# 2016 NZ COLONY LOSS SURVEY SUMMARY



#### **About the survey**

This is an on-line survey of beekeepers that aims to quantify winter colony losses. The survey was first conducted in 2015. The questionnaire is based on the international COLOSS survey and has been adapted to include topics of specific interest to NZ beekeepers.

Survey **Participation** 



= 50

2015



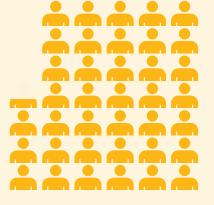
**149** Commercial beekeepers

**217** Non-commercial beekeepers

2016



**178** Commercial beekeepers



**1917** Non-commercial beekeepers

Total Colony Losses

over winter

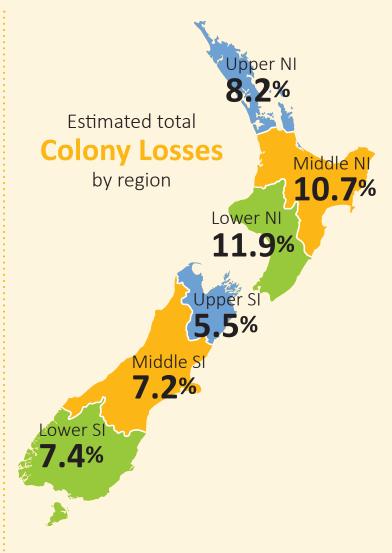
2015

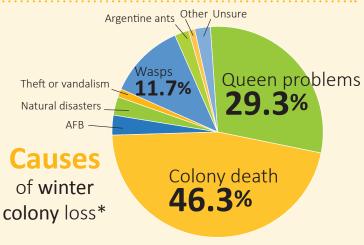
10.7%\*

Estimated

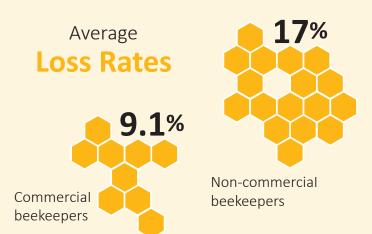
2016

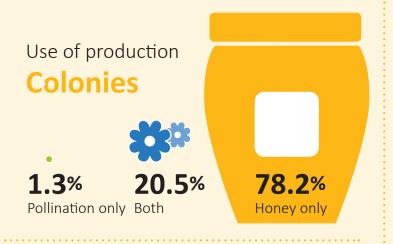
9.8%\*



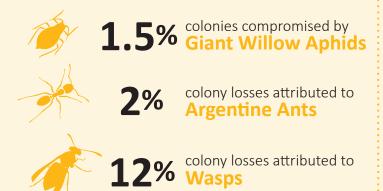


\*among beekeepers who lost any colonies in winter 2016





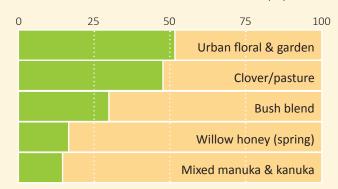
### **Emerging Insect Pests**



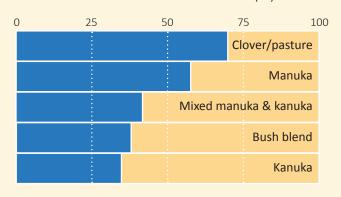
## **Top Five Flora**

providing significant flow

NON-COMMERCIAL BEEKEEPERS (%)



#### COMMERCIAL BEEKEEPERS (%)



#### In a nutshell...

- Survey participation increased 5-fold.
- Estimated colony losses for winter 2016 were
   9.8%. This is statistically indistinguishable from
   2015 estimates.
- A higher share of hives was lost in the North Island compared to the South Island.
- Average loss rates are higher for non-commercial beekeepers than commercial; however, there is wide variation in individual loss rates.

- Colony death, queen problems and wasps accounted for 87.3% of winter colony losses in 2016.
- Hive numbers continue to grow. Evidence of competition for apiary sites is growing: 16% of large beekeepers reported that they had sites overtaken or overcrowded or that their apiary sites had reduced floral resources.
- Most colonies are used for honey production only. Few are used for pollination only. Some are used for both.







View full survey results at:

www.landcareresearch.co.nz/bee-health

View full report at:

www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/16711