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Assessing CP - 42 Habitat Value for Bees using the Floral Resource Index

Allison Eagan
_University of Northern Iowa_

Gabrielle Brown
_University of Northern Iowa_

See next page for additional authors

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Background

☐ Prairies once dominated 85% of Iowa but that large portion has been reduced drastically to 0.01%. Agriculture expansion is largely to blame for the shocking percent change. [1]

☐ The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), administered by the US Department of Agriculture’s Farm Service Agency, aims to conserve land, improve water quality, create wildlife habitat, and prevent soil erosion. In 2011, the CP-42 program was launched specifically as a Pollinator Habitat Initiative for forbs and grasses to be planted to increase pollinator habitat. The goals of the CP-42 plantings are for at least nine wildflower species to be found in the seed mix with a minimum of three species blooming in three different periods: April–June 15, June 15–July, and August–October. However, no official methods exist to assess CP-42 site quality. [2]

☐ Habitat loss is one of the main contributors to the massive decline in the native bee population and its biodiversity. Loss of land decreases the available floral resources that bees utilize for pollen and nectar, which is their main food supply. Native pollinators are essential to the ecosystem and play a large role in the pollination of about 35% of world crops. [3]

Research Questions

☐ How do floral resources from 2017 compare to those from 2018 and 2019? Is CP - 42 quality decreasing, increasing, or remaining stagnant?

☐ Is there a correlation between the density of native bees and floral resources?

Methods

☐ 36 sites were surveyed in 2017, 2018, and 2019 for this research

☐ Plant Density Sampling:

☐ Five 100 m transects were randomly established

☐ 0.5 m by 2.0 m quadrats were placed at 7 m intervals along the transect

☐ All live flowers were identified and recorded within each quadrat

☐ Floral Resource and Bee Pollinator Sampling:

☐ Four random 2500 m² plots were established to collect bees by sweep netting

☐ Calculating Floral Resource Index (FRI) Score:

☐ Sites were evaluated on a one hundred point scale based on the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP – 42 bloom period goals</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral diversity</td>
<td>0.000 - 1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early bloom period density</td>
<td>0.000 - 1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle bloom period density</td>
<td>0.000 - 1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late bloom period density</td>
<td>0.000 - 1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRI = \( \frac{A \times 40}{5} + \frac{B \times 10}{70} + \frac{C + D + E}{30} \times 50 \)

☐ Estimation of flowering periods and FRI scores averaged ~62 per site from the three years. Therefore, the three CP-42 years show consistency pertaining to their FRI scores.

☐ Sites with higher FRI scores consisted of more floral species (Figure 5 and 6).

☐ My data suggests that a site with a low FRI score can still provide high quality habitat for pollinators, and conversely, sites with high FRI scores do not necessarily guarantee higher bee diversity or density (Figure 3 and 4).

Acknowledgements

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References


