











Wild bee decline

Introduction

Intensification of agriculture and urbanization

→ overall loss of biodiversity in the Belgian countryside including floral resources

What are the impacts of a century of plant diversity loss on wild bee diversity and ecological strategies?







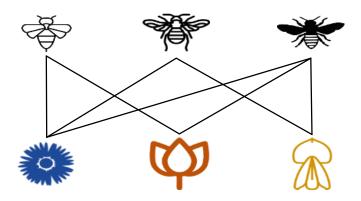


Conclusion

HANCE et al., 2010; LECLERCQ et al., 1980

Network analysis approach

- To investigate species composition, their interactions and dynamics over time
- To relate network patterns to ecological processes.



Schematic bipartite bee-plant interaction network.

OLESEN et al., 2007 ; BURKLE et al., 2013

Historical database

- Plant species visited at sampling time for ~ 50,000 identified specimens since 1900
- Three time periods => three bipartite binary networks

Network dimensions by historical period.

	< 1950	1950-1990	> 1990
Number of links	257	1181	967
Number of bee species	111	176	149
Number of plant species	123	384	248

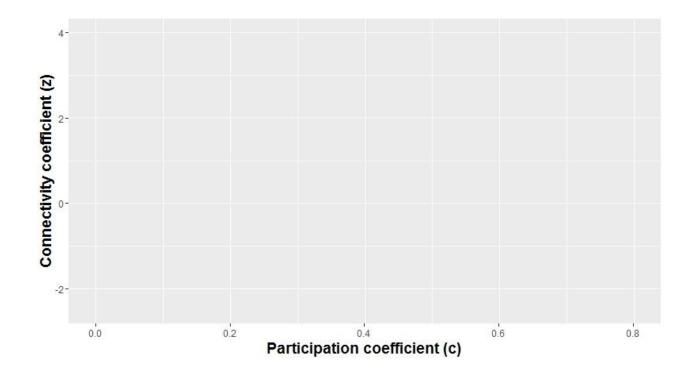
Indices to characterize the network topology (connectance, mean number of links, modularity, nestedness, H2fun, d2fun,...) and the ecological roles of bees (participation (c) and connectivity (z) coefficients).

Towards a loss of bee species specialization

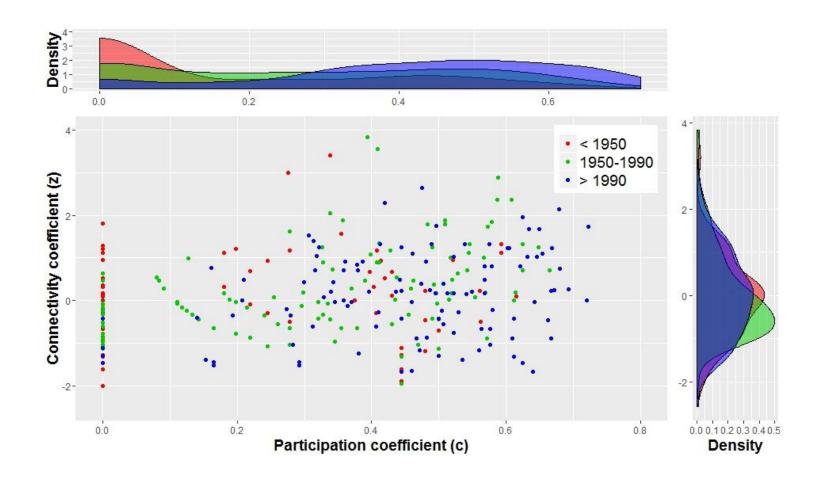
- Loss of very specialist bee species
- Shift to more generalist species

	< 1950	1950-1990	> 1990
Connectance	0.02	0.02	0.03
Mean number of links of bee species	2	7	7
Mean number of links of plant species	2	3	4
Nestedness	2.68	14.15	16.63
Modularity	0.66	0.33	0.31
Mean participation coefficient	0.18	0.27	0.44
Mean connectivity coefficient	0.00	0.00	0.00











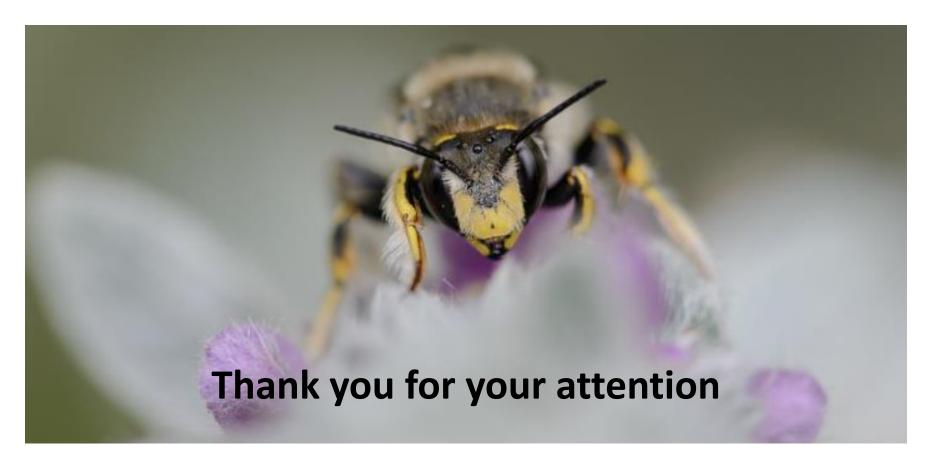
- More generalists may led to more stability and resilience
- Interest of





> systematically informing the host plants on which species are observed.





Contact: floriane.jacquemin@ulg.ac.be



















