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## Effect of neonicotinoids *i.e* acetamiprid 20% SP on foraging behaviour of honey bee on safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)

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### Abstract

The Effect of acetamiprid 20% SP spraying insecticides at full dose visits of honey bees was initially low on 1<sup>st</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 2.66 to 3.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) followed by 5<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 3.00 to 4.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>). The visit of honey was initially high in 14<sup>th</sup> day after spraying and found at par (in the range of 6.00 to 6.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) with honey bees observed before spraying of acetamiprid 20% SP followed by 10<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (in the range of 5.00 to 6.77 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) honey bees population. However results revealed that the comparison of full dose and half dose of acetamiprid among which at that half dose of acetamiprid has found more visits of honey bees than the full dose of acetamiprid spraying on safflower. However results revealed that comparison between Imidacloprid and Acetamiprid were found that Acetamiprid was safest to honey bees as compared to Imidacloprid insecticide.

**Keywords:** acetamiprid, honey bees, safflower, pbns-12, nylon mosquito nets

### Introduction

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) an oilseed crop is being a member of the family Compositae or Asteraceae. *Carthamus* is the latinized synonym of the Arabic word *qartum*, or *gurtum*, which refers to the color of the dye extracted from safflower flowers. Several Neonicotinoids, *i.e.* Imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiomethoxametc, however they show very strong toxicity to pollinating insects and in particular to the honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.), causing also other effects which are seldom easily identifiable, such as behavioral disturbances, orientation difficulties and impairment of social activities (e.g. Decourtye *et al.* 2004a; 2004b) [6, 7]. Several neonicotinoids *i.e.* Imidacloprid Assessment of chronic Sub lethal effect of Imidacloprid on honey bee colonies supplemental pollen diet containing multiple brood cycle. (e.g. Galen P. Dively *et al.* 2015) [9].

The Neonicotinoids, a class of neurotoxic insecticides designed in the '80s, are highly systemic with long-term persistence. They permanently bind to nicotinic receptors of acetylcholine, blocking them and consequently the passage of nerve impulses. Neonicotinoids are implicated in the decline of bee population. As agonists of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, they disturb acetylcholine receptors signaling leading to neurotoxicity. Here we elucidated molecular effect at environmental realistic levels of three neonicotinoids and nicotine, and compared laboratory studies to field exposure with acetamiprid (e.g. Christen, V, Mittner, F, Fent, K 2016) [3]. In 2013-2014, India ranks second position in harvested area of safflower seed among the Asian Countries after Kazakhstan of 1,50,000 ha. Production of Safflower (Rabi) in India during 2014-2015 was 0.90 Lakh Tonns. In India, Productivity levels of Maharashtra and Karnataka states (2014-2015) accounts for 55 and 37% of total safflower area and production, respectively. The other safflower producing states are Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. Safflower production in India was mostly confined to rain-fed conditions during winter.

### Materials and Methods

The present experiment was carried out in *Rabi* season of the year 2016-2017 at Department of Agricultural Entomology, College of Agriculture, VNMKV, Parbhani. The soil was uniform with heavy black cotton having good fertility and drainage.

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The safflower variety PBNS-12 was sown with spacing 45 x 10 cm dated on 25/10/2016. The study was made on the crop raised in 3.0 × 3.0 m plot in Rabi season of 2016-17. Insects other than honeybees that were visiting safflower were collected from 0600 hrs to 1800 hrs at one hour interval by using a standard insect collecting hand net. The role of honeybee species on yield parameters had ten treatments with three replications laid out in randomized complete block design with following treatments: T1: Spray with Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2.24ml/10lit, T 2: Spray with Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @1.12ml/10lit, T 3: Spray with Acetamiprid 20 SP @2gm/10lit, T4 : Spray with Acetamiprid 20 SP @1.2 gm/10lit, T5: Open pollination (OP), T6: Pollination without insects (PWI), T7:One *A. florea* Fab. Colony (1 AF), T8: Six framed *A. mellifera* Linn. Colony (6 FAM), T9: Sugar syrup spray 5% (SSS) and T10: Cinnamon sprays 10% (CS). Nylon mosquito nets having 6 X 6 m<sup>3</sup> size (mesh 20 micron) was erected over the plots by using the bamboo sticks for treatment no. T6, T7 and T8. One colony of *A. florea* and six framed colony of *A. mellifera* were kept in T7 and T8 respectively. When 10 per cent of flowering was observed, the bee colonies was kept in the cages supplemented with water and 50 per cent sugar solution, which was replaced as and when required. The colonies were retained in the cages till the cessation of flowering and all the cages were also removed at the same time. The 10 per cent cinnamon spray solution was prepared by using 100 g of cinnamon in 1 lit of water and sugar syrup was sprayed at 5% concentration was sprayed at 10 per cent flowering. In the

plots under pollination without insect treatments, no pollinating insects were allowed to enter inside the net. Insecticides were not applied during flowering period of the crop. Observations on bee activity were recorded from 10 per cent flowering to cessation of flowering of the crop. For recording observations, 1x1m<sup>2</sup> area randomly was demarcated by bamboo sticks in each plot and numbers of different species of honeybees visiting safflower per minutes were recorded from 06.00 hrs to 18.00 hrs at two hourly intervals. Such observations were recorded at every week at 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> days after 10 per cent flowering.

## Results and Discussion

### i) Effect of neonicotinoids *i.e.* acetamiprid 20% sp spraying on honey bees at: full dose on safflower

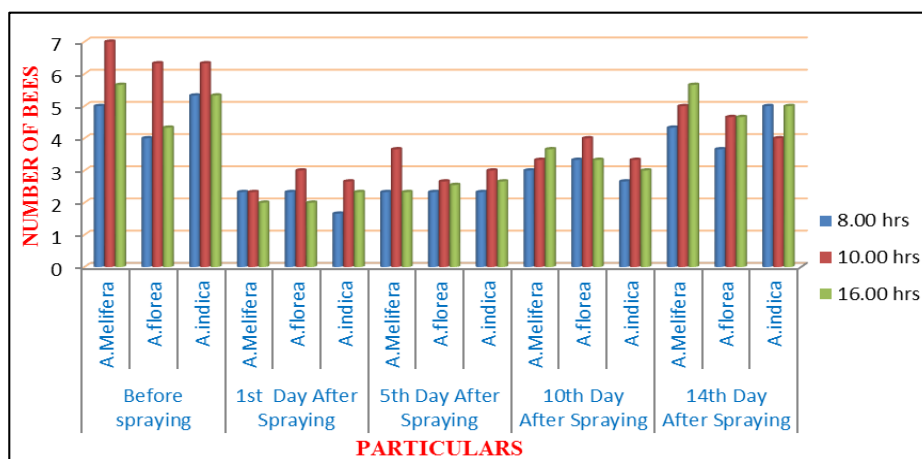
The data on the effect of acetamiprid 20% SP spraying on honey bees population @ 2 gm/10 lit of water presented in Table-1 and graphically depicted in Fig. 1.

Effect of Acetamiprid 20% SP on spraying honey bees observed at 08, 10 and 16 hours at 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day after spraying after treatment was presented in Table-1. The data revealed that visits of honey bees was initially low on 1<sup>st</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 2.00 to 2.33 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) followed by 5<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 2.33 to 3.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>). The visits of honey was initially high on 14<sup>th</sup> day after spraying and found (in the range of 5.00 to 5.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) with honey bees observed before spraying of acetamiprid 20%SP followed by 10<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (in the range of 3.33 to 4.00 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) honey bees population.

**Table 1:** Effect of Acetamiprid 20 % SP Spraying on honey bees population at: Full dose on safflower

S. No	Particulars	Honey bees species	Observation recorded in hours (mean)			SE(m±)	CD at 5%
			8.00 hrs	10.00 hrs	16.00 hrs		
1	Before spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	5.00 (2.34)	7.00 (2.73)	5.66 (2.48)	0.60	2.10
		<i>A. florea</i>	4.00 (2.12)	6.33 (2.61)	4.33 (2.19)	0.40	1.60
		<i>A. indica</i>	5.33 (2.41)	6.33 (2.61)	5.33 (2.41)	0.33	1.30
2	1 <sup>st</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	2.33 (1.68)	2.33 (1.68)	2.00 (1.58)	0.30	1.19
		<i>A. florea</i>	2.33 (1.68)	3.00 (1.87)	2.00 (1.58)	0.30	1.19
		<i>A. indica</i>	1.66 (1.46)	2.66 (1.77)	2.33 (1.68)	0.40	1.60
3	5 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	2.33 (1.68)	3.66 (2.03)	2.33 (1.68)	0.45	1.76
		<i>A. florea</i>	2.33 (1.68)	2.66 (1.77)	2.55 (1.74)	0.50	1.60
		<i>A. indica</i>	2.33 (1.68)	3.00 (1.87)	2.66 (1.77)	0.33	1.08
4	10 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	3.00 (1.87)	3.33 (1.95)	3.66 (1.03)	0.35	1.20
		<i>A. florea</i>	3.33 (1.95)	4.00 (2.12)	3.33 (1.95)	0.45	1.76
		<i>A. indica</i>	2.66 (1.77)	3.33 (1.95)	3.00 (1.87)	0.23	0.85
5	14 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	4.33 (2.19)	5.00 (2.34)	5.66 (2.48)	0.52	2.06
		<i>A. florea</i>	3.66 (2.03)	4.66 (2.27)	4.66 (2.27)	0.57	2.26
		<i>A. indica</i>	5.00 (2.34)	4.00 (2.12)	5.00 (2.34)	0.60	1.90

\*Figures in parentheses are  $\sqrt{X + 0.5}$  transformed values



**Fig 1:** Effect of Neonicotinoids *i.e.* Acetamiprid 20 % SP Spraying on honey bees at full dose

## ii) Effect of neonicotinoids i.e. acetamiprid 20% SP spraying on honey bees population at: half dose on safflower

The data on the effect of acetamiprid 20% SP spraying on honey bees population @1.2 gm/10 lit of water presented in Table-2 and graphically depicted in Fig. 2.

Effect of Acetamiprid 20% SP spraying on honey bees observed at 08, 10 and 16 hours at 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day after spraying after treatment was presented in Table-2. The data revealed that visits of honey bees was initially low on 1<sup>st</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 2.66 to 3.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) followed by 5<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (was in the range of 3.00 to 3.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>). The visit of honey was initially high on 14<sup>th</sup> day after spraying and found (in the range of 5.00 to 5.66 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) honey bees observed before spraying of acetamiprid 20% SP followed by 10<sup>th</sup> day after spraying (in the range of 3.00 to 4.00 bees/m<sup>2</sup>) honey bees population. However the

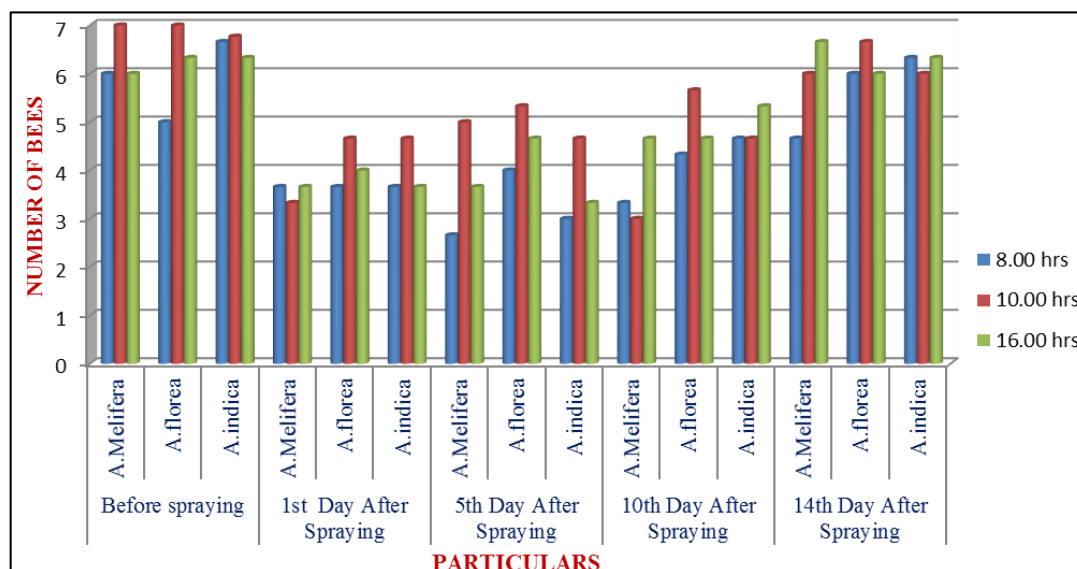
comparison of full dose and half dose application of acetamiprid were presented result revealed that at half dose of acetamiprid has found more visits of honey bees than the full dose of acetamiprid spraying on safflower crop.

However comparison between Imidacloprid and Acetamiprid shows that Acetamiprid was more safest to honey bees as compared to Imidacloprid insecticide. The results are in agreement with Hasansaba *et al.* (2013) [10] who reported that the newer molecules of insecticides was tested for their safety against honey bee, *Apis mellifera*. Iwasa *et al.* (2003) [11] suggested that P450s are an important mechanism for acetamiprid and thiacloprid detoxification and their low toxicity to honey bees. The similar results of high toxicity of imidacloprid and thiamethoxam was also found for the Italian bee *Apis mellifera* and bumble bee *Bombus terrestris* (Mommaerts *et al.* 2010) [13].

**Table 2:** Effect of Acetamiprid 20% SP Spraying on honey Bee's population at: Half dose on safflower

S. No.	Particulars	Honey bees species	Observation recorded in hours (mean)			SE(m)±	CD at 5 %
			8.00 hrs	10.00 hrs	16.00 hrs		
1	Before spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	6.00 (2.54)	7.00 (2.73)	6.00 (2.54)	0.60	1.92
		<i>A. florea</i>	5.00 (2.34)	7.00 (2.73)	6.33 (2.61)	0.76	2.35
		<i>A. indica</i>	6.66 (2.67)	6.77 (2.69)	6.33 (2.61)	0.74	2.21
2	1 <sup>st</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	3.66 (2.03)	3.33 (1.95)	3.66 (2.03)	0.60	2.38
		<i>A. florea</i>	3.66 (2.03)	4.66 (2.27)	6.00 (2.54)	0.50	1.99
		<i>A. indica</i>	3.66 (2.03)	4.66 (2.27)	3.66 (2.03)	0.57	2.26
3	5 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	2.66 (1.77)	5.00 (2.34)	3.66 (2.03)	0.65	2.55
		<i>A. florea</i>	4.00 (2.12)	5.33 (2.41)	4.66 (2.27)	0.33	1.30
		<i>A. indica</i>	3.00 (1.87)	4.66 (2.27)	3.33 (1.95)	0.70	2.31
4	10 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	3.33 (1.95)	3.00 (1.87)	4.66 (2.27)	0.58	1.82
		<i>A. florea</i>	4.33 (2.19)	5.66 (2.48)	4.66 (2.27)	0.56	2.19
		<i>A. indica</i>	4.66 (2.27)	4.66 (2.27)	5.33 (2.41)	0.65	2.55
5	14 <sup>th</sup> Day After Spraying	<i>A. Mellifera</i>	4.66(2.27)	6.00 (2.54)	6.66 (2.67)	0.76	2.32
		<i>A. florea</i>	6.00 (2.54)	6.66 (2.67)	6.00 (2.54)	0.80	2.30
		<i>A. indica</i>	6.33 (2.61)	6.00 (2.54)	6.33 (2.61)	0.83	2.55

\*Figures in parentheses are  $\sqrt{X} + 0.5$  transformed values



**Fig 2:** Effect of Neonicotinoids i.e. Acetamiprid 20 % SP Spraying on honey bees at half dose

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