

Evaluating Native Bee Community Response To Fuel Break Treatments in Managed Forests



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Background: The importance of animal pollinators

- **90%** of the worlds flowering plants
- **87** out of 115 main global food crops rely on pollinators
- **over \$195 billion** per year in ecosystem services globally



Critical resources for bees

Food

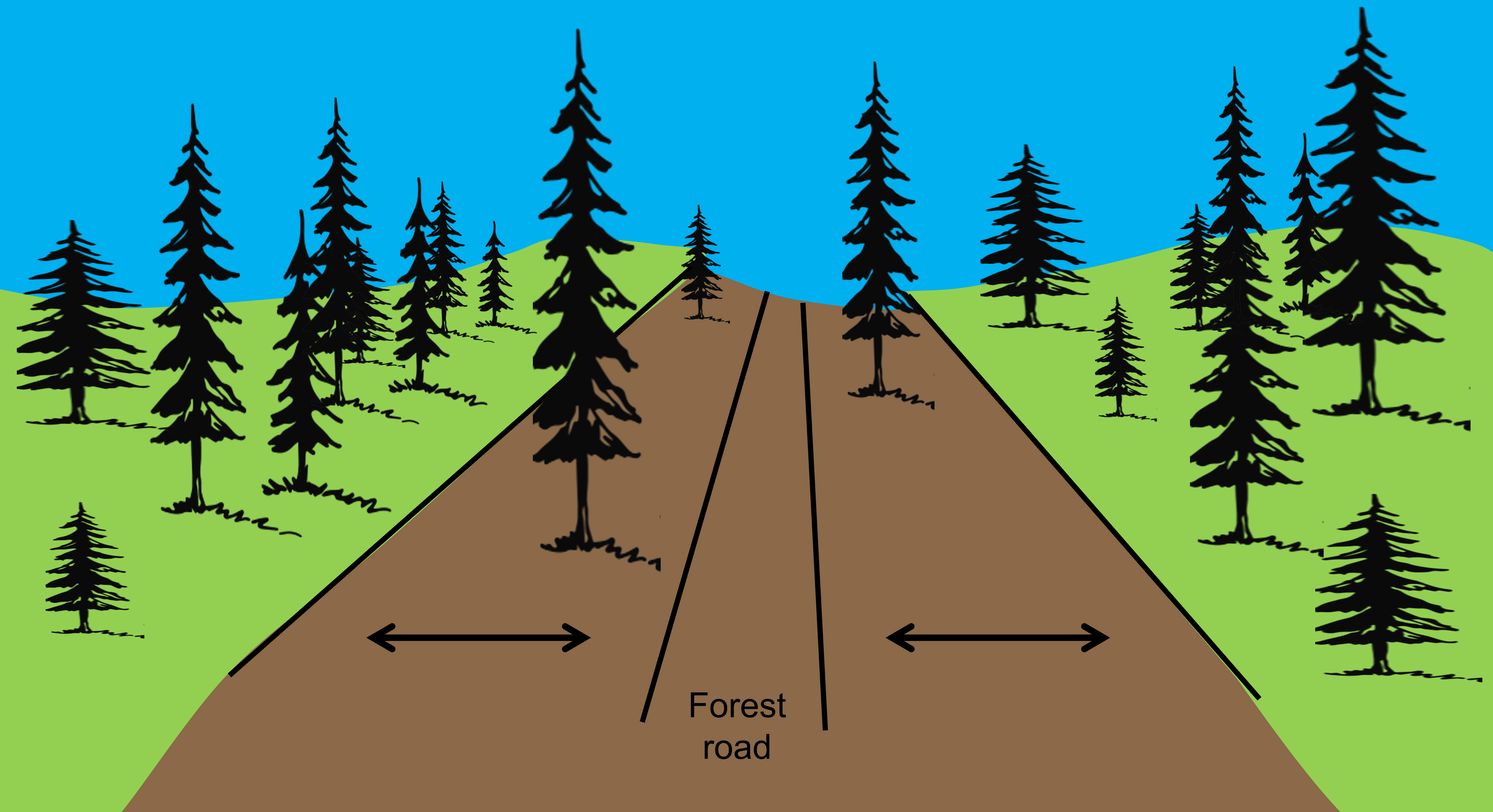


Nesting



Fire Management for Fuels

Shaded Fuel Break

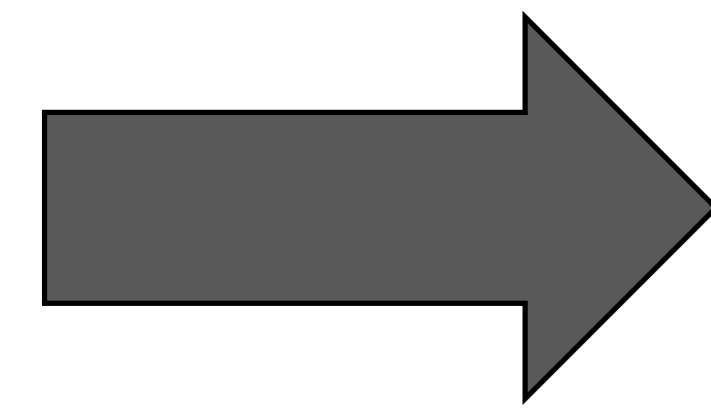


Impacts of Fuel Breaks on Bees

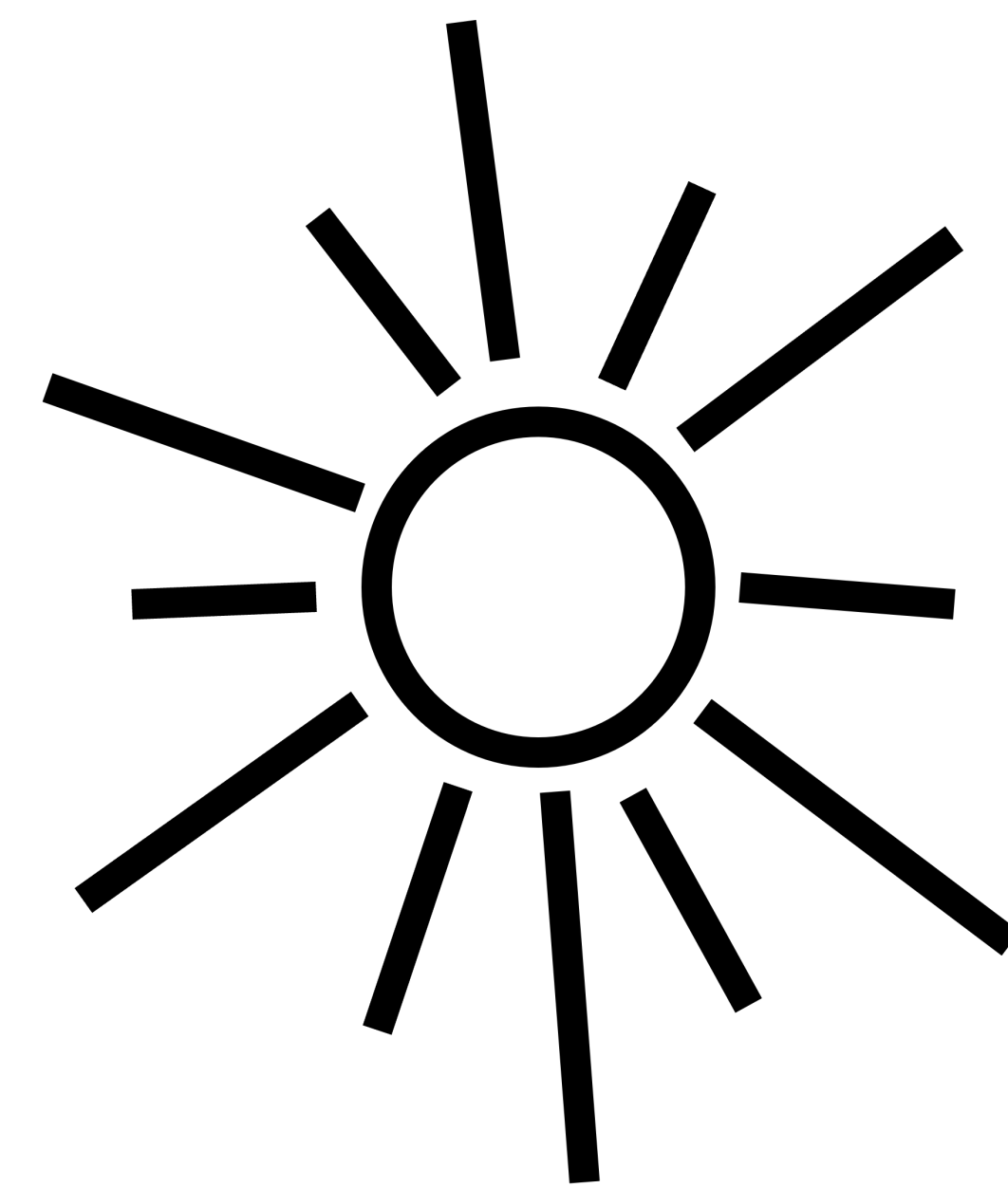
Treatment



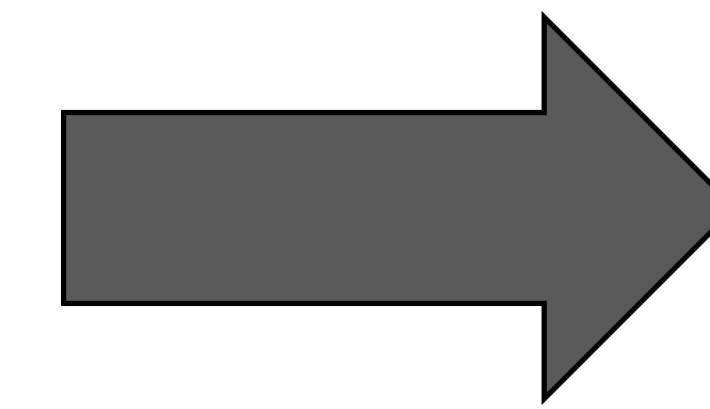
Thinning trees
and shrubs



Primary effects



Lower canopy cover,
more light availability and
bare ground



Secondary effects



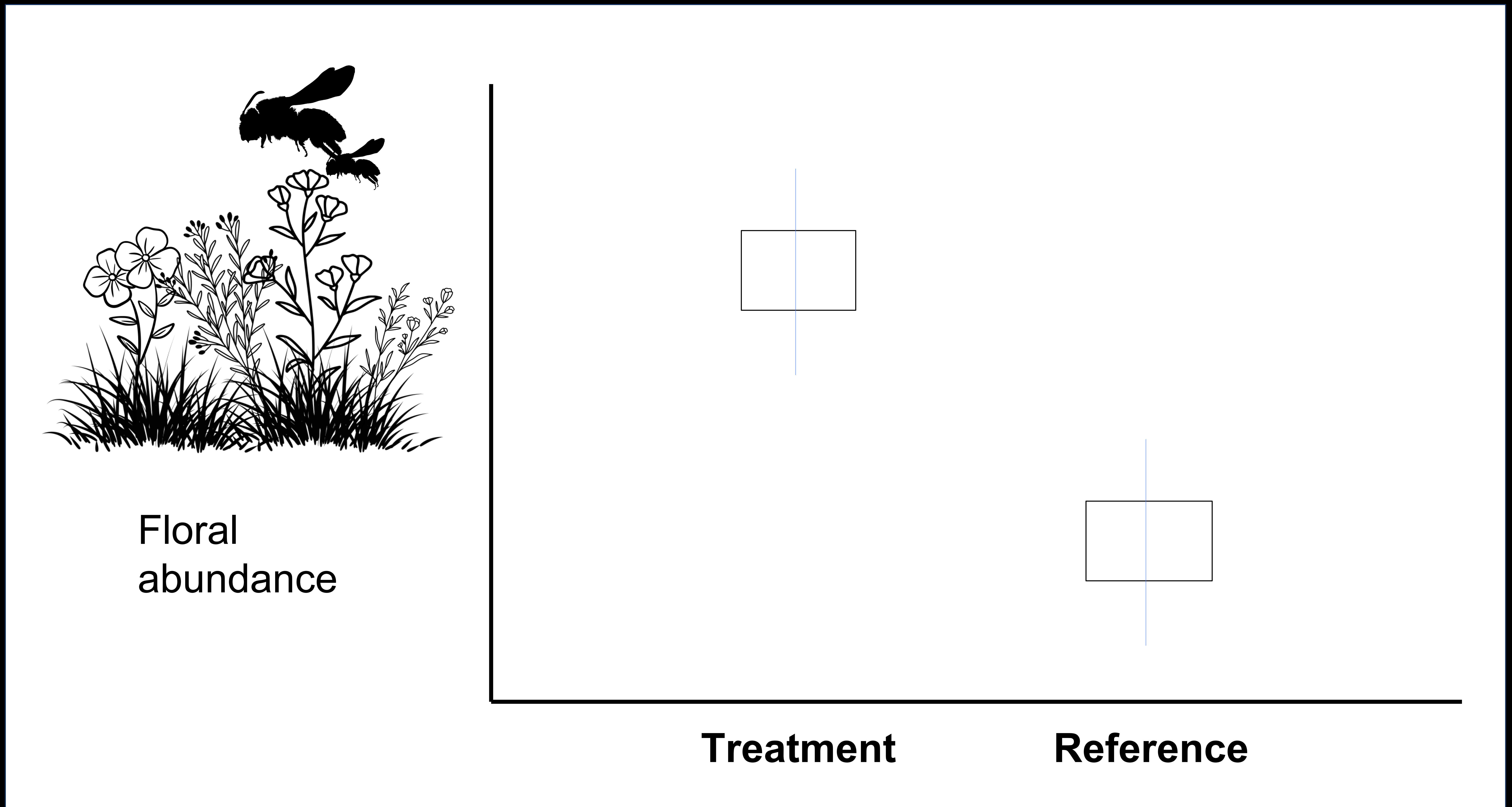
More herbaceous
flowering plants

Hypotheses

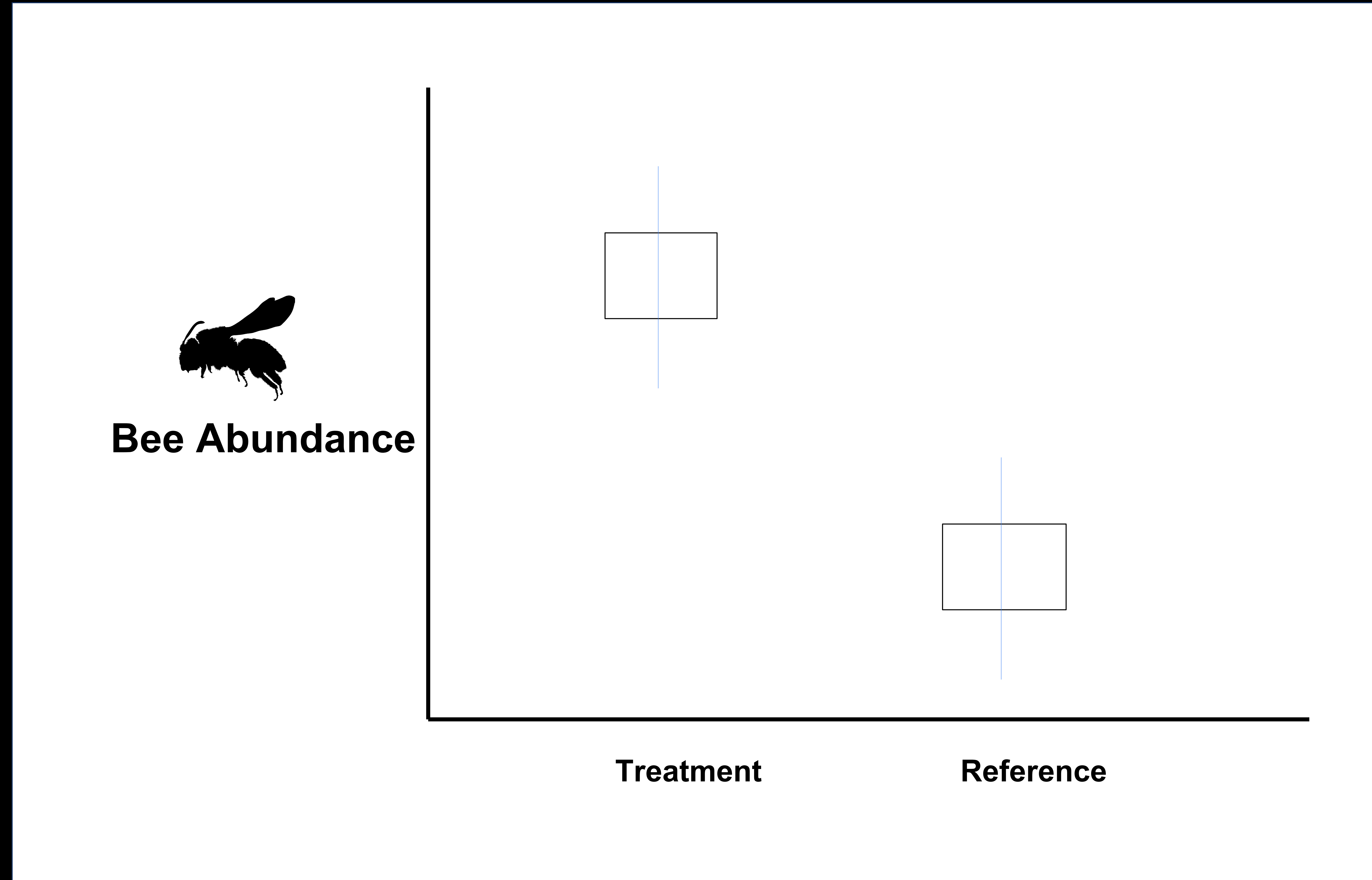
H1: Floral resources will be affected by environmental changes from fuel break treatments.

H2: Bee abundance and richness will be affected by fuel break treatments.

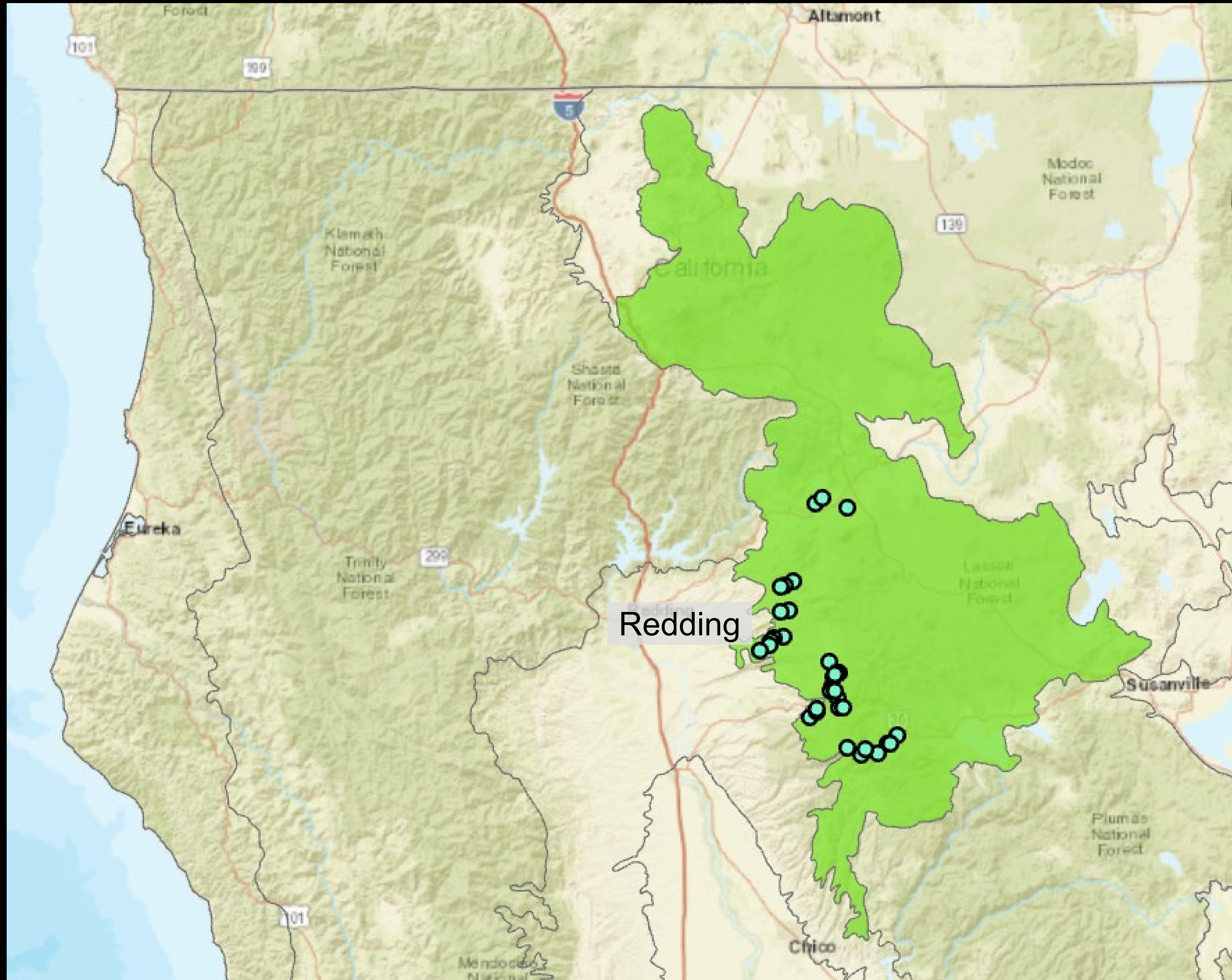
Prediction 1: Floral resources will be more abundant in treatment sites with lower canopy cover and less abundant in reference sites with higher canopy cover



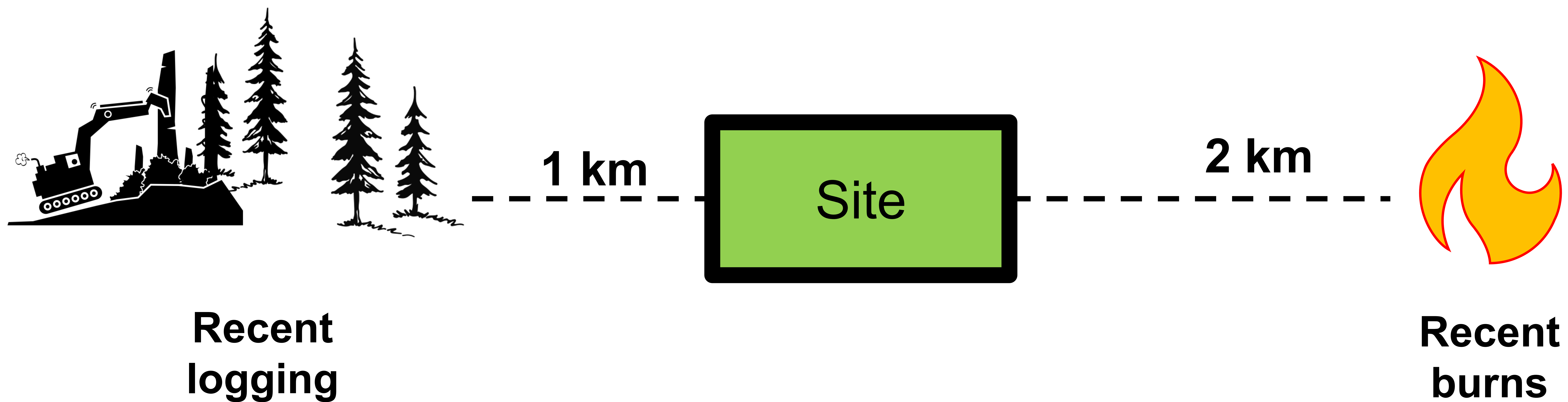
Prediction 2: There will be higher bee abundance in fuel break treatments relative to reference sites



Study Area: Northern California, Cascades Eco-Region



Site Selection: 36 sites



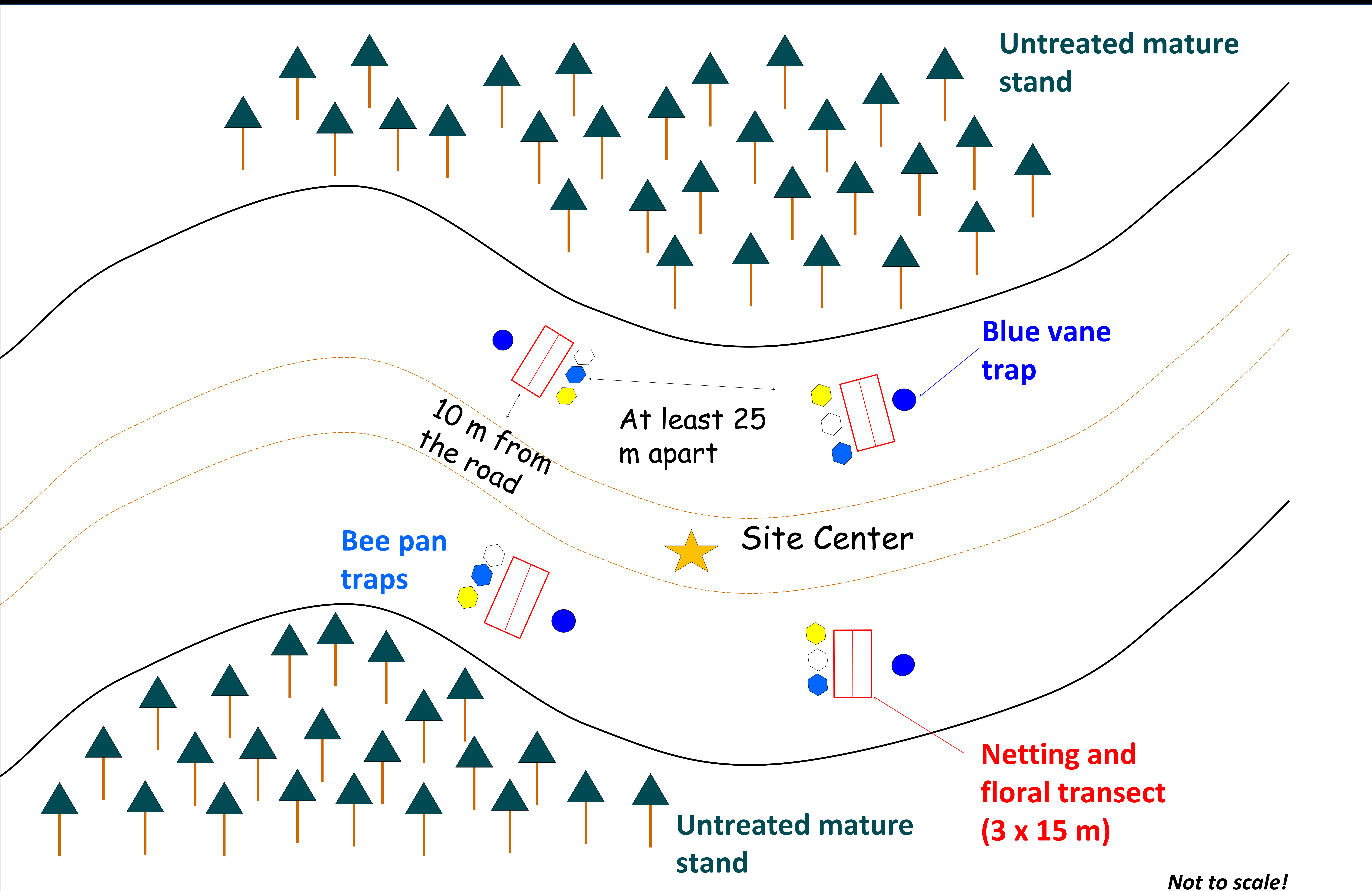
Reference



Fuel Break



We sampled bees in fuel breaks and reference sites during summer 2023-2024



Bee sampling methods

Hand Netting



Blue Vane Traps



Pan Traps



Quantifying floral resources: Bee food!



Vegetation survey:

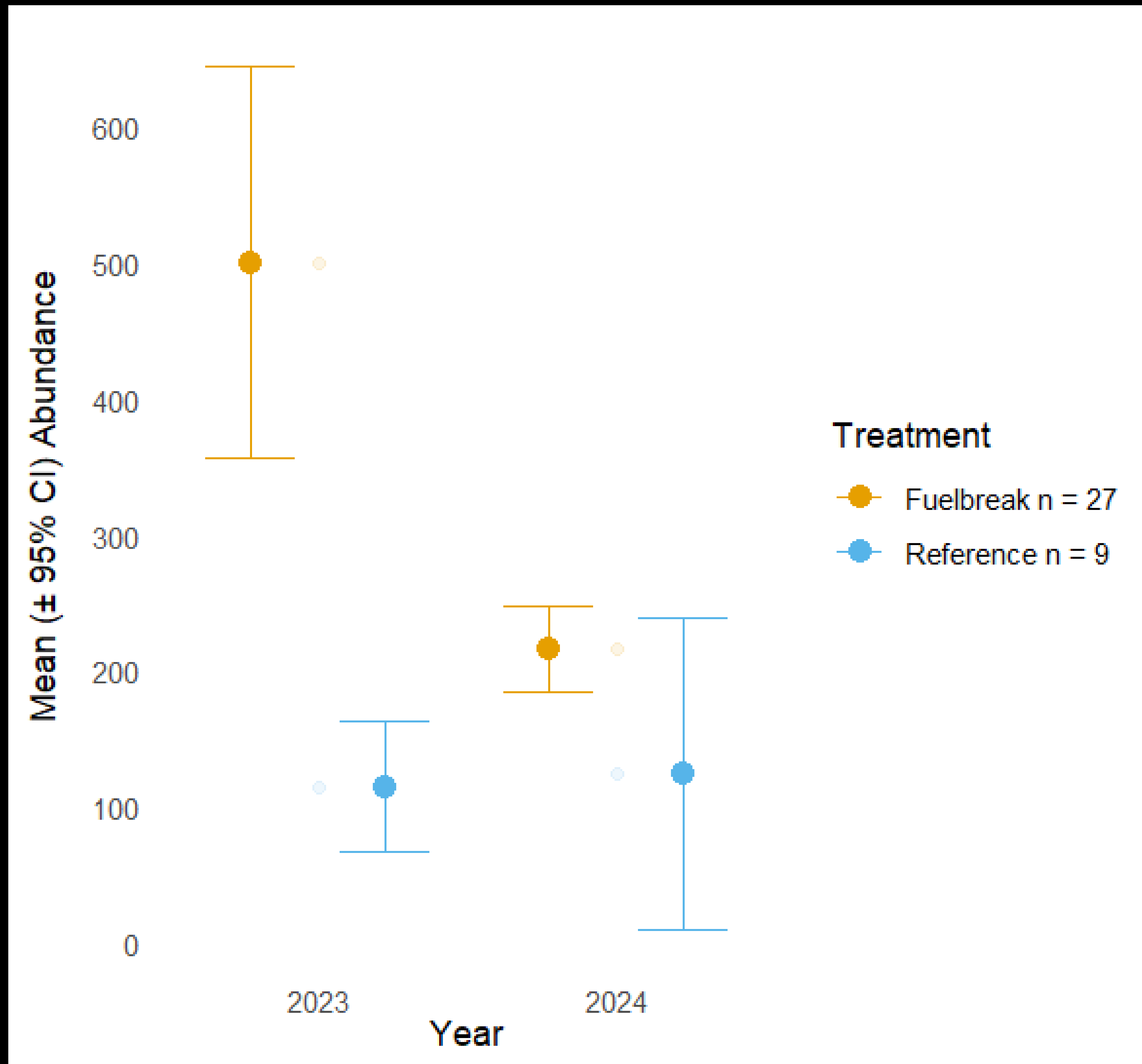


- Canopy cover
- Shrub cover
- Nesting resources
 - Bare ground
 - Woody debris

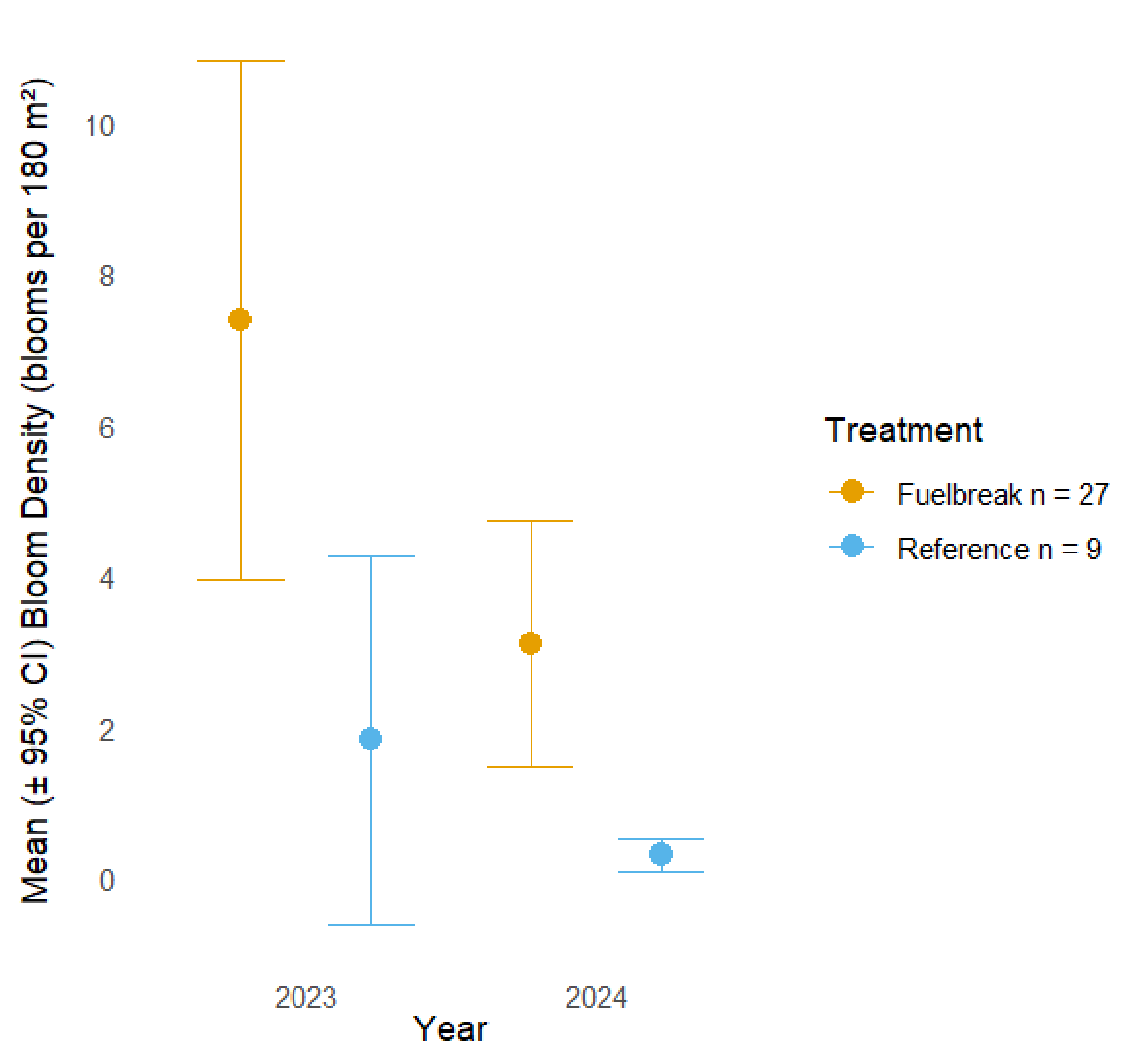
Specimen Processing



Treatment may affect abundance of bees, flies and wasps



Bloom Density was higher in Fuel breaks relative to Reference sites



Key Takeaway:
Fuel breaks
appear to
influence
pollinator
communities



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