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scientific validation for discontinuance of chlorothalonil

<https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2017/11/bee-decline-fungicides-emerge-improbable-villain>

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Scott McArt checks on honeycombs at Cornell's Dyce Lab in Ithaca.

## In bee decline, fungicides emerge as improbable villain

By Blaine Friedlander |

November 15, 2017

When a Cornell-led team of scientists analyzed two dozen environmental factors to understand bumblebee population declines and range contractions, they expected to find stressors like changes in land use, geography or insecticides.

Instead, they found a shocker: fungicides, commonly thought to have no impact.

“Insecticides work; they kill insects. Fungicides have been largely overlooked because they are not targeted for insects, but fungicides may not be quite as benign – toward bumblebees – as we once thought. This surprised us,” said Scott McArt, assistant professor of entomology and the lead author on a new study published Nov. 15 in the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

While science has studied insecticides, such as neonicotinoids, that attack bugs’ central nervous systems, this new work shows how fungicides – particularly chlorothalonil, a general-use fungicide often found in bumblebee and honeybee hives – may negatively affect bee health, said McArt, a fellow at Cornell’s Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future.

Building on a large data set collected by Sydney Cameron, professor of entomology at the University of Illinois, the scientists discovered what they call “landscape-scale” connections between fungicide usage, pathogen prevalence and declines of endangered United States bumblebees. (Landscape scale refers to the area in which foraging bumblebees live, about 2 kilometers in diameter.)

While fungicides control plant pathogens in crops, the bees pick up their residue when foraging for pollen and nectar. As farms use both insecticides and fungicides, the scientists worry about synergy. “While most fungicides are relatively nontoxic to bees, many are known to interact synergistically with insecticides, greatly increasing their toxicity to the bees,” McArt said.

Chlorothalonil has been linked to stunted colony growth in bumblebees and an increased vulnerability to *Nosema*, a fatal gut infection in bumblebees and honeybees.

“*Nosema* can be devastating to bumblebees and honeybees,” said McArt. “Since fungicide exposure can increase susceptibility of bees to *Nosema*, this may be the reason we’re seeing links between fungicide exposure, *Nosema* prevalence and bumblebee declines across the United States in this data set.”

For domestic and global agriculture, bumblebees are a key component due to their ability to use “buzz pollination” that vibrates and shakes pollen loose from flowers. In the United States, bees contribute more than \$15 billion to the economy and \$170 billion to global agribusiness, according to [global economic research](#) and a [2012 Cornell study](#). While half of crop pollination work is done by commercially managed honeybees in the U.S., the other half is done by bumblebees and wild bees. In New York, pollination services contribute \$500 million to the state’s agricultural economy.

McArt and his Cornell colleagues will continue to [investigate](#) fungicide-insecticide synergisms and fungicide-pathogen interactions under the [New York State Pollinator Protection Plan](#) and a new grant from the [New York Farm Viability Institute](#).

Other authors of the study, “[Landscape Predictors of Pathogen Prevalence and Range Contractions in United States Bumblebees](#),” are Christine Urbanowicz, Dartmouth College; Shaun McCoshum, Westchester Land Trust; Rebecca E. Irwin, North Carolina State University; and Lynn S. Adler, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Funding was provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation.