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I wish to present my communication in this Apimondia Commission : Plenary session (second keynote)
Pollination & Melliferous flora
I wish to present my communication as: **an Oral Presentation**

	Person in charge of the presentation	Person present during the congress
<u>Author</u> : Bernard Vaissière	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Author</u> : Nicola Gallai		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Author</u> : Jean-Michel Salles		

Title of the presentation : **Assessing the impact of declining pollinators on world agriculture**

Text of the abstract : (1628 signs with spaces included)

The decline of pollinator populations, especially bees including honey bees, has now been clearly documented in several areas of the world. Yet the actual and the potential impact of this decline on crop production and farming economy is only starting to be assessed in quantitative terms. Based on a weight output, a third of our food supply is dependent on the pollination service provided by animals, mainly insects and particularly bees. To go beyond this first estimate is difficult for several reasons. First of all, many of the past and current methods used to assess the dependence of crop yield and quality on pollinator activity give heavily biased results so that valid measurements of this dependence remain actually unknown for the majority of crops grown in the world. Also the link between the density and diversity of pollinators, on one hand, and the pollination service they perform, on the other hand, remains poorly known so that the impact of pollinator decline remains very difficult to assess unless one takes their complete disappearance as a working hypothesis. Indeed, this is what we did to calculate the monetary value of the pollination service provided by insects to the world crop production used for human food and found that it amounted to €153 billion in 2005. This figure represented 9.5% of the value of the world agricultural production. Vegetables and fruits were the leading crop categories in value of insect pollination followed by edible oil crops, stimulants, nuts and spices. Also the greater the dependency of a crop category on pollinators, the higher its unit production value.