

Des miels contaminés

Impacts sur les abeilles et sur le grand public

unine
UNIVERSITÉ DE
NEUCHÂTEL



Fleurs d'abeilles, Jardin botanique de la ville et de l'Université de Neuchâtel

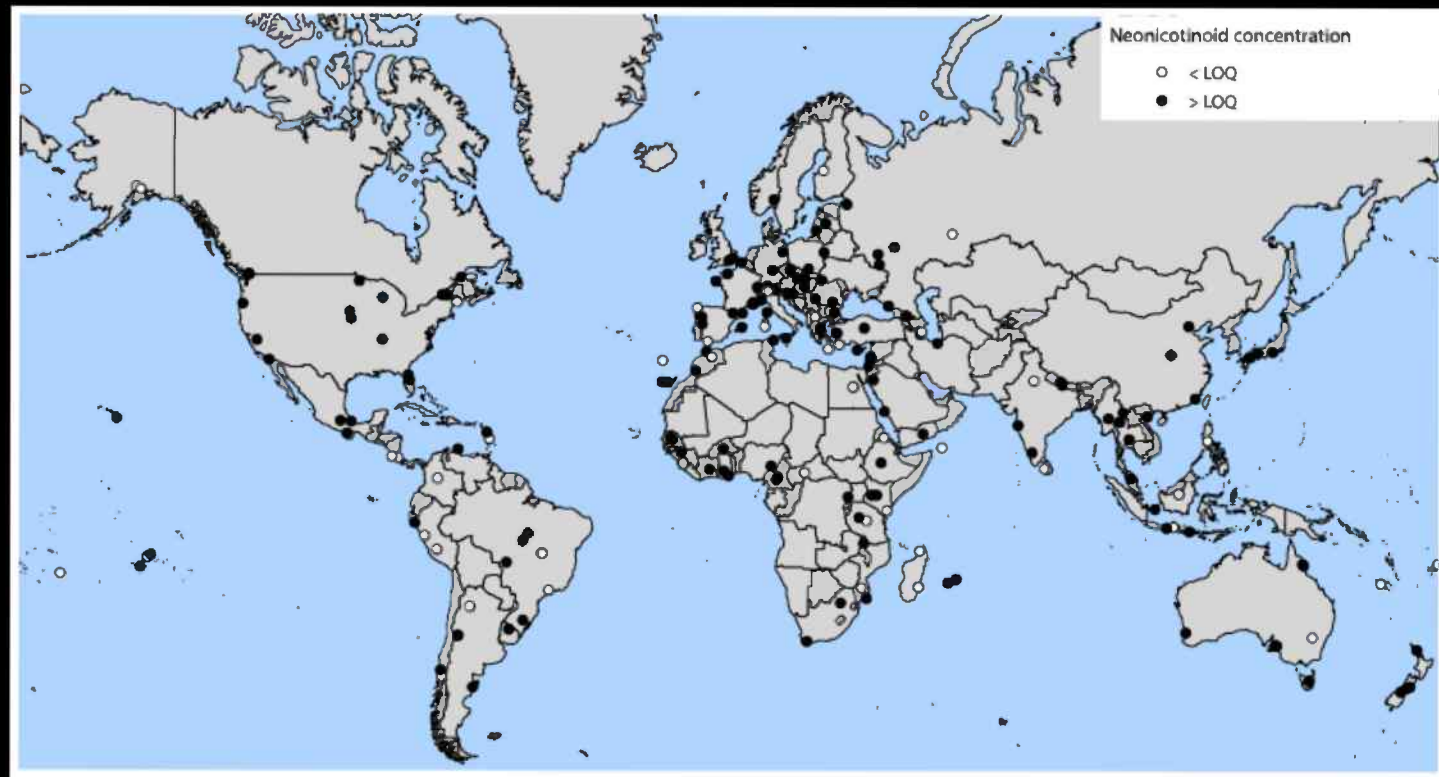






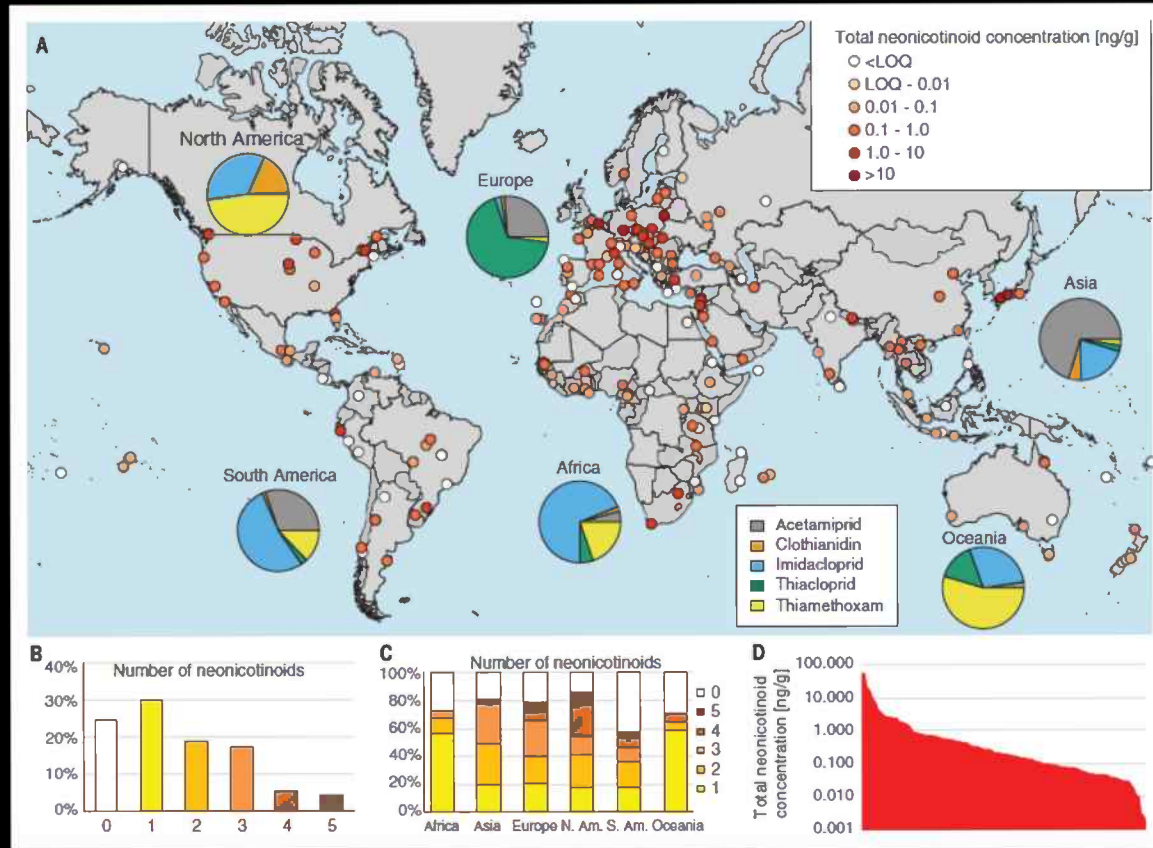


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Mitchell EAD, Mulhauser B, Mullet M, Mutabazi A, Glauser G and Aebi A (2017) A worldwide survey of neonicotinoids in honey. *Science* 358, 109–111





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MRL

50 ng/g pour
ACE, IMI,
THC

10 ng/g pour
CLO, THM

> 1.8 ng/g >

Concentration
minimale à
laquelle des
effets sub-
léthaux sur les
abeilles ont été
détectés
(0.1 ng/g)





- 198 échantillons ne sont pas “représentatifs”
- Calculer une concentration moyenne pour 5 néonicotinoïdes n’est pas juste
- La méthode employée pour déterminer la concentration minimale ayant un effet sur les organismes utiles (pollinisateurs) n’est pas correcte



« Both Mitchell and Aebi appeared with other anti-neonic activists on a so-called 'scientists letter' urging governments to restrict or ban uses of neonic pesticides »

(http://www.science20.com/news_staff/the_homeopathy_beliefs_about_neonicotinoids_and_honey-227356, consulté le 6.6.18)



LETTERS



Edited by Jennifer Mills

Call to restrict neonicotinoids

Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world (1). They are applied to a broad range of food, energy, and ornamental crops, and used in domestic pest control (2). Because they are neurotoxins, they are highly toxic to insects (3), a group of organisms that contains the majority of the described life on Earth, and which includes numerous species of vital importance to humans such as pollinators and predators of pests (3). Neonicotinoids have proved to be highly persistent in the environment, such that substantial residues are commonly found in soils, wildflowers, streams, and lakes (4). One recent study found neonicotinoids in 79% of honey samples collected from around the world (5). Hundreds of independent scientific studies have been performed to assess their impacts on beneficial organisms such as bees, aquatic insects, butterflies, and predatory beetles (4, 6).

It is in the view of the undersigned scientists that the balance of evidence strongly suggests that these chemicals are harming beneficial insects and contributing to the current massive loss of global biodiversity. As such, there is an immediate need for national and international agreements to greatly restrict their use, and to prevent registration of similarly harmful agrochemicals in the future. On 28 April, the European Parliament voted for a complete and permanent ban on all outdoor uses of the three most commonly used neonicotinoid pesticides (7). With the partial exception of the province of Ontario,

Canada (8), governments elsewhere have failed to take action.

Failure to respond urgently to this issue risks not only the continued decline in abundance and diversity of many beneficial insects, but also the loss of the services they provide and a substantial fraction of the biodiversity heritage of future generations.

Dave Goulson and 232 signatories*

Signatories: See Appendix, University of Sussex, Falmer Brighton, BN1 9QJ, UK. Email: d.goulson@sussex.ac.uk

REFERENCES

- 1. P. Anilina et al., J. Ag. Res. Chem. 50, 2067 (2012).
2. N. Simon-Delso et al., Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res. 22, 5 (2015).
3. J.A. Torregrossa et al., Insect Appl. Biol. 26, 8 (2010).
4. T. Wood & Goulson, Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res. 24 (2017).
5. E.A. Mitchell et al., Science 355, 309 (2015).
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7. D. Butler, Science, 322, 238 (2016).
8. Government of Ontario, "Neonicotinoid regulations: What you need to know about the new regulations that govern selling, importing, using, distributing and applying seed" (2017), www.ontario.ca/page/neonicotinoid-regulations.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Full list of signatories: www.sussex.ac.uk/press/2016/06/2016-06-04-32

U.S. budget targets fish and wildlife work

In 1985, embracing the principle that science should serve as the basis of federal wildlife policy, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit Program (CFWRU). The Cooperative Research Units (CRUs) facilitate research among natural resource agencies and universities

to inform decisions on how to manage millions of acres of land nationwide.

The work of CRU scientists has helped guide hundreds of natural resource management decisions. Most recently, it has informed energy exploration on the Colorado Plateau and offshore areas of Alaska, a decision not to list the Sonoran Desert tortoise as endangered, strategies to manage the Klamath River Basin to sustain its Chinook salmon, and surveillance of deer to prevent the spread of chronic wasting disease (1). Despite the CRUs' measurable successes, the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2019 federal budget—the starting point for the budget that will take effect on 1 October—calls for the program's elimination, closing 40 units in 38 states and terminating more than 700 projects (2). If implemented, the proposed budget cut would have a dire effect on research and academic jobs, the U.S. economy, and the preservation of the country's flora and fauna.

University and state agency support, facilitated by CRUs, multiply the return on the USGS's modest investment in this wildlife science. Federal withdrawal of CRU funding would eliminate partnerships that provide office space, courtesy faculty appointments for unit leaders, access to graduate students, and state funding for CRU research that informs management of public lands. Because the faculty who lead the CRU research are USGS employees, withdrawal of federal funding support would result in the termination of faculty members scattered across 38 states and essentially shut down all the research projects they lead or oversee.

« Science magazine, a friendly ideological ally for environmental activists »

(http://www.science20.com/news_staff/the_homeopathy_beliefs_about_neonicotinoids_and_honey-227356, consulté le 6.6.18)

Dave Goulson, 232 signatories (2018) Call to restrict neonicotinoids Science 360 (6392) pp. 973 DOI: 10.1126/science.aau0432



«C'était la première fois où j'ai vu la malhonnêteté de l'industrie qui réfute des études scientifiques parce qu'elles ne les arrangent pas... niveau Donald Trump, Fake News, même en science...» (Un chercheur travaillant sur les abeilles sauvages)



2012



2018



<http://strathconabeekeepers.blogspot.com/2013/05/ban-neonicotinoids-in-canada.html>



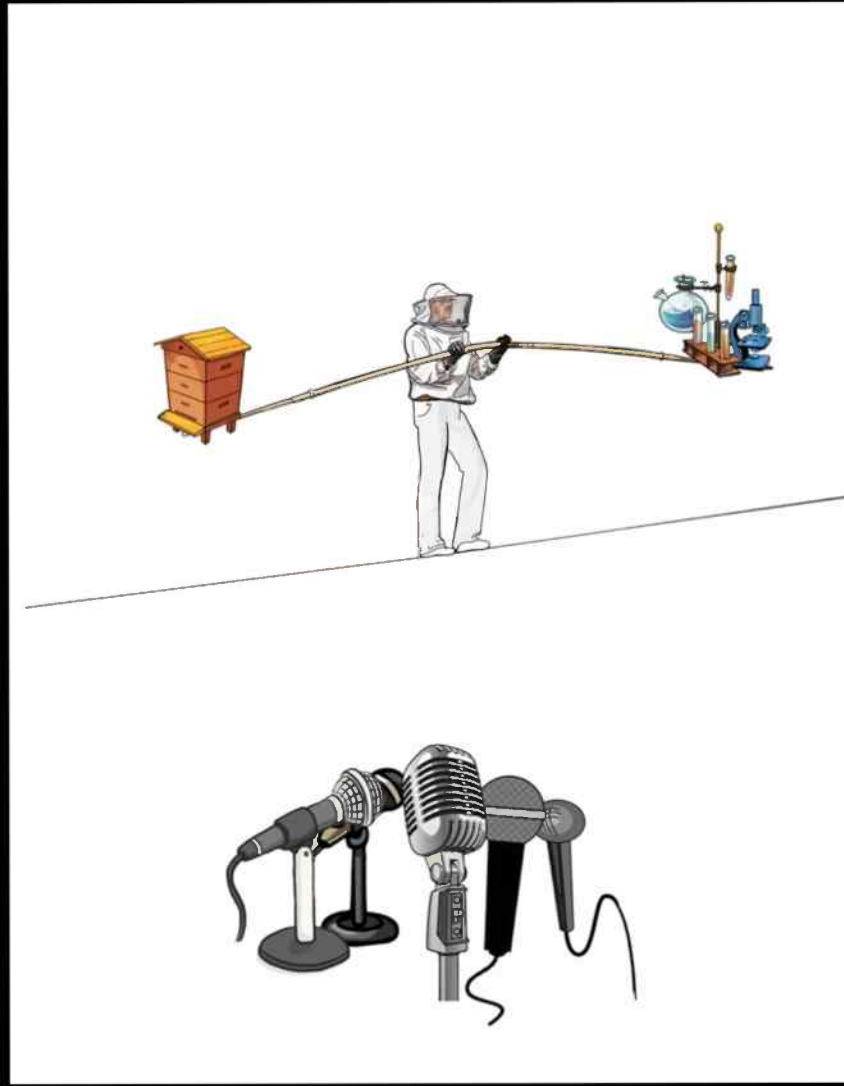


**Non au sulfoxaflor,
un nouvel insecticide
« tueurs d'abeilles »
autorisé !**

SIGNEZ la pétition

<https://stop-sulfoxaflor.agirpourenvironnement.org>





Contaminazione di mieli provenienti da tutto il mondo da parte dei neonicotinoidi – Quali conseguenze per gli apicoltori?

Contamination des miels du monde par les néonicotinoïdes – quelles implications pour les apiculteurs ?

Contamination of world honey by neonicotinoids – what implications for beekeepers?

Verunreinigung der Honige aus der ganzen Welt durch Neonicotinoide – welche Folgen hat dies für die Bienenzüchter?

世界 SEKAI 2018.1-2

世界に広がるネオニコチノイドの蜂蜜汚染は警告する
A・アービイ、B・ムレハウゼル、G・グラウゼル、E・
A・D・ミツチエル 平久美子訳、尾川淳監訳





Aucun nouveau pesticide ne doit être autorisé avant d'avoir des méthodes reconnues sur le plan international pour évaluer les effets subléthaux et chroniques de ces produits (...) cela concerne également l'utilisation combinée de plusieurs pesticides (...)

L'utilisation de trois néonicotinoïdes particulièrement toxiques pour les abeilles (...) pour lesquels un moratoire temporaire est en vigueur (...) est à interdire de manière globale.

debat sur ce sujet. L'organisation nationale des apicultrices et apiculteurs est depuis longtemps déjà active dans ce domaine et émet les demandes suivantes:

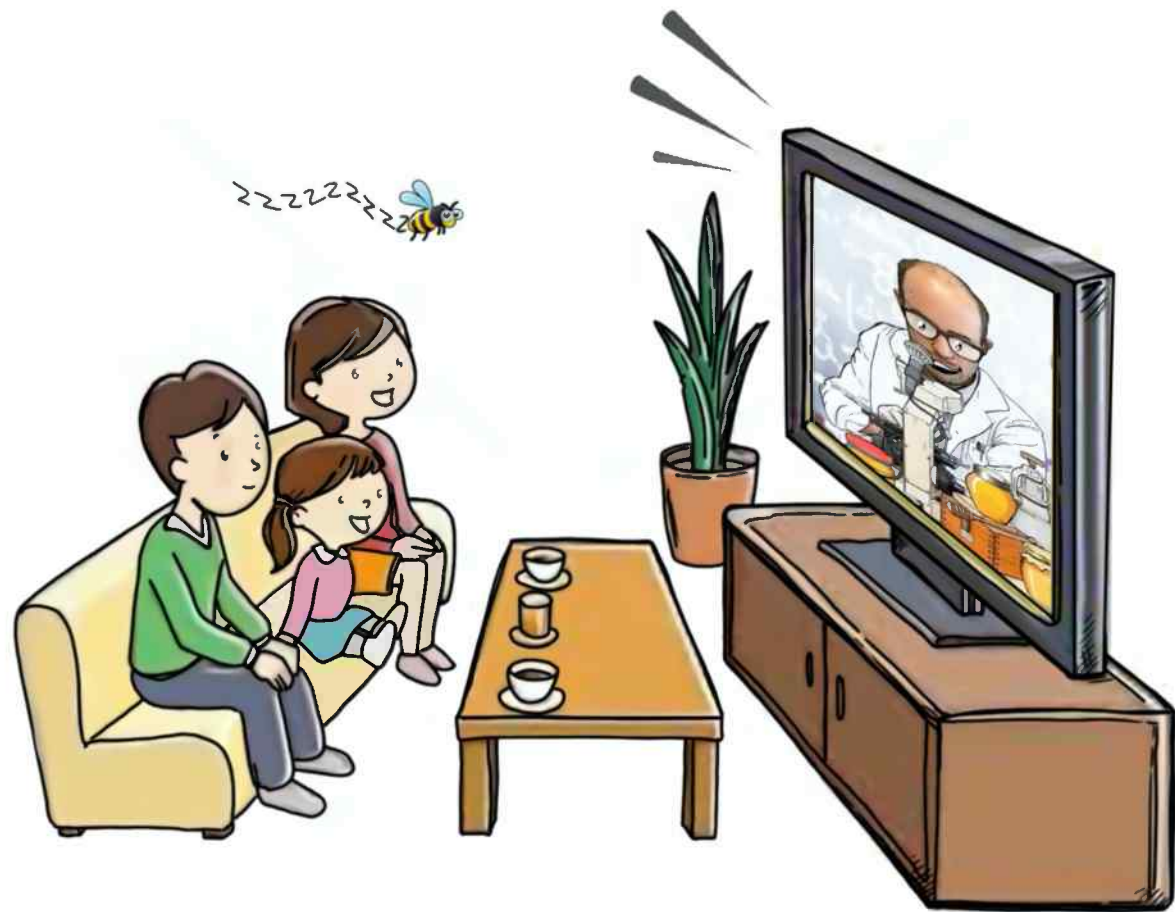
L'utilisation de pesticides agissant de manière systémiques devrait être autorisée uniquement pour des plantes qui ne font pas partie de la flore mellifère.

clothianidine), pour lesquels un moratoire temporaire est en vigueur pour certaines applications, est à interdire de manière globale.

Dans les cultures butinées par les abeilles, les pesticides doivent être appliqués en dehors des heures de vol des abeilles.

abeilles.







David Suzuki Foundation

· 12 novembre, 01:22 ·

Although neonic pesticides are the world's widest used insecticides new research has led the UK and the European Union to move towards a total ban on the bee-harming products.

With Europe pointed towards a total ban on all neonic pesticides to protect bees don't you think Canada should too?

Take action now

The decision reverses the government's previous position and is justified by recent new evidence showing neonicotinoids have contaminated the whole landscape and cause damage to colonies of bees. It also follows the revelation that [75% of all flying insects have disappeared](#) in Germany and probably much further afield, a discovery Gove said had shocked him.



Gove said the evidence of neonicotinoids' harm to pollinators has grown stronger since 2013, including a landmark field trial published in July that showed [neonicotinoids damage bee populations](#), not just individual insects, and a [global analysis of honey revealing worldwide contamination](#) by the insecticides.

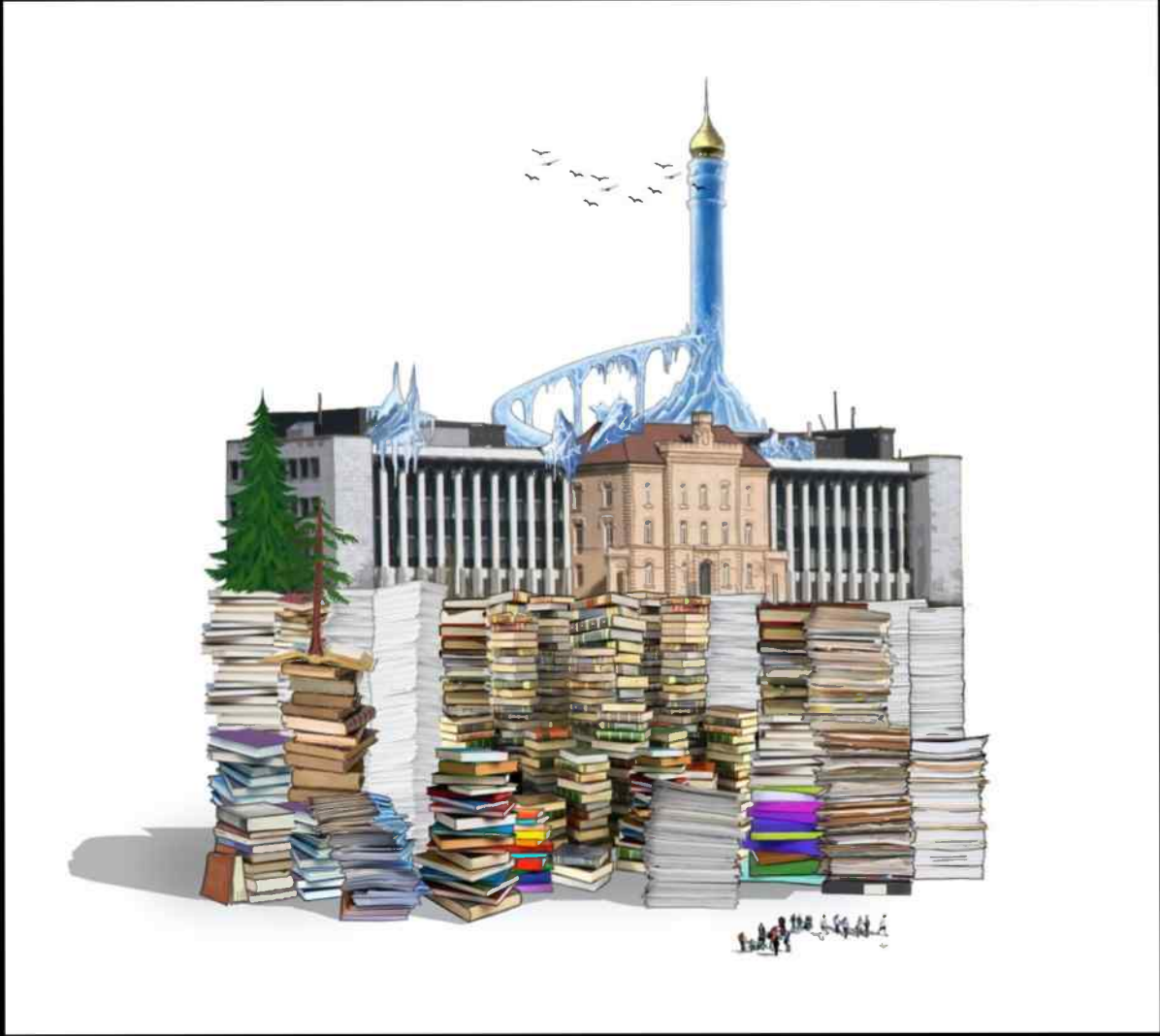
theguardian

UK will back total ban on bee-harming pesticides, Michael Gove reveals

Exclusive: Research leads environment secretary to overturn government's previous opposition, making total EU ban much more likely

THEGUARDIAN.COM







« We are not political, we are not activists, we are scientists,
we have to push science forward in a correct way ! »

(Un chercheur travaillant sur les néonicotinoïdes)

« Le chercheur doit rester dans sa tour d'ivoire pour faire de
la bonne recherche » (Un chercheur travaillant sur les néonicotinoïdes)





« Pour rester crédible, en aucun cas un chercheur ne doit être assimilé à des activistes » (Chercheur travaillant sur les néonicotinoïdes)

« Tu es un funambule, si tu fais un pas de côté, tu sera discrédité ... tu risque d'être considéré comme un militant » (Professeur de biologie)



