

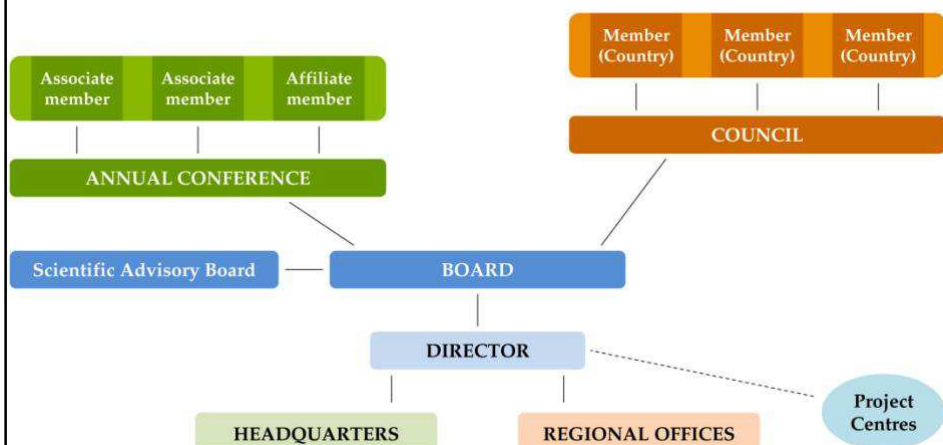
Die Biene im Wald Ein Irrtum der Evolution?

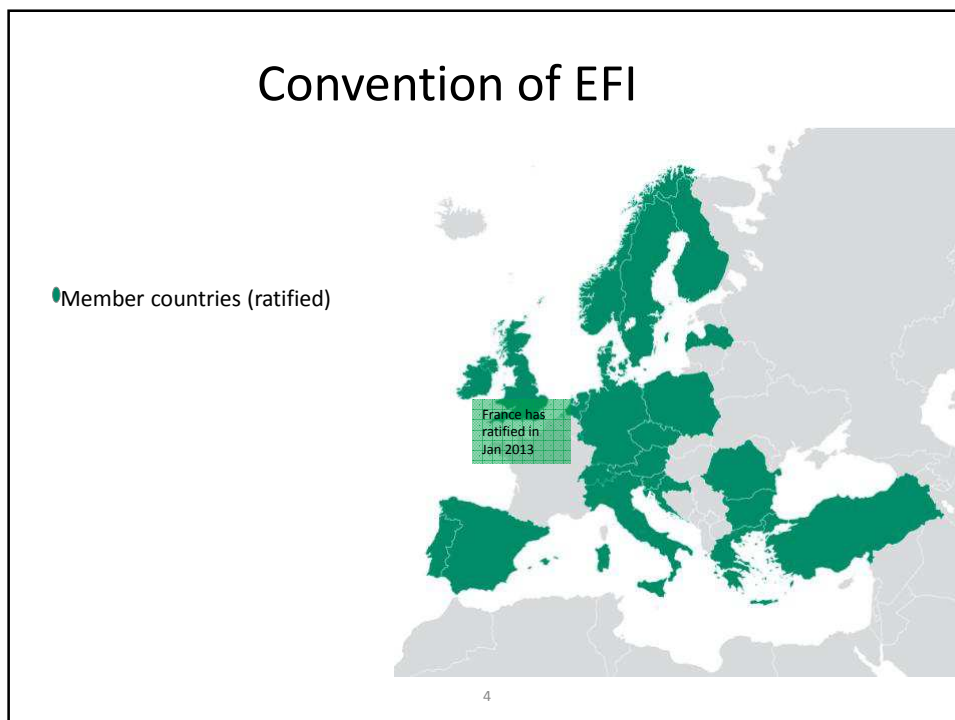
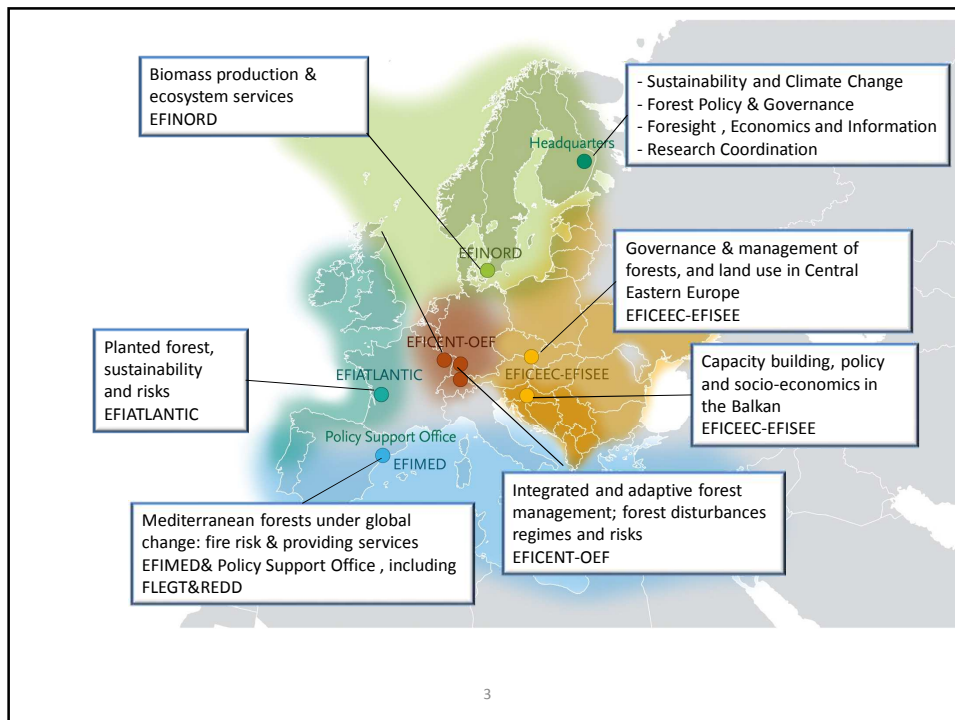


Frank Krumm

23.07.2016

EFI (European Forest Institute) Organisation





Elemente unserer Landschaft



Wald und Biene



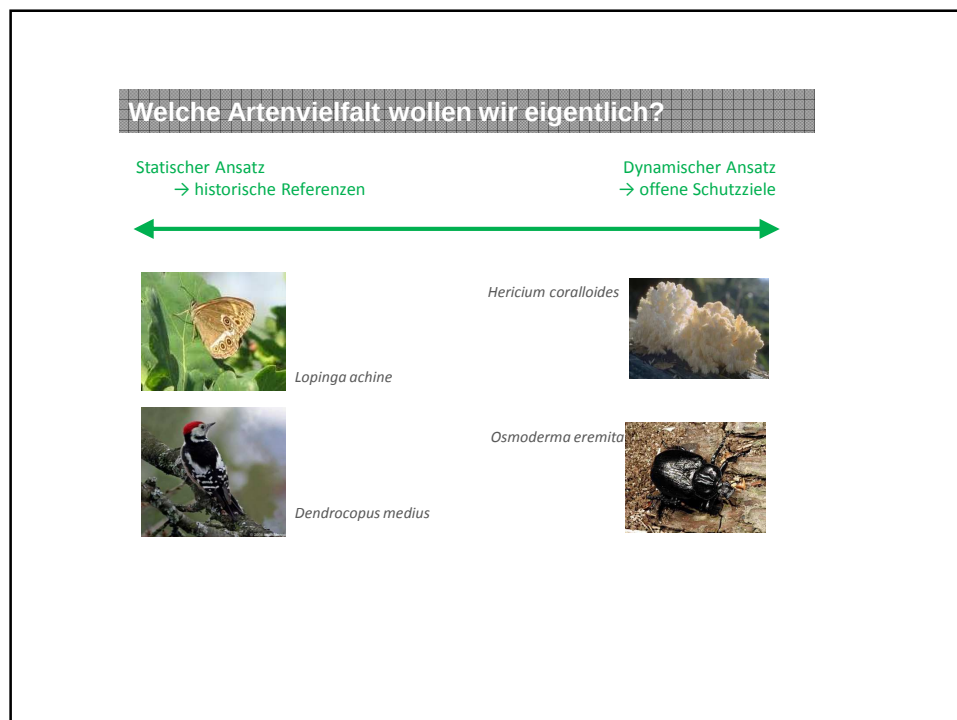
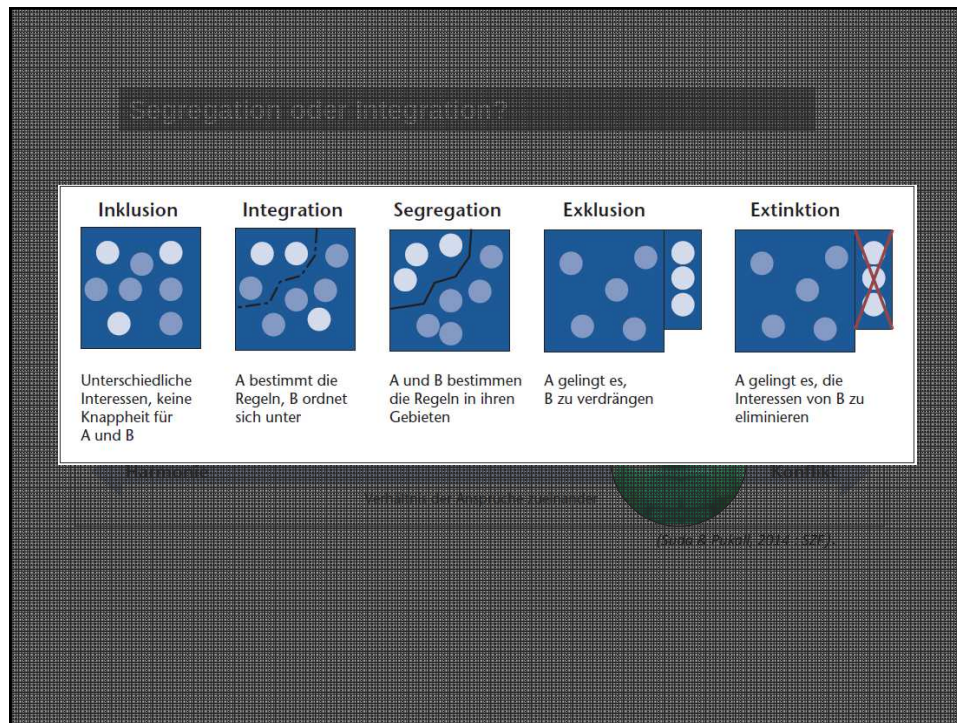
Wald als Ökosystem

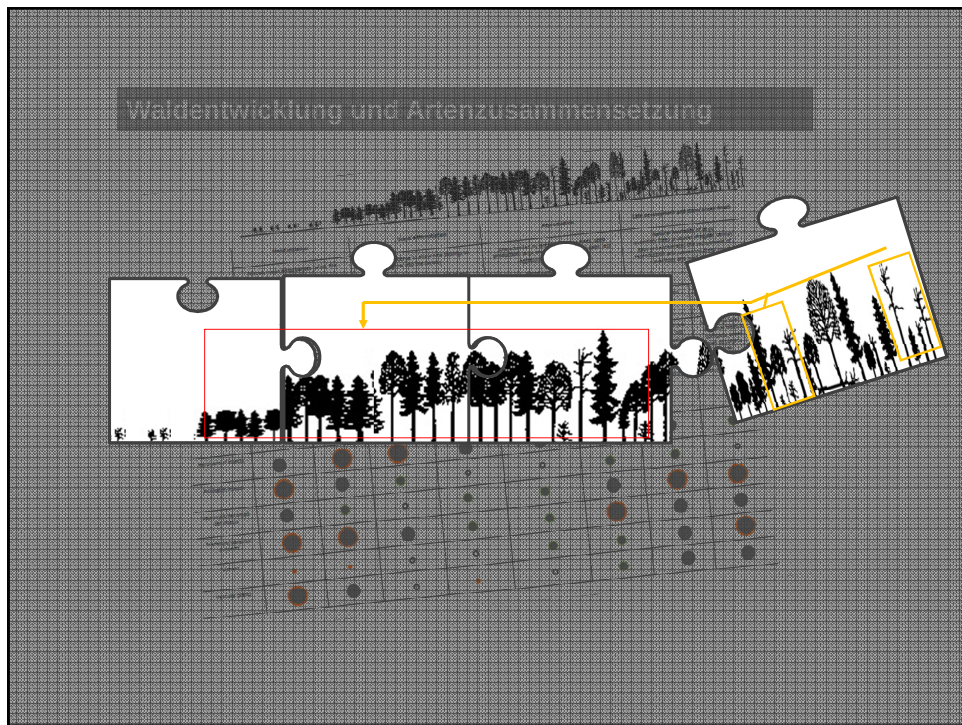


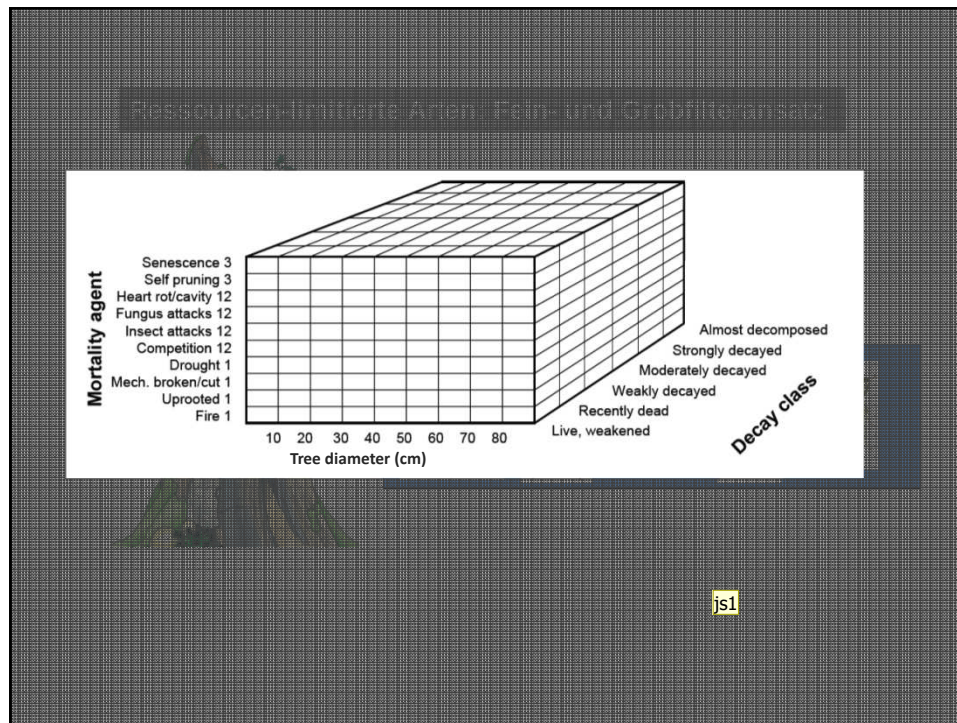
Situation im Wald? Segregation oder Integration?

- Weltweit: Trend zu Segregation und Plantagenwirtschaft (Siry et al. 2007)
- (Mittel-) Europa: Trend zur Integration und multi-funktionaler Waldwirtschaft (Frank et al. 2007)

► Welche Naturschutzinstrumente sind unbedingt nötig, um eine umfassende und repräsentative Artenvielfalt in unseren Wäldern zu erhalten?







Habitatkenngrossen: Schwellenwerte

Ruderales / wenig anspruchsvolle Arten: 5-10 m³/ha

Viele anspruchsvolle Arten > 20-30 m³/ha Totholz

(Angelstam et al. 2003, Humphrey et al. 2004, Müller and Bussler 2008; Vandekerckhove et al. 2011)

Naturwaldzeigerarten:

100 ha, im Durchschnitt > 50 m³/ha

Oder auch andere Grössen wie etwa 8 Höhlen pro/ha, die es durchschnittlich für die Anwesenheit des Halsband-Schnäppers braucht



Habitatansprüche und Lebensstrategien – CSR (Grime)

Competitors (mehrere Arten, ähnliche Ansprüche)

Ressource: Totholz

- Substrat (5-20 Jahre) – relativ unwirtlich



Stresstolerant (K-Strategen)

Ressource: Holzmulm

Substrat (langlebig) – unwirtlich



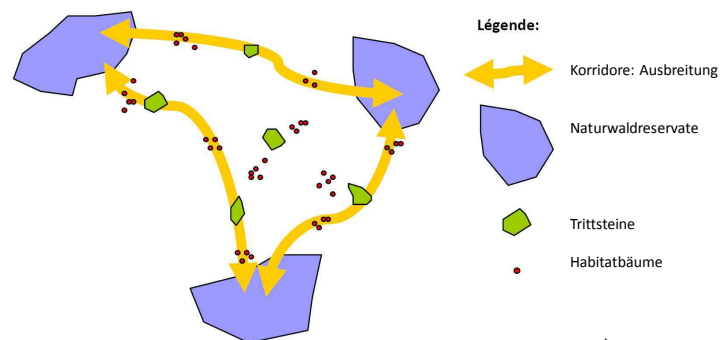
Ruderal (r-Strategen)

Ressource: frisches Totholz, absterbendes Kambium

Substrat (kurzlebig) – extrem unwirtlich

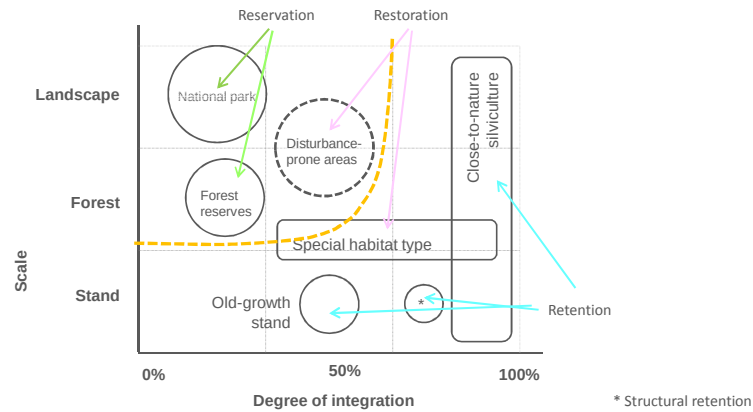


Funktionelles Netz von 'Altholz'-Habitaten



(Lachat & Bütler, 2007 : Altholzvernetzung).

Die Grenzen der Integration



Zwischenfazit

- Integration von Schlüsselstrukturen und Altbestandselementen auf Baum- und Bestandsebene ermöglicht die Grundsicherung von Waldbiodiversität in den meisten Wäldern Europas
- Ein repräsentatives Netz von aktiv und passiv bewirtschafteten Schutzgebieten erhält einzigartige und seltene Nischen für Habitatspezialisten
- Eine umfassende duale Strategie, die integrative und segregative Naturschutzinstrumente verbindet, ist dringend nötig für den Schutz der Waldartenvielfalt auf der Gesamtfläche
- Welches sind unsere Schutzziele (Taxa, Strukturen, Funktionen) und welches sind die entsprechenden ökologischen Schwellenwerte?

Funktionelles Netz von 'Altholz'-Habitaten

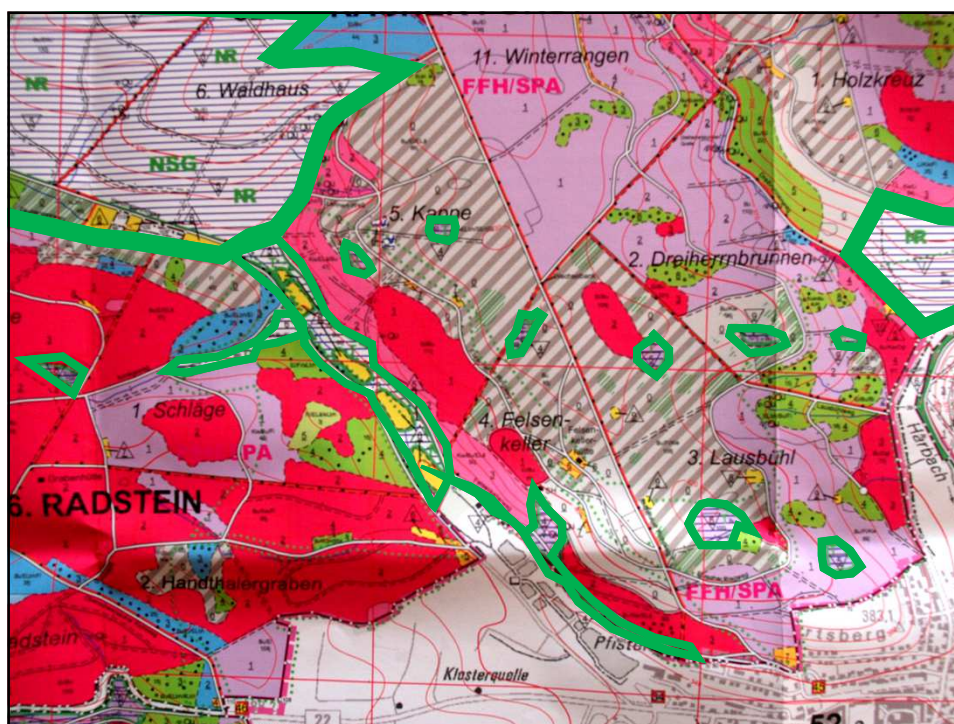


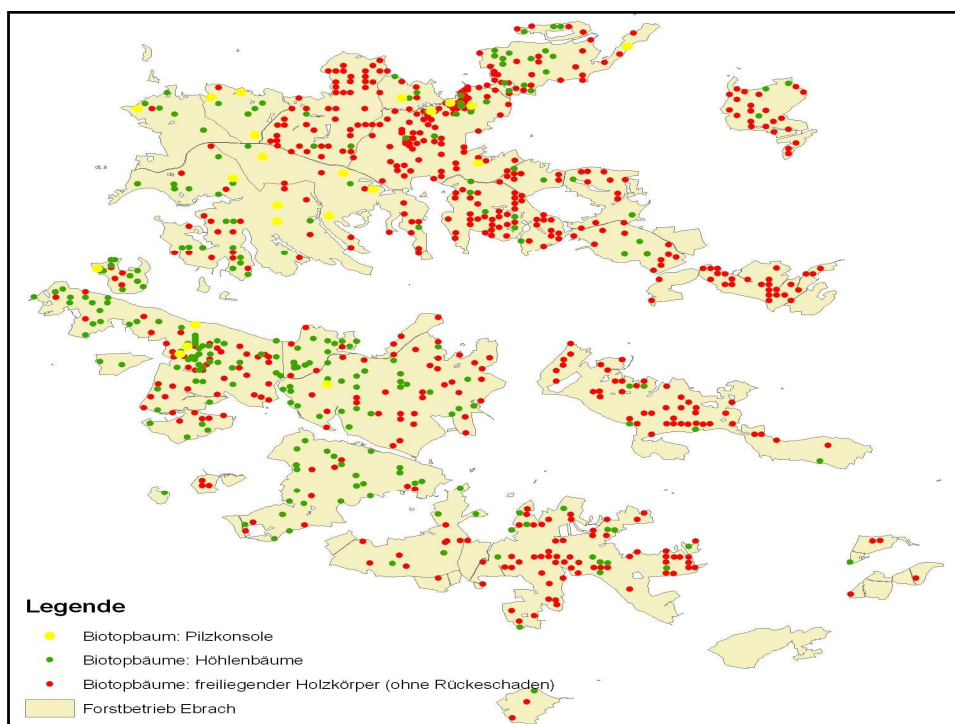
**Strategie zur Sicherung der Biodiversität:
Das regionale Naturschutzkonzept**

- Integratives Modell „Schutz trotz Nutzung“
- 1000 Hektar Stilllegung:
 - 6 Naturwaldreservate
 - 100 Trittsteine
 - 40 km Waldränder
- 6000 Hektar Extensivierung in alten Laubwäldern (>100 J.)
- Totholzmanagement:
 - 40 fm/ha Totholz ab 140 Jahre
 - 20 fm/ha Totholz ab 100 Jahre
- 10 Habitatbäume oder - anwärter pro Hektar

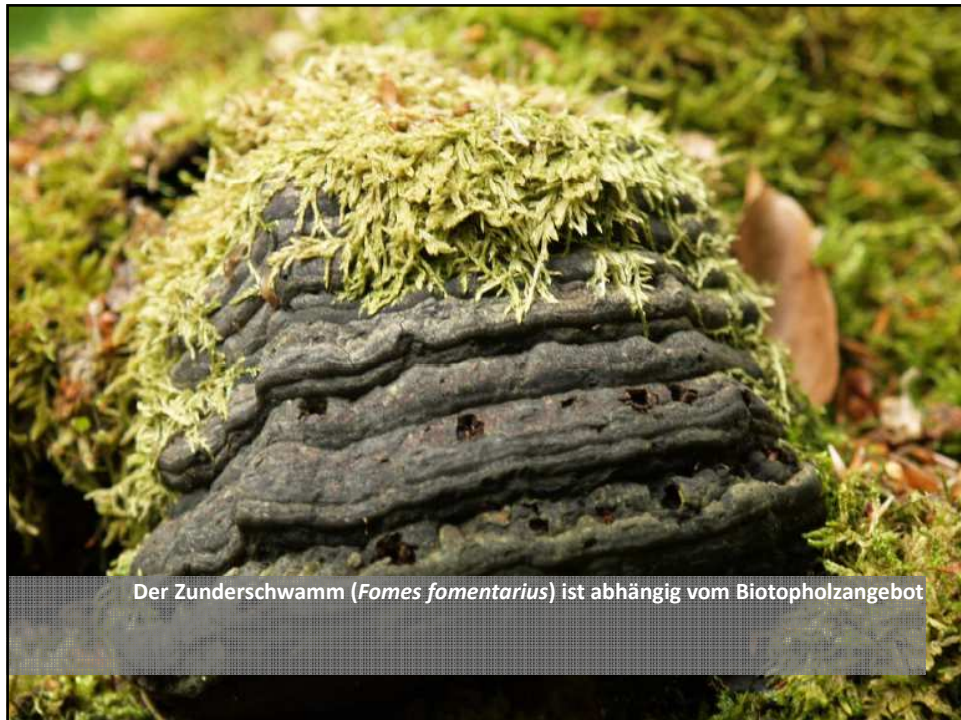
Was ist ein Habitbaumanwärter?

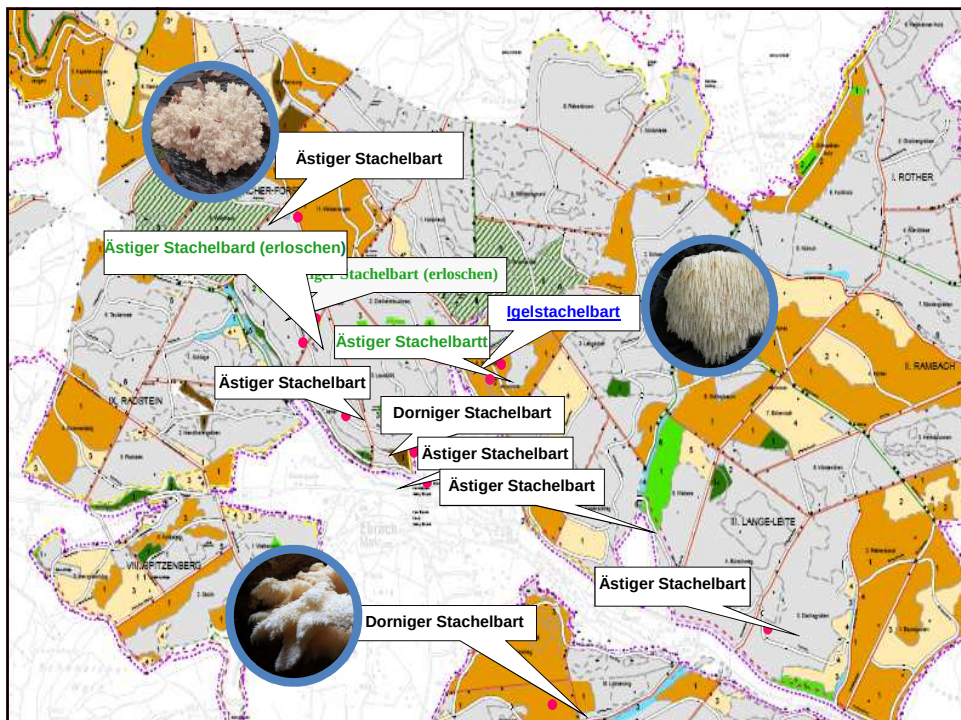






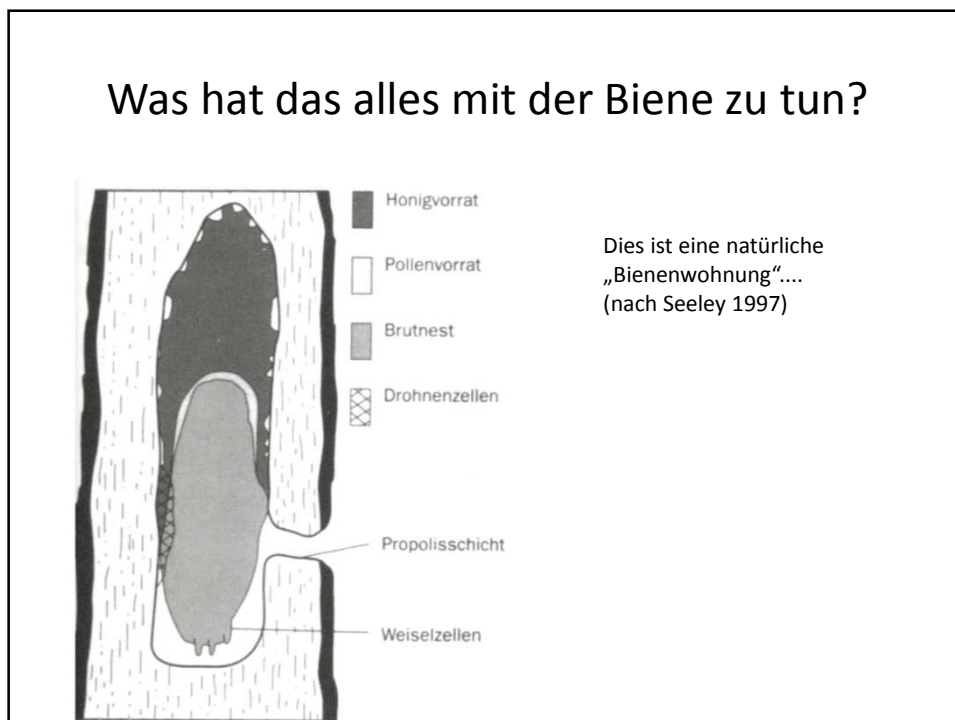
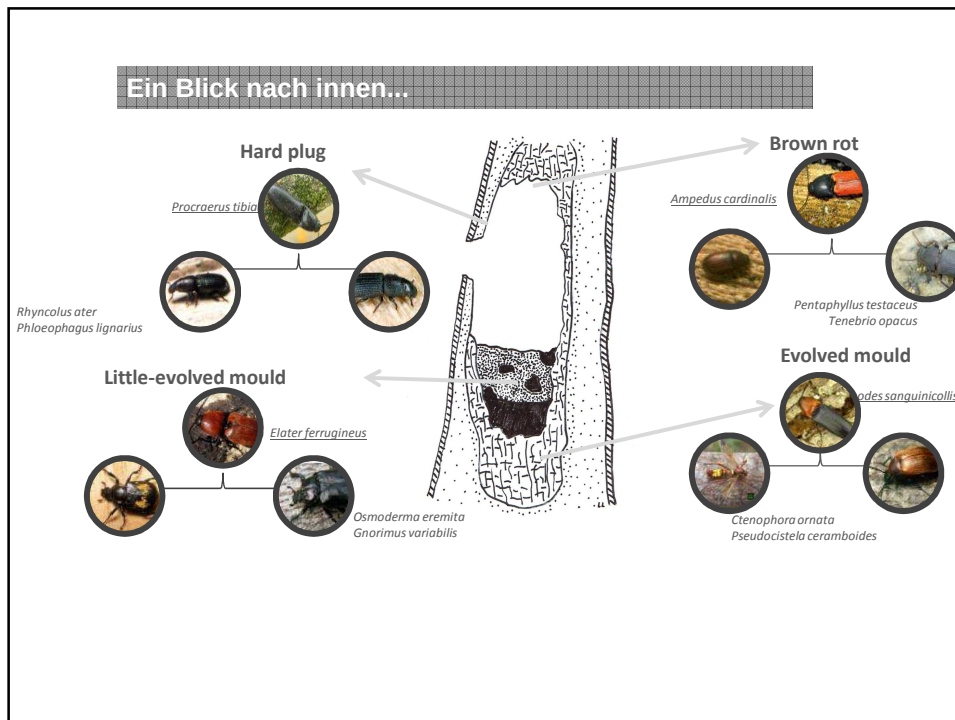


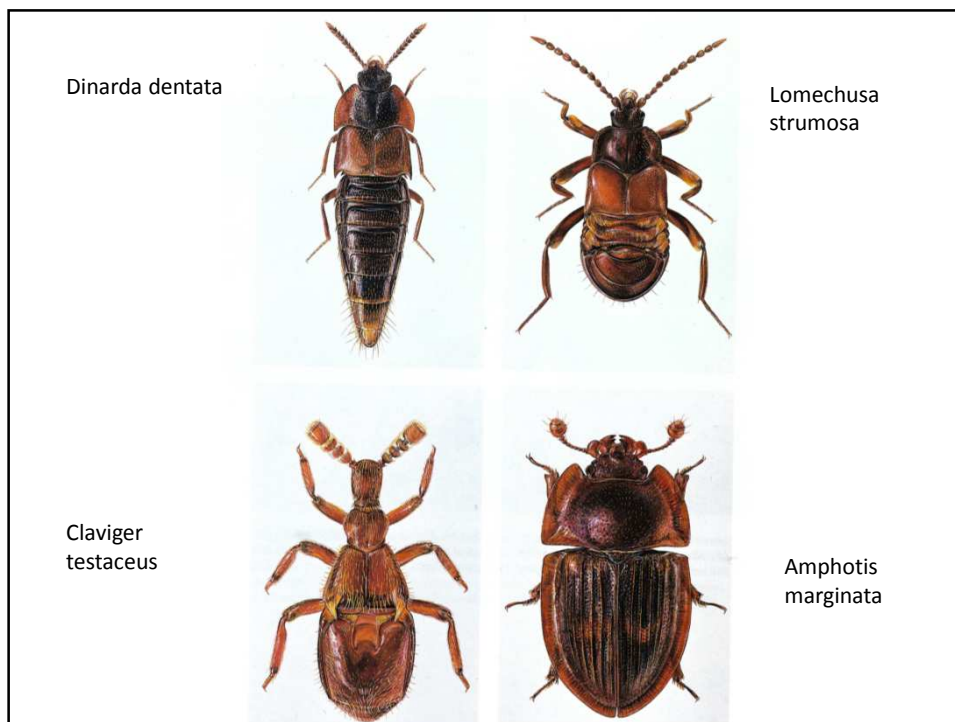














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Fungicide Contamination Reduces Beneficial Fungi in Bee Bread Based on an Area-Wide Field Study in Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, Colonies
 Jay A. Yoder^a, Andrew J. Jajack^a, Andrew E. Rosselot^a, Terrance J. Smith^a, Mary Clare Yerke^a & Diana Sammataro^b
^a Department of Biology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, USA
^b Carl Hayden Honey Bee Research Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Tucson, Arizona, USA
 Published online: 16 Jul 2013.

THEY'RE ALL PART FUNGUS

Grass blades, coffee or cacao leaves ... probably all plants

BY SUSAN MILUS

“You’ve mistaken a fungus for a pine tree” can be a ticklish thing for one botanist to say to another. Yet, in the 1990s, one respected university researcher made that very accusation to another. Stories such as this have spiced botanist gossip for years, but in this case, the two scientists resolved their differences and published a paper telling the whole story.

In the mid 1990s, Aaron Larson of Oregon State University in Corvallis was studying the evolutionary history of pine trees and managed to sequence a long stretch of DNA from pine needles. “It was still a big deal at those days,” he says. He searched databases for genetic sequences from similar pine trees and found none that didn’t match his results at all.

After more work, he became confident that his lab had the real pine DNA sequence. He contacted Anna Karen of the University of New Hampshire in

Plant-endomycorrhizal fungi have been challenging to study, but now, they’re turning up all over, and their influence can be big, even though they are not.

FUNGUS AMONG THEM Fungi can put the gradient human hand development to shame when it comes to turning open and solid into hollow. Given just a few lucky breaks, some fungi exploit the vast surface of end surfaces. Other fungi species target plant roots and show up naturally on some 85 percent of plant species. These mushroom-like fungi can boost the root system’s efficiency.

Fungal endomycorrhizae slip into plant leaves and stems to set up housekeeping between, or even inside, plant cells. Some fungal endomycorrhizae, such as those in tall flower or other grasses, also infiltrate the seeds that their host plants are forming.

More commonly, endomycorrhizal fungi spread through the air in search of a new home.

The spores are impressive at breaking and entering, says Elizabeth Arnold of the University of Arizona.

SCIENCE NEWS
 APRIL 15, 2006
 VOL. 169 231

3:47 / 26:18

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences
www.pnas.org
 (I) > Current Issue (/content/110/22.toc) > vol. 110 no. 22
 > Wenfu Mao, 8842–8846, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1303884110



Honey constituents up-regulate detoxification and immunity genes in the western honey bee *Apis mellifera*

Wenfu Mao (/search?author1=Wenfu+Mao&sortspec=date&submit=Submit)^a,
 Mary A. Schuler (/search?author1=Mary+A+Schuler&sortspec=date&submit=Submit)^b, and
 May R. Berenbaum (/search?author1=May+R.+Berenbaum&sortspec=date&submit=Submit)^{a,1}

P-coumaric acid up-regulates genes coding for cytochrome p450 (“CYP”) detoxification enzyme pathways.

Bees have 47 CYP genes - whereas most insects have 80.





Exp Appl Acarol (2006) 40:249–258
DOI 10.1007/s10493-006-9033-2

Efficacy of strips coated with *Metarhizium anisopliae* for control of *Varroa destructor* (Acari: Varroidae) in honey bee colonies in Texas and Florida

Lambert H. B. Kanga · Walker A. Jones · Carlos Gracia

Exp Appl Acarol (2010) 52:327–342
DOI 10.1007/s10493-010-9369-5

Development of a user-friendly delivery method for the fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae* to control the ectoparasitic mite *Varroa destructor* in honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, colonies

Lambert H. B. Kanga · John Adamczyk · Joseph Pitt · Carlos Gracia · John Caciato

RESEARCH

CHILEANJAR

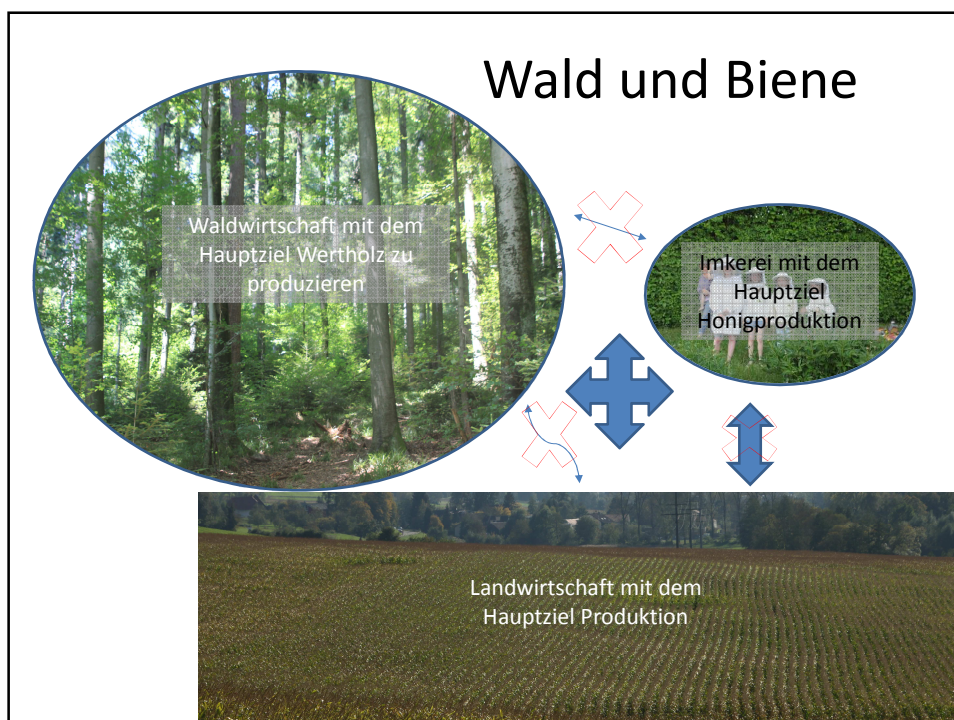
EVALUATION OF *Metarhizium anisopliae* var. *anisopliae* Qu-M845 ISOLATE TO CONTROL *Varroa destructor* (Acari: Varroidae) IN LABORATORY AND FIELD TRIALS

Marta Rodríguez^a, Marcos Gerdling^a, Andrés France^a, and Ricardo Ceballos^a

Varroa destructor
a parasitic mite
vectoring viruses.

At >7% infestation,
bee hives collapse !

15:10 / 26:18



Situation - Wald und Biene

Ein Spiegel in der Gesellschaft

- Kaum mehr Interaktion zwischen den Facheinheiten – immer mehr Segregation.
- Spezialisierung führt mittelfristig dazu, dass man andere Ökosystemleistungen aus dem Auge verliert bzw. deren Werte und Beziehungen zueinander nicht mehr versteht
- Das ist ein gesellschaftlicher Aspekt, der sich an diesem Beispiel abbildet.
- Ein integratives Grundverständnis geht verloren
- Produktion ist mittlerweile weitgehend entkoppelt vom Konsum – auch das gilt für andere Bereiche.

Worum geht es?

Naturlandschaft

Kulturlandschaft

Kulturerbe



