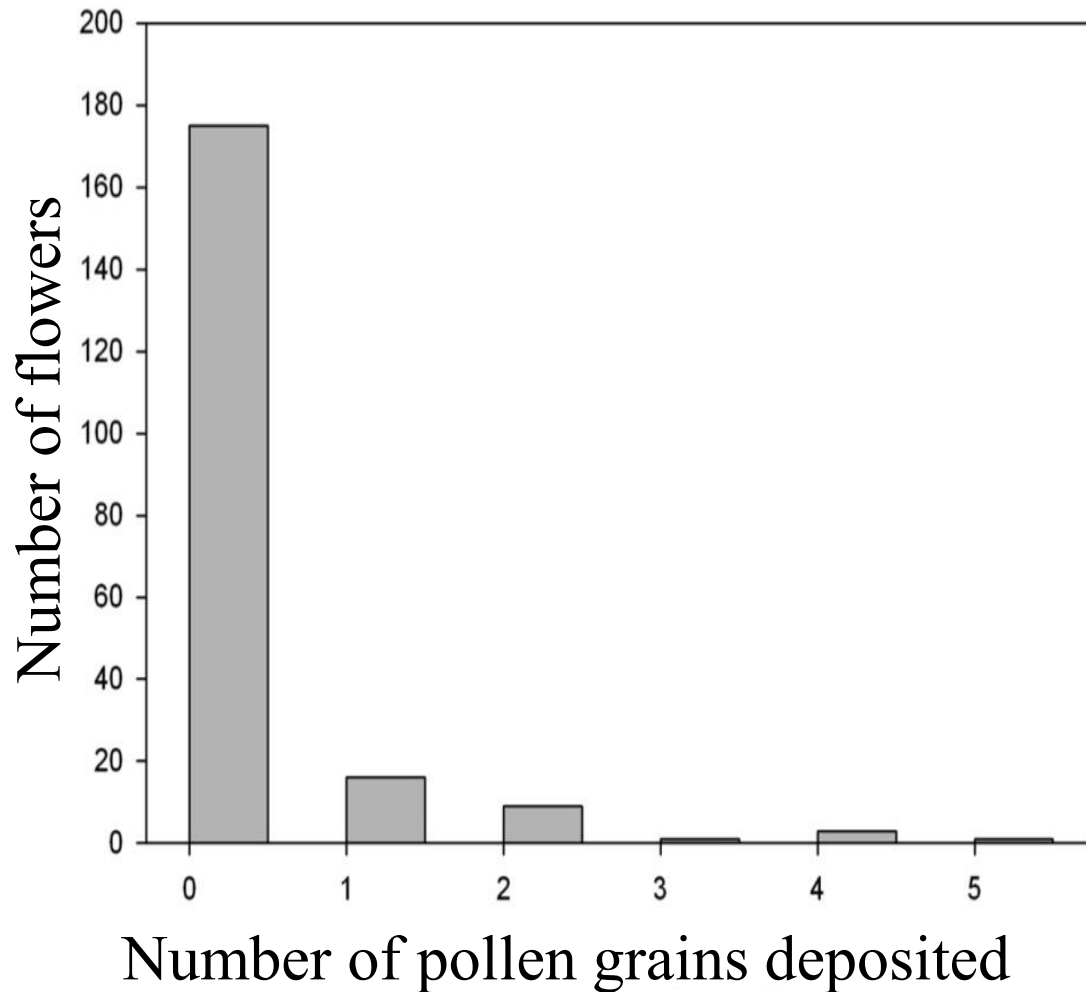


Seasonal course of rewards measures, bee and young fruit density of 'Hass' avocado

End of the
Citrus flowering



Pollen grains per stigma Australia and New Zealand, 2011



Israel
(Western Galilee, 2018)

Only 7 out of 1,200 flowers (0.58%) examined, were pollinated. Out of the 7 pollinated flowers, only on 2, the number of pollen grains was > 5 .



Avocado flowers are less attractive for honey bees than competing bloom



Citrus flowers



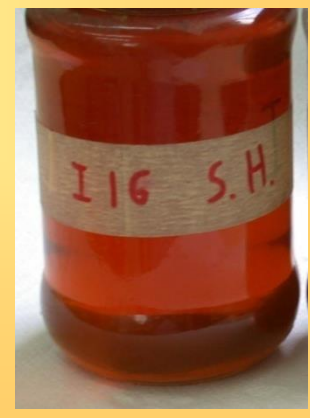
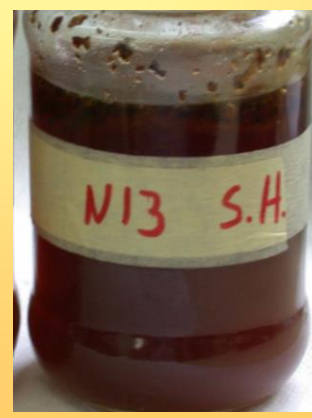
Avocado flowers

Why ?

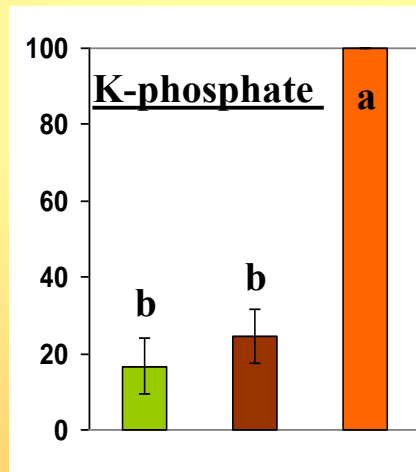
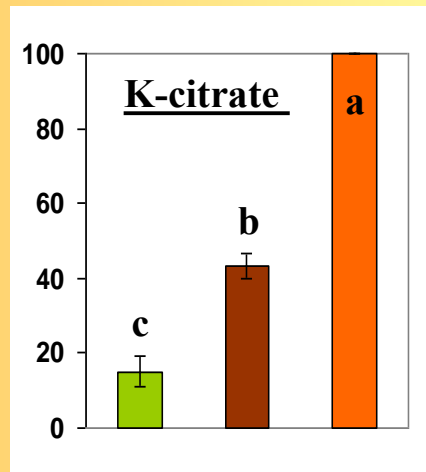
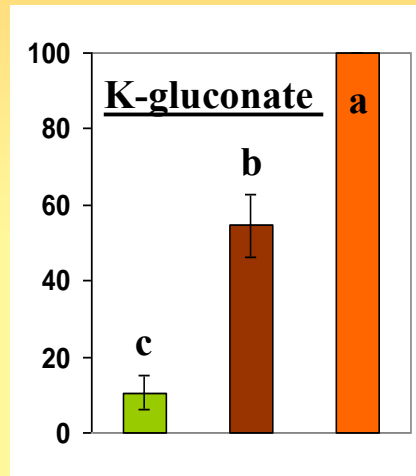
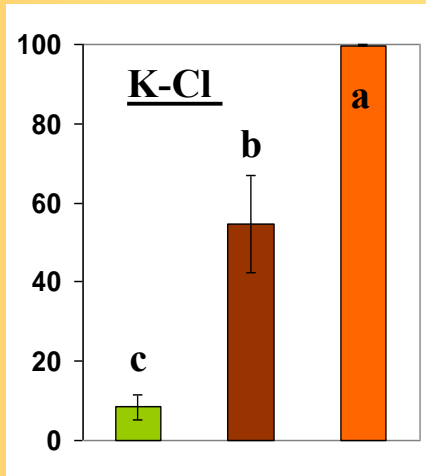
Avocado nectar and honey are rich with minerals (mg/kg)



Mineral	Avocado nectar	Citrus nectar	Avocado honey	Citrus honey
K	3946	185	3768	325
P	511	19	652	47
Mg	188	<5	205	19
S	170	<5	188	28

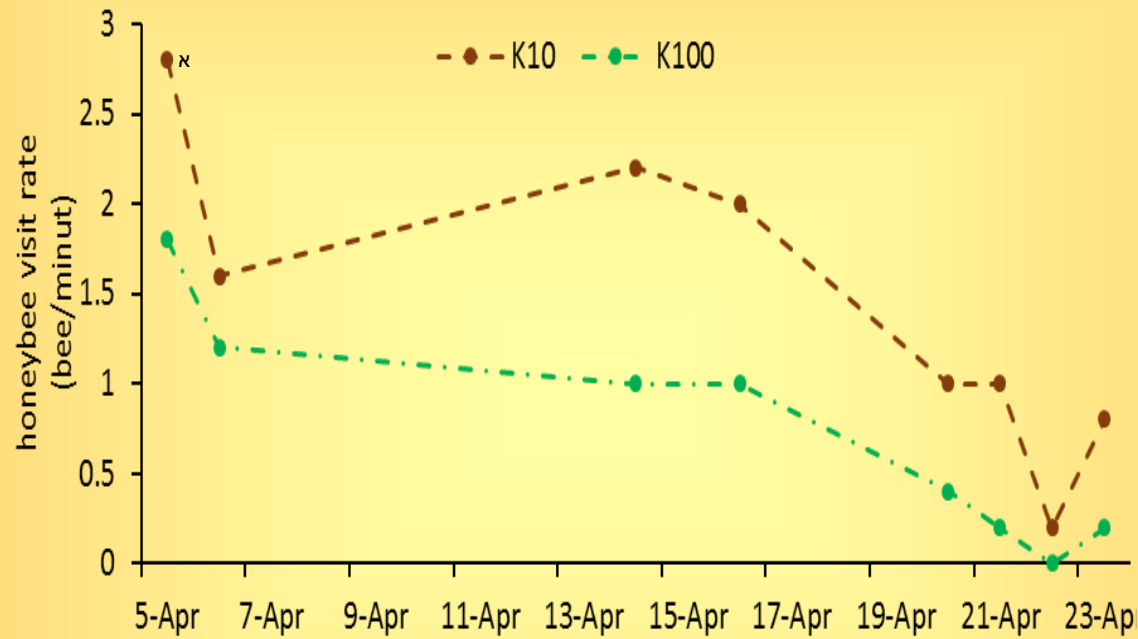


Potassium and phosphate repel honey bees (relative consumption rate)



- Avocado honey
- Citrus honey & potassium
- Citrus honey

The effect of potassium level in irrigation water (10 vs. 100 pp”m) on bee activity (Gilat, 2020).



**High level of potassium is a
major cause for the low
attractiveness of honeybee to
avocado nectar**

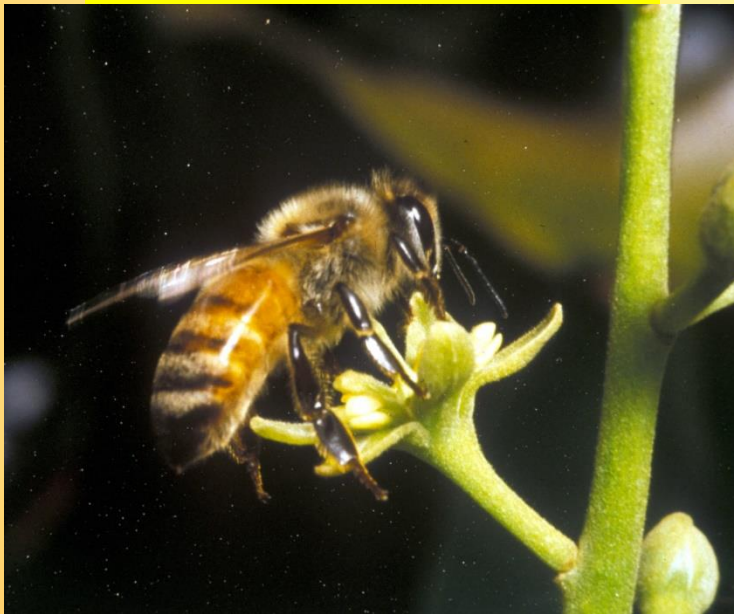
Can we select honeybee's strain with better preference to avocado flowering ?



Markers

Avocado – nectar collectors

Nectar collectors



Pollen collectors



Comparison between avocado honey and non-avocado honey

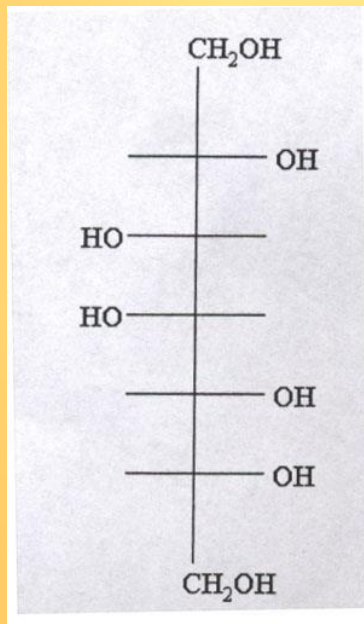


**Non-avocado
honey**

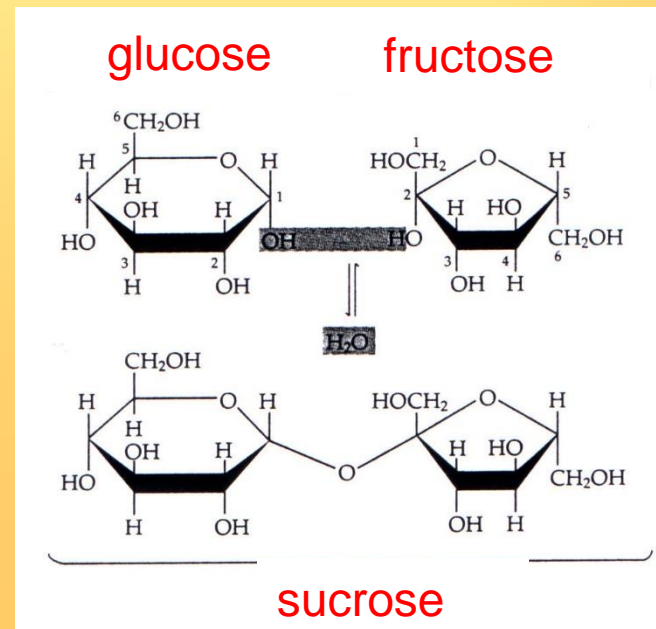
**Avocado
honey**

Specific markers for avocado honey / nectar

Level of perseitol:



perseitol



HPLC Analyses

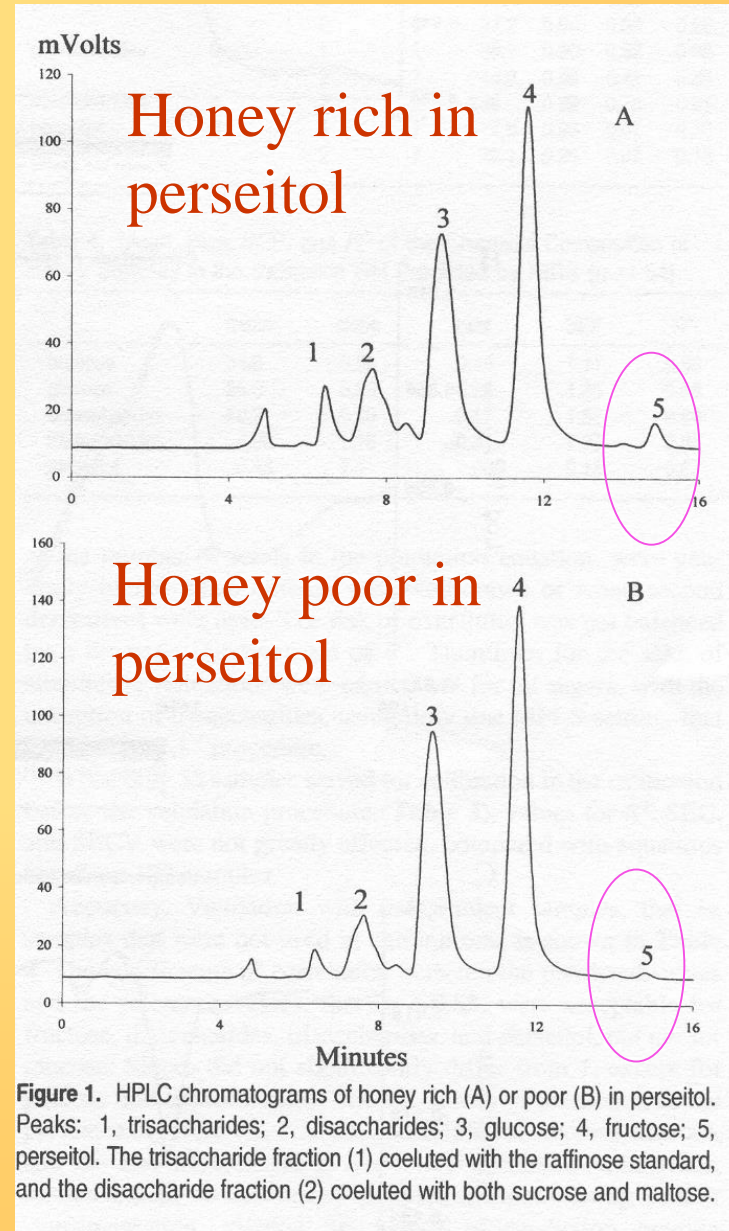


Figure 1. HPLC chromatograms of honey rich (A) or poor (B) in perseitol. Peaks: 1, trisaccharides; 2, disaccharides; 3, glucose; 4, fructose; 5, perseitol. The trisaccharide fraction (1) coeluted with the raffinose standard, and the disaccharide fraction (2) coeluted with both sucrose and maltose.

Experimental sites



N1

N2

N3

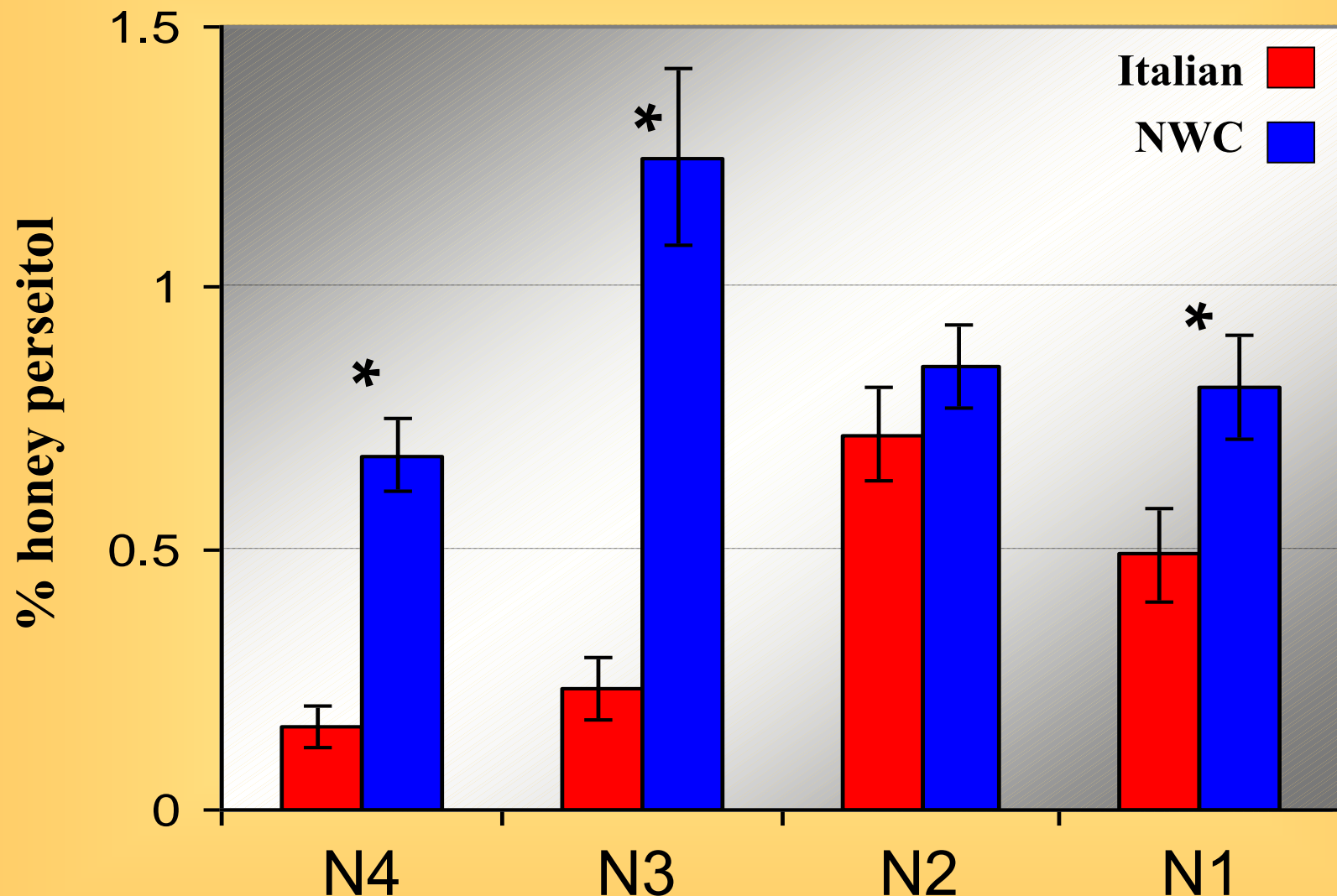
N4

S1

S2

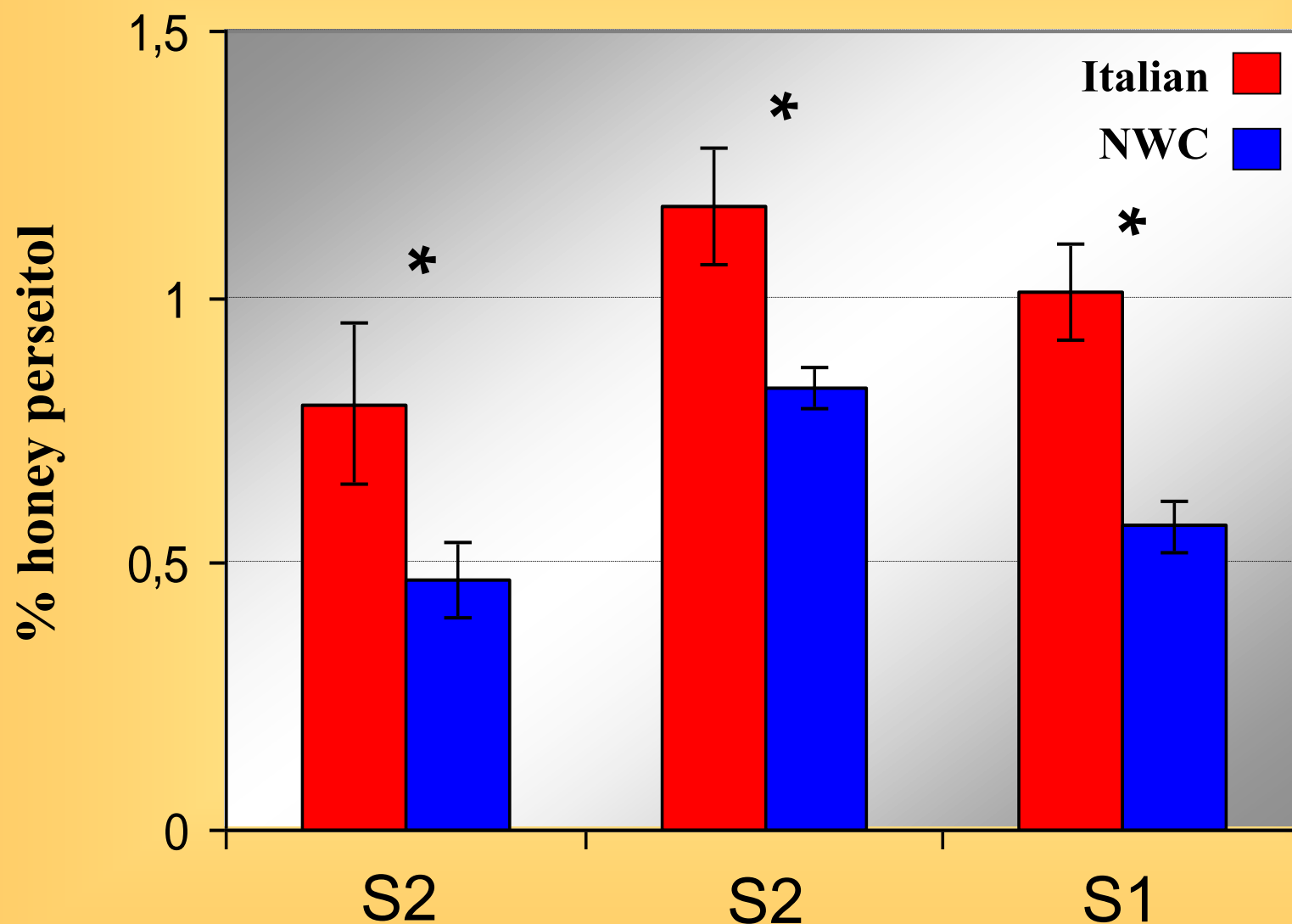
Compared
bee races:
Italian (It)
New World
Carniolian
(NWC)

Differences between races in northern sites



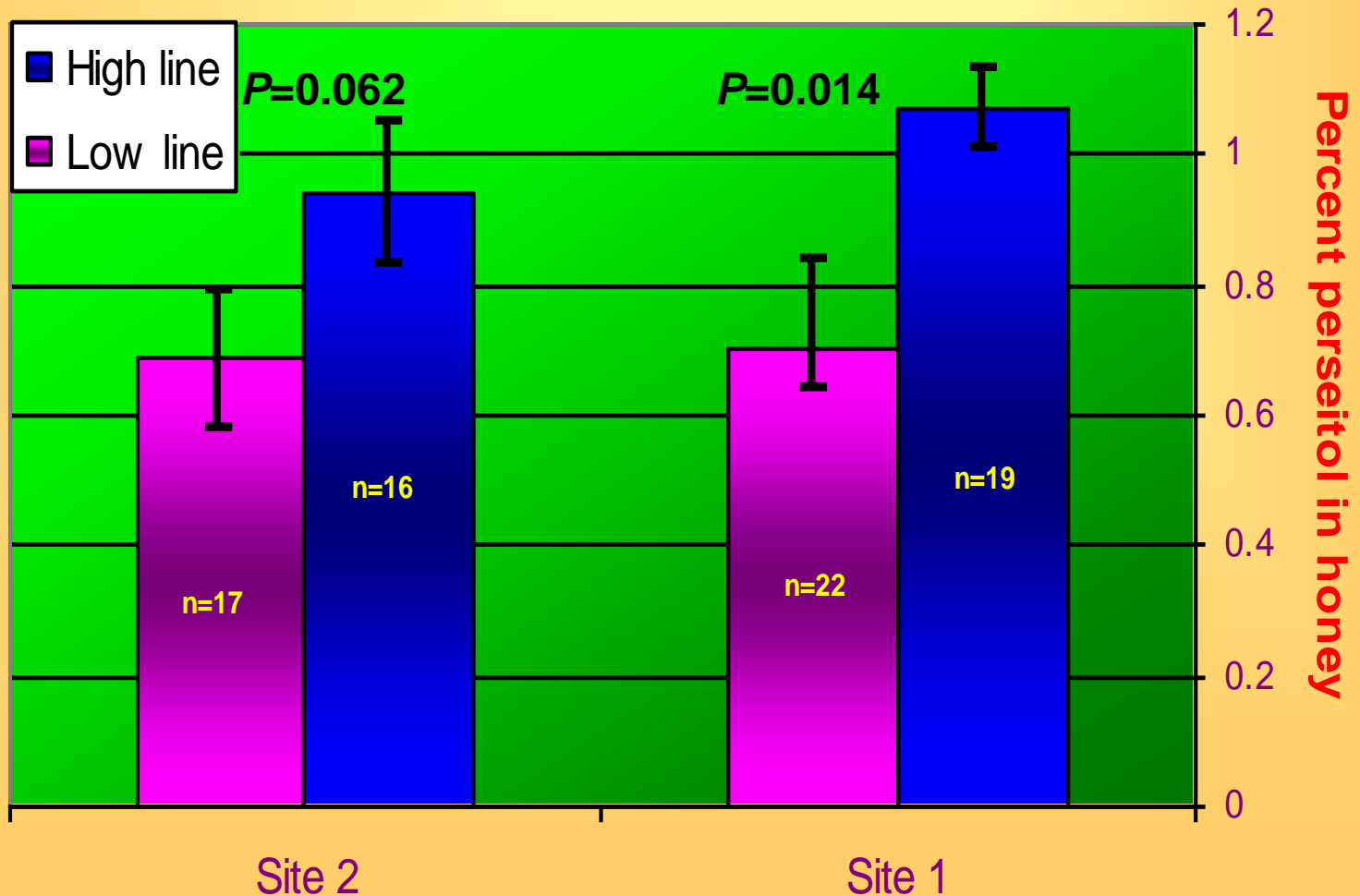
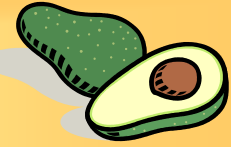
$P < 0.05$ *

Differences between races in southern sites



$P < 0.05$ *

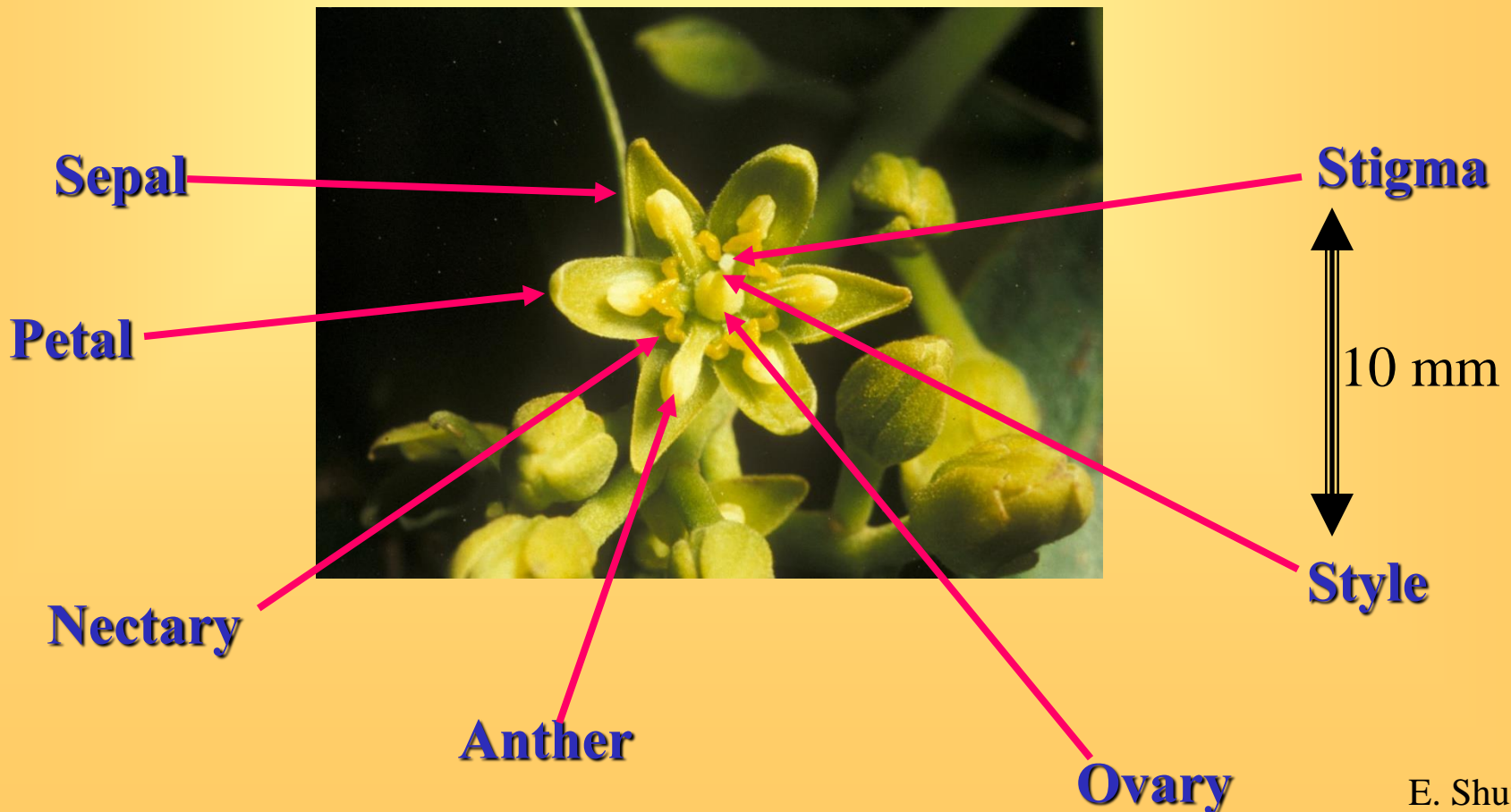
The effect of genetic background on the honey bee tendency to collect nectar from avocado flowers.



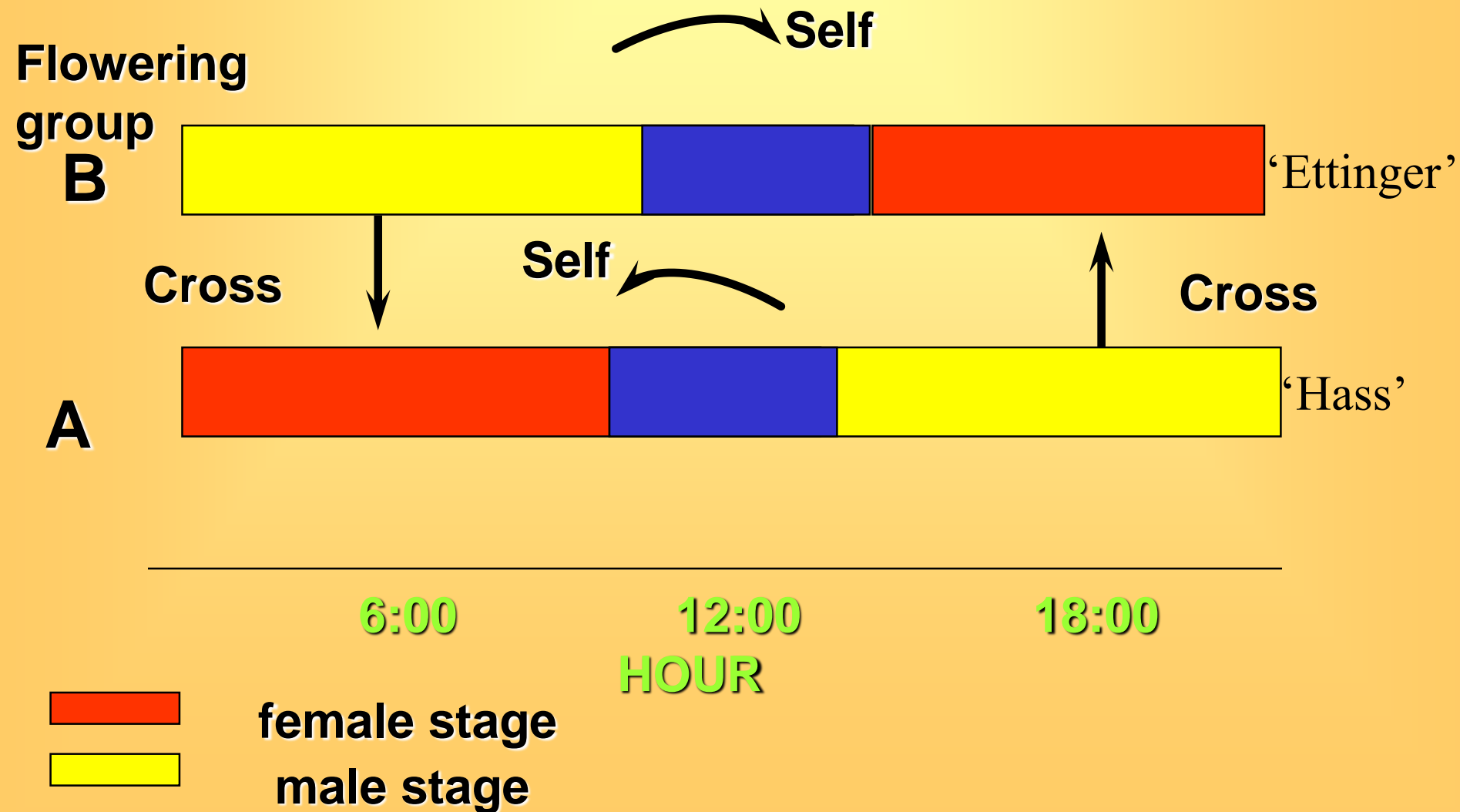
**There is a genetic X
environmental background for
honeybee preference to
avocado flowering**

Pollenizers

Flower at first opening is female



Avocado pollination



Cross pollination

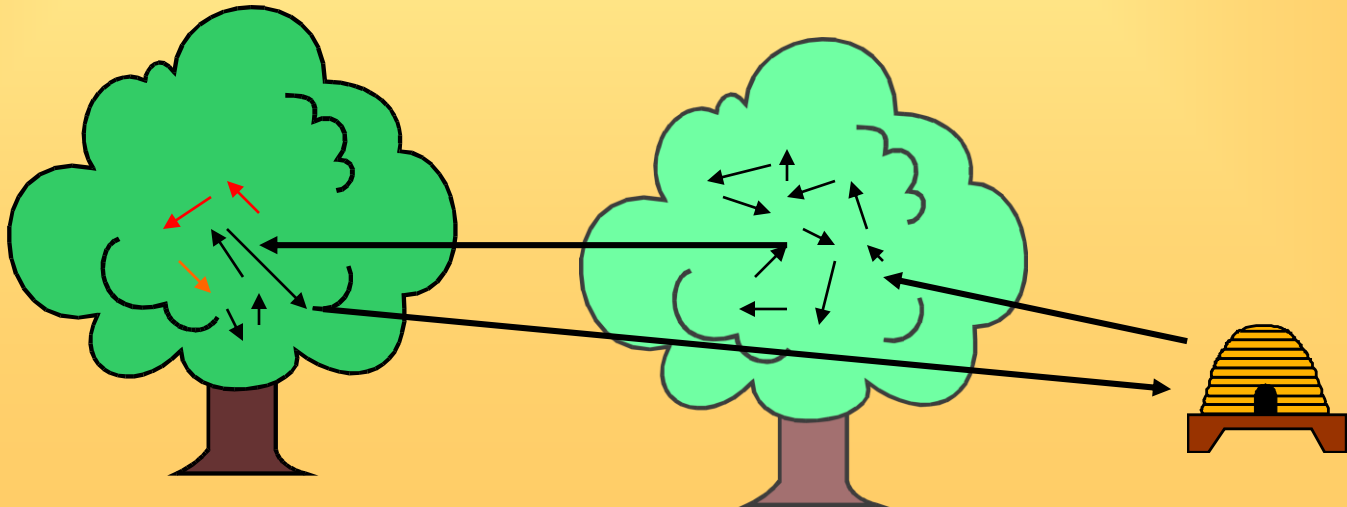
Bee movement



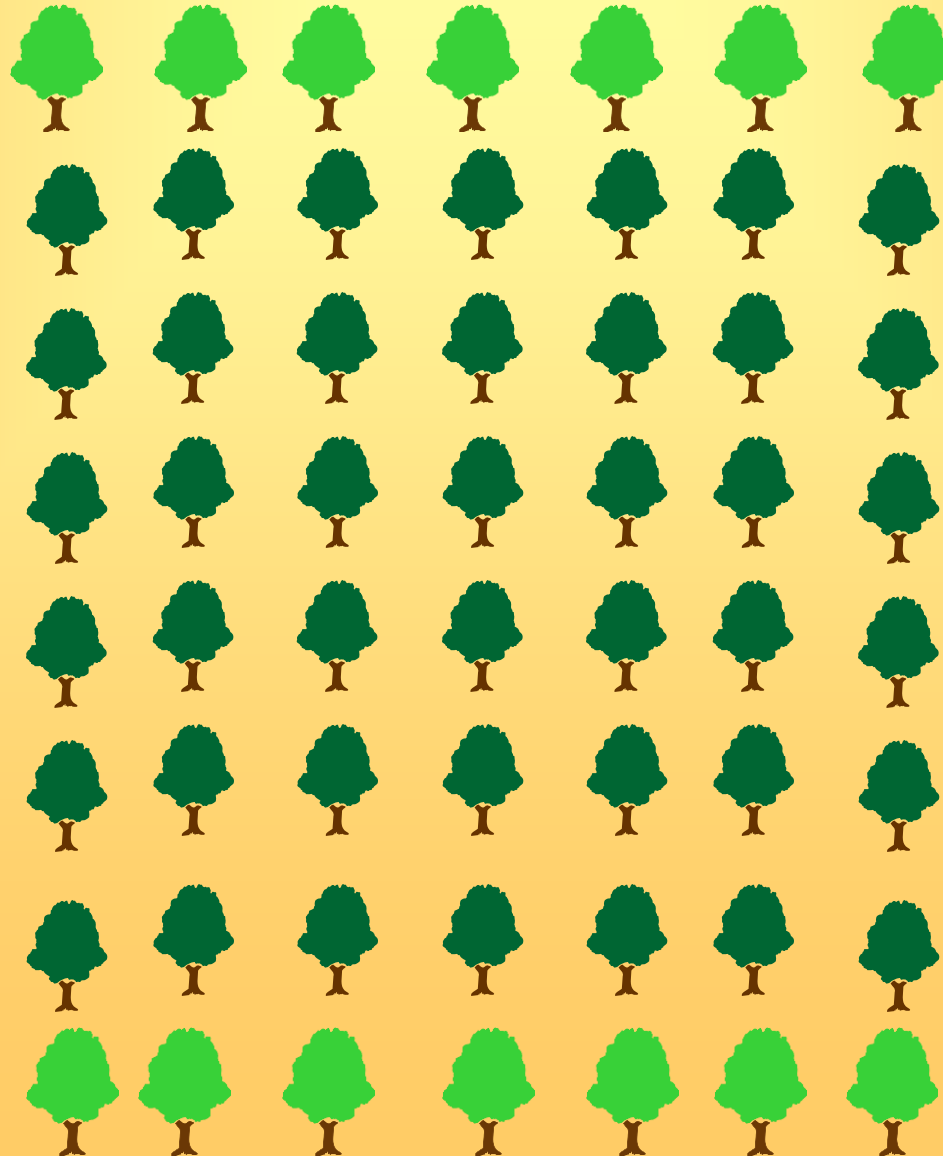
'Hass'



Pollenizer



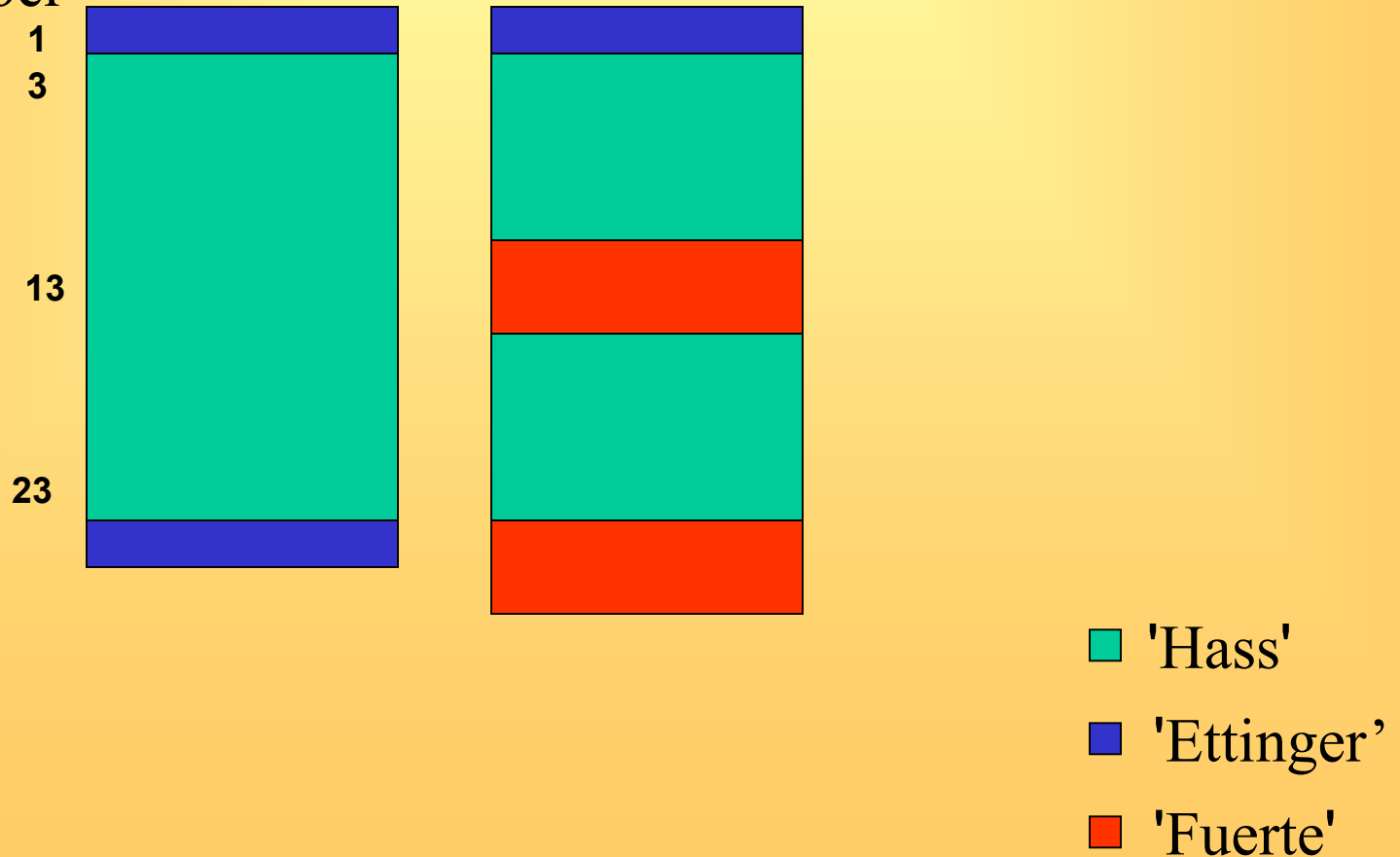
Combining pollenizers; end of the rows



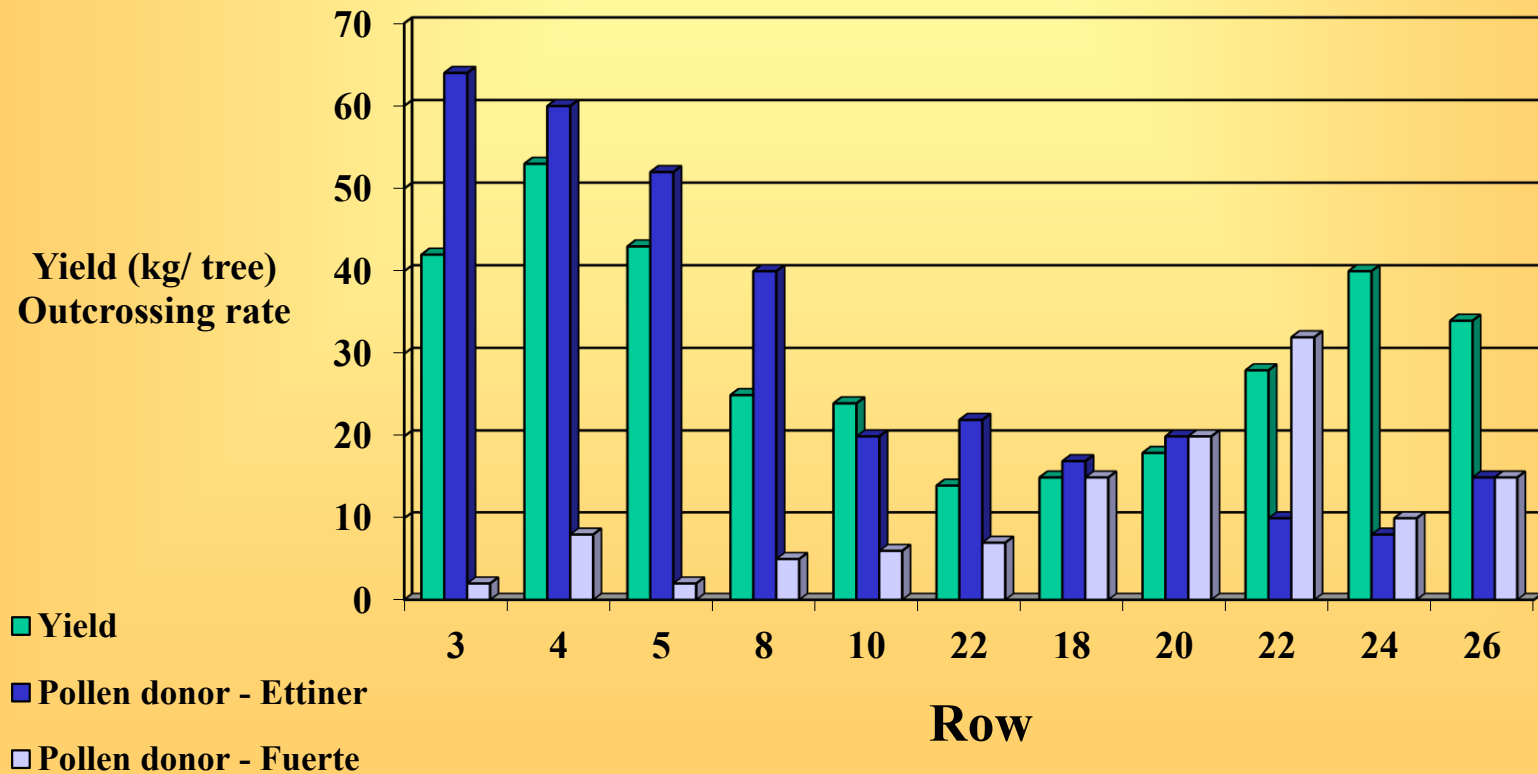
Row
direction

The effect of pollinizer on avocado productivity, Givat Brener, 1984

Row number

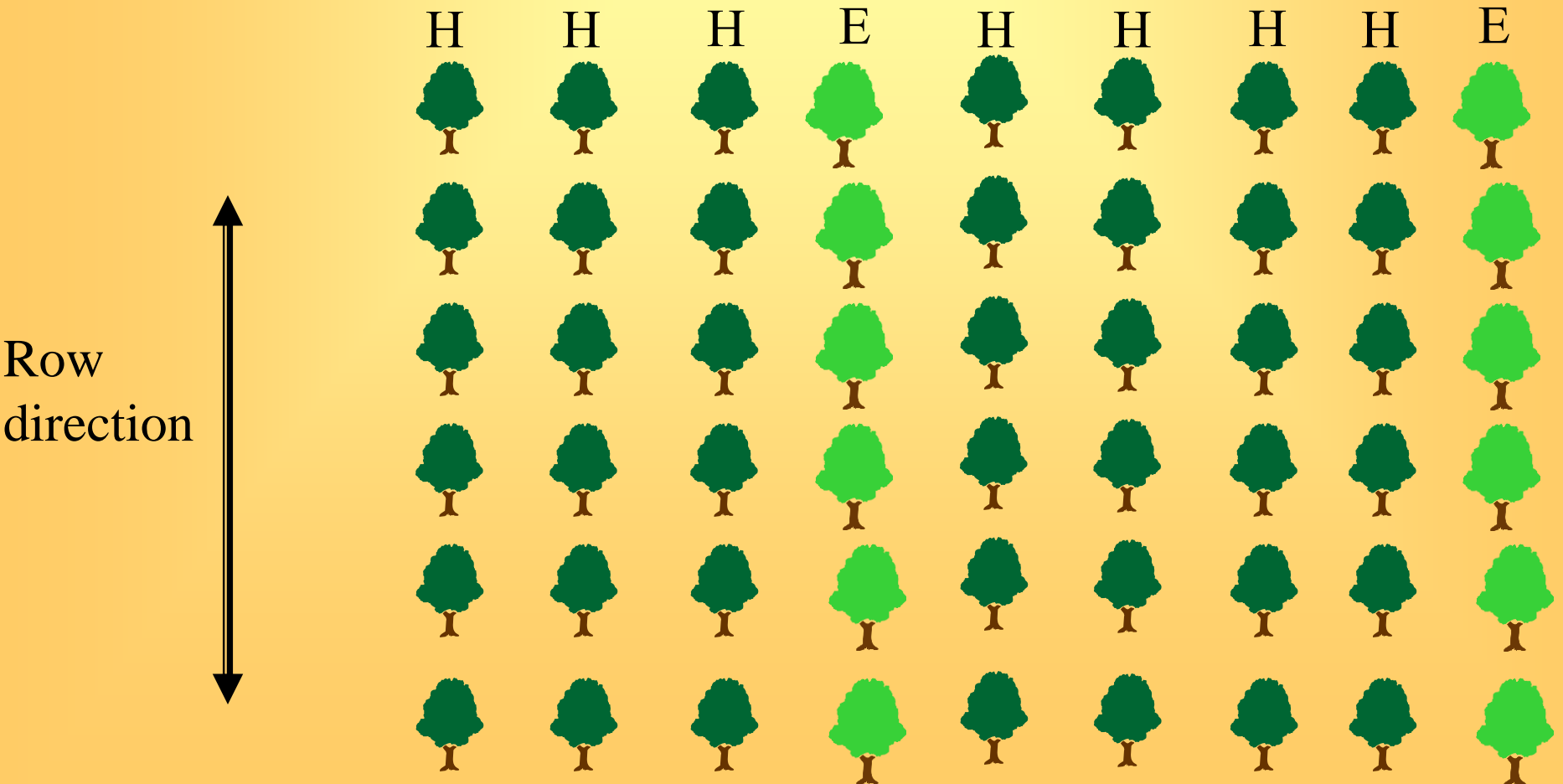


The effect of pollinizer proximity on yield and outcrossing rate, Givat Brener 1984

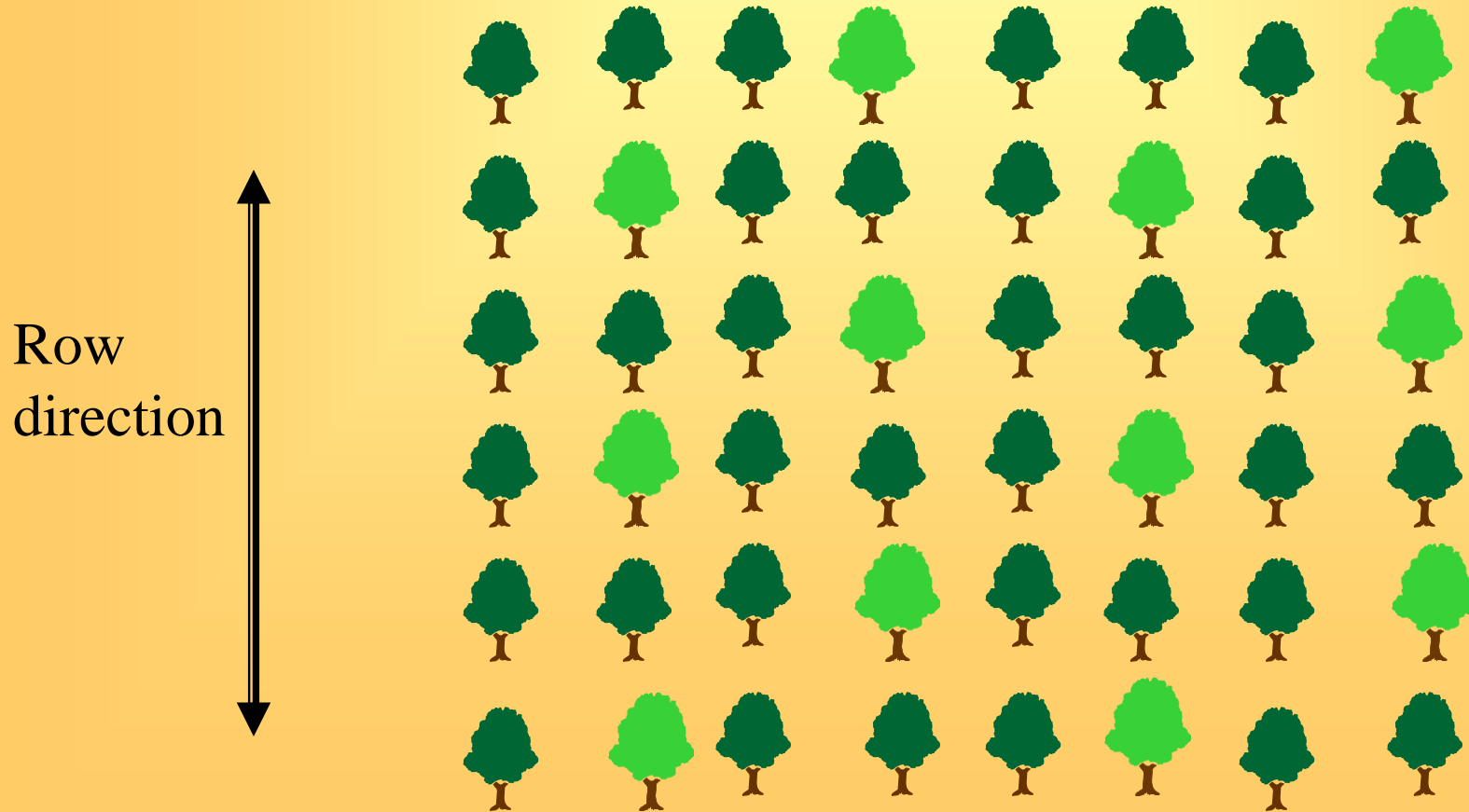


Combining pollenizers, full rows

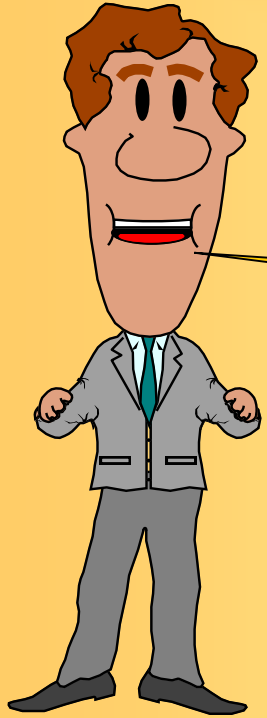
1:4



Combining pollinizers: 1:9



Acknowledgments



- **BARD: The United States - Israel Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund**
- **The Ministry of Agriculture**
- **The Israeli Fruit Council**
- **Sharon Shafir, Ohad Afik, Mary Lu Arpaia, Reuben Hofshi, Ran Erel**

**Thank you for
your attention**

