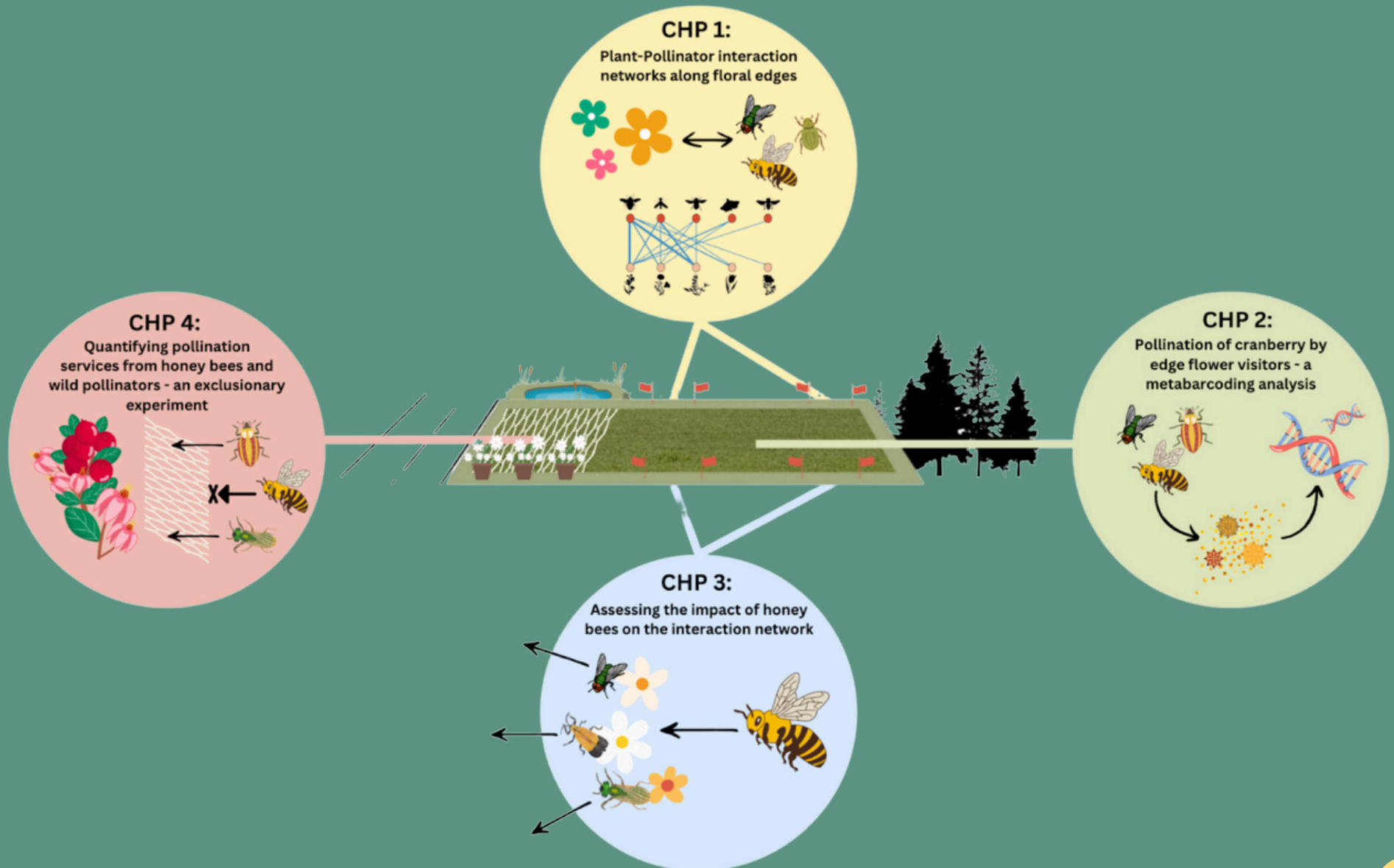


Journée INPACQ canneberges  
*Janvier 2025*

**POLLINISATEURS ET FLEURS SAUVAGES :  
COMPRENDRE LEUR INTERACTION ET LEUR  
CONTRIBUTION AUX SERVICES DE  
POLLINISATION DANS LES FERMES DE  
CANNEBERGES DU QUÉBEC**

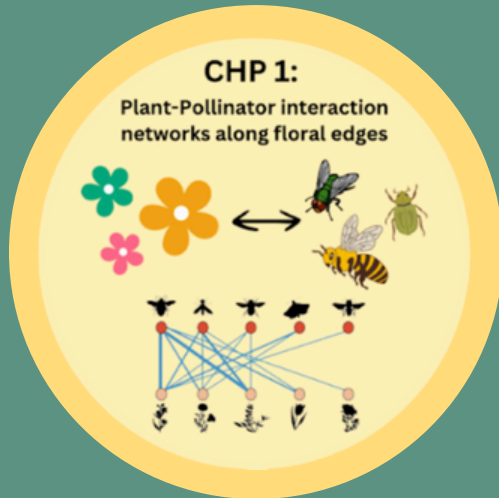
PAR STÉPHANIE GAGNON  
SUPERVISÉE PAR DR. JESSICA GILLUNG & DR. MARILIA GAIARSA

# CHAPITRES DOCTORAUX

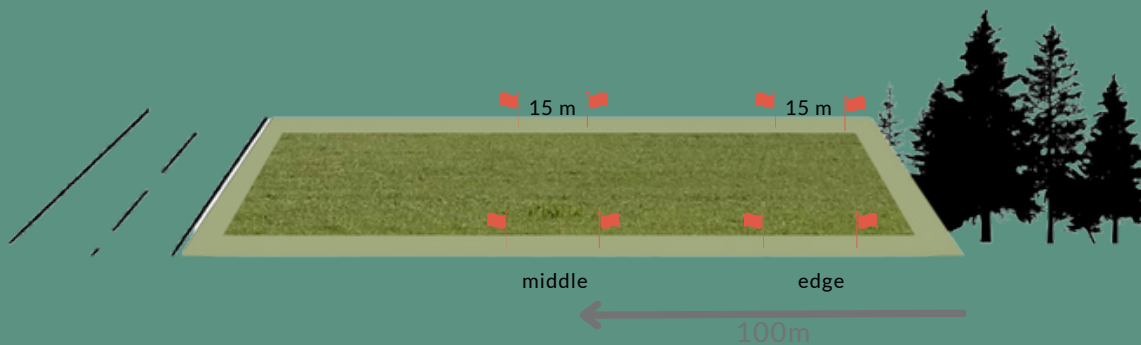


# CHP. 1

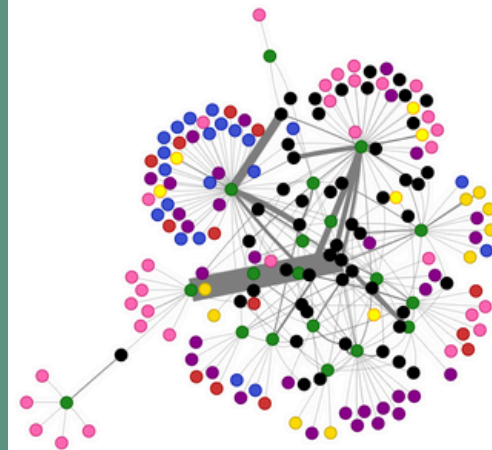
## INTERACTIONS PLANTES-POLLINISATEURS LE LONG DES BANDES FLORALES



**Objectif :** Produire un réseau d'interaction illustrant la relation entre les pollinisateurs et les fleurs entourant les fermes de canneberges conventionnelles et biologiques

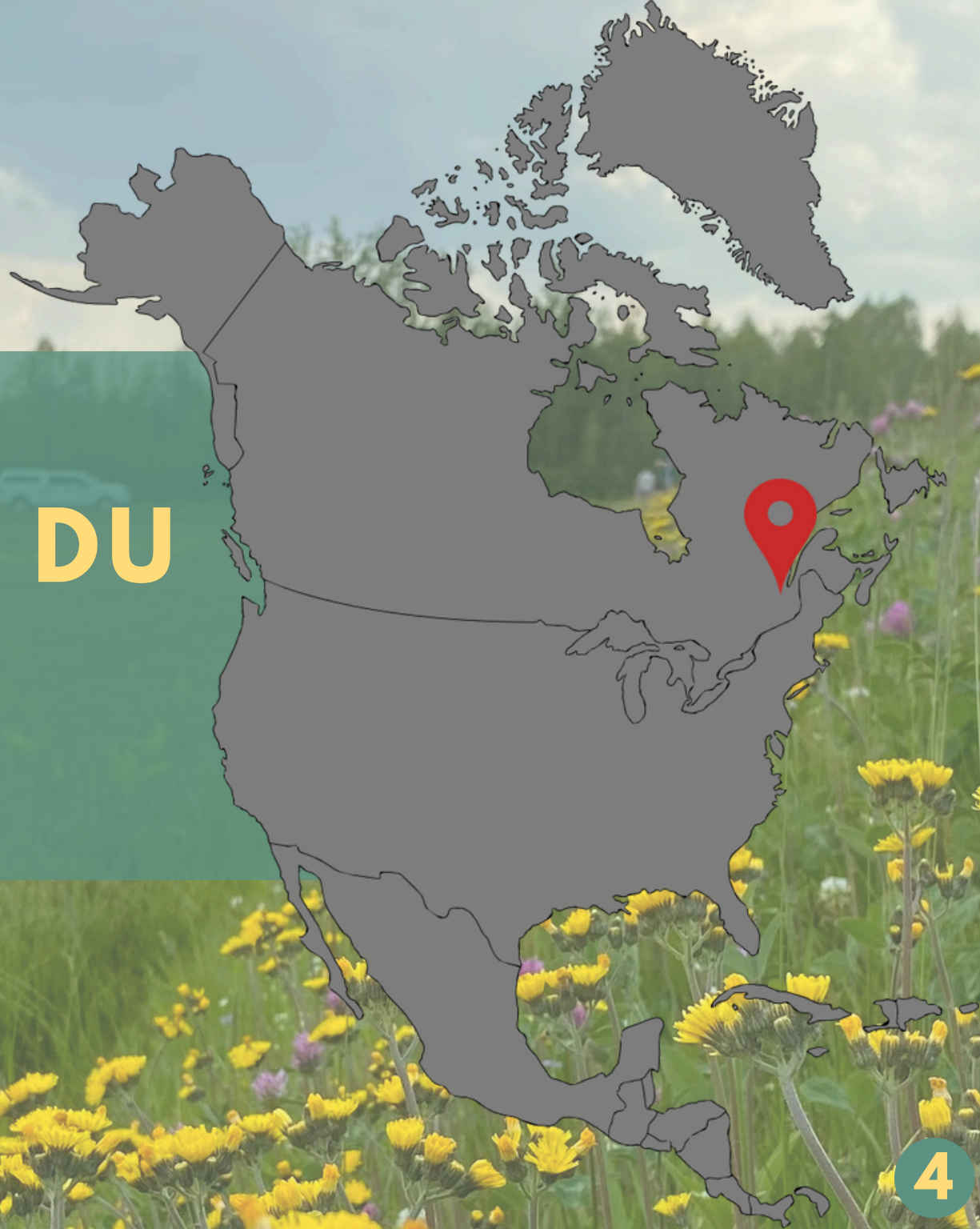


2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network

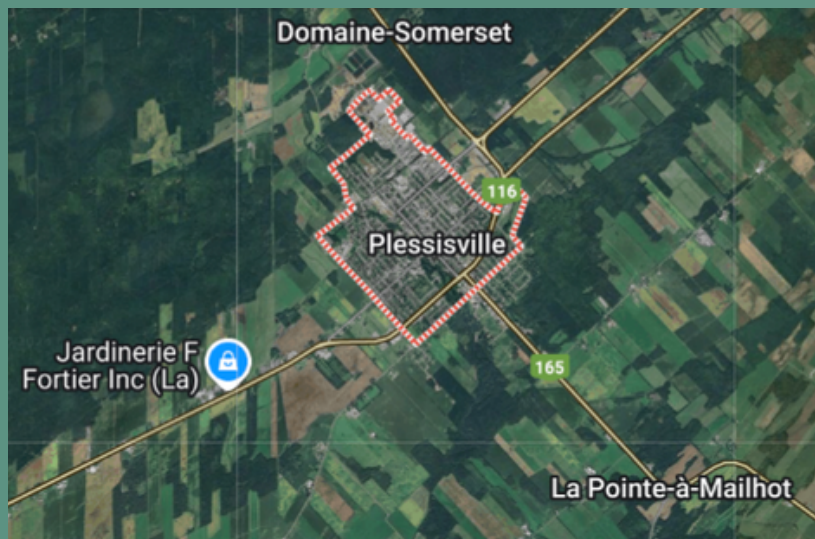


Fermes de canneberges

# LA RÉGION DU CENTRE DU QUÉBEC



# CENTRE DU QUÉBEC



## FERMES DE CANNEBERGES



# BANDES FLORALES & POLLINISATEURS

- Créer des points chauds de biodiversité dans des environnements homogénéisés
- Fournir aux pollinisateurs indigènes des habitats et des ressources

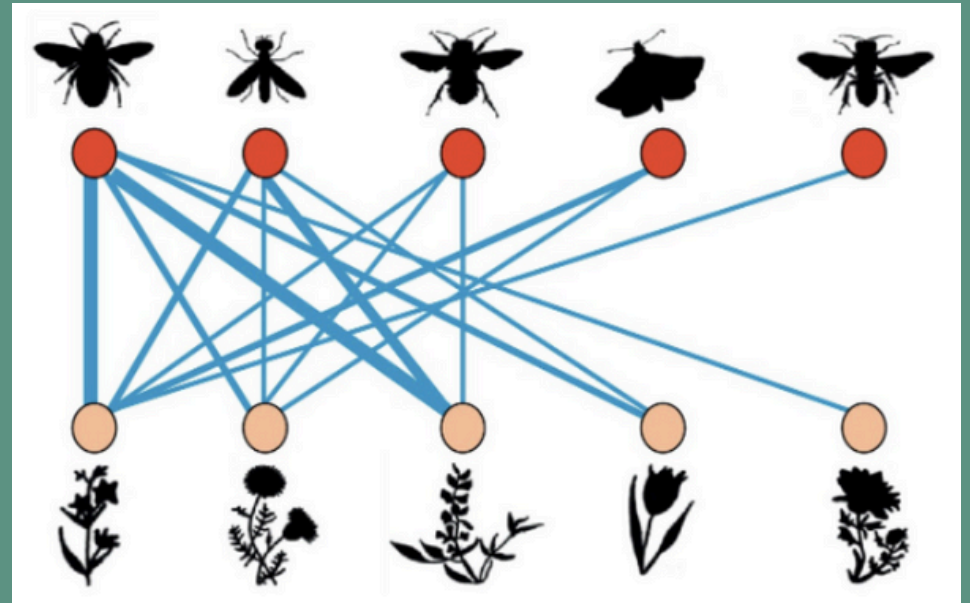


A photograph of a field filled with yellow and purple flowers, likely dandelions and thistles, stretching towards a line of trees under a cloudy sky. A semi-transparent green rectangular box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text 'RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS' in yellow capital letters.

# RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS

# RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS

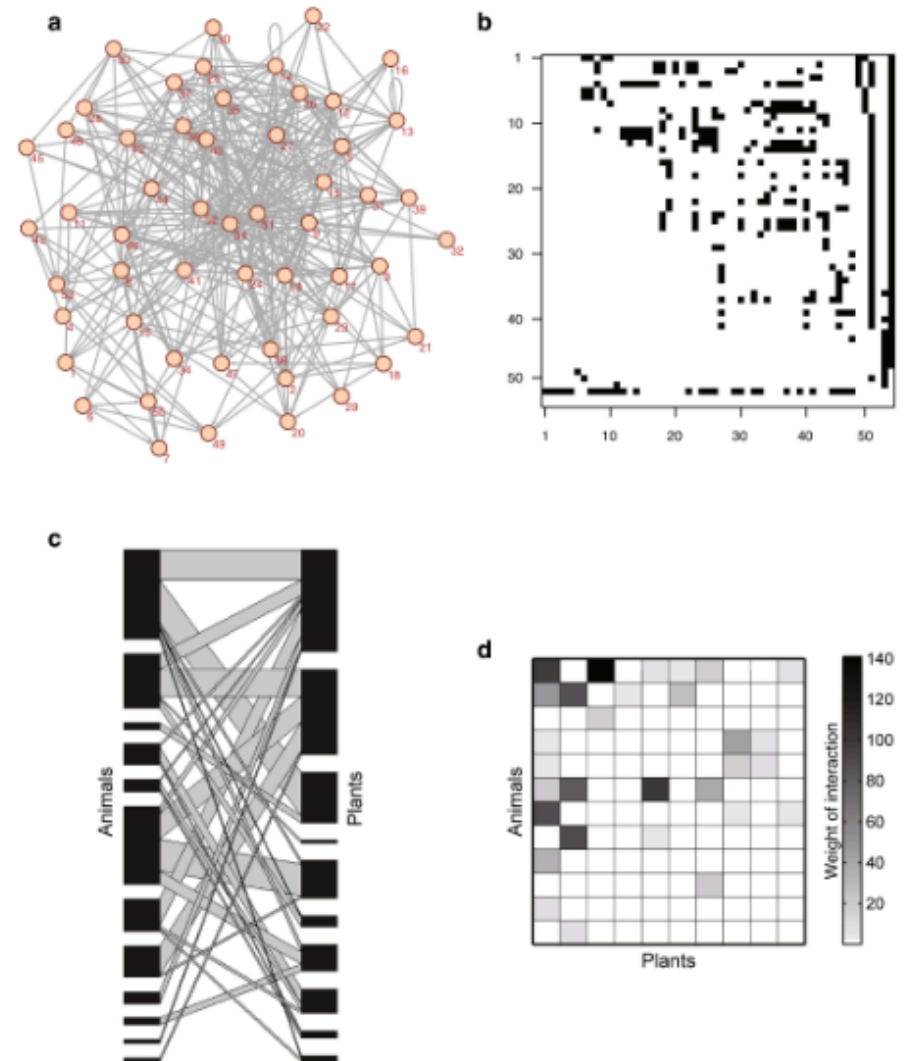
- Visualiser et décrire les interactions entre les espèces au sein d'une communauté



Frost et al., 2018

# RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS

- Visualiser et décrire les interactions entre les espèces au sein d'une communauté
- Identifier les groupes fonctionnels et les liens vulnérables
- Servir d'outils de conservation



Landi 2018

# PRÉDICTIONS

- Une plus grande diversité de plantes et de pollinisateurs dans les fermes biologiques
- Les réseaux plantes-pollinisateurs seront plus complexes dans les fermes biologiques

The background image shows a natural field setting. On the left, a light blue tent is pitched on a patch of dirt. The field is covered in green grass and some small white markers are visible. In the distance, a dense forest of tall evergreen trees stands under a cloudy, grey sky. A person in a red shirt is visible in the field, holding a net.

# CONCEPTION EXPÉRIMENTALE

## 3 BIOLOGIQUES



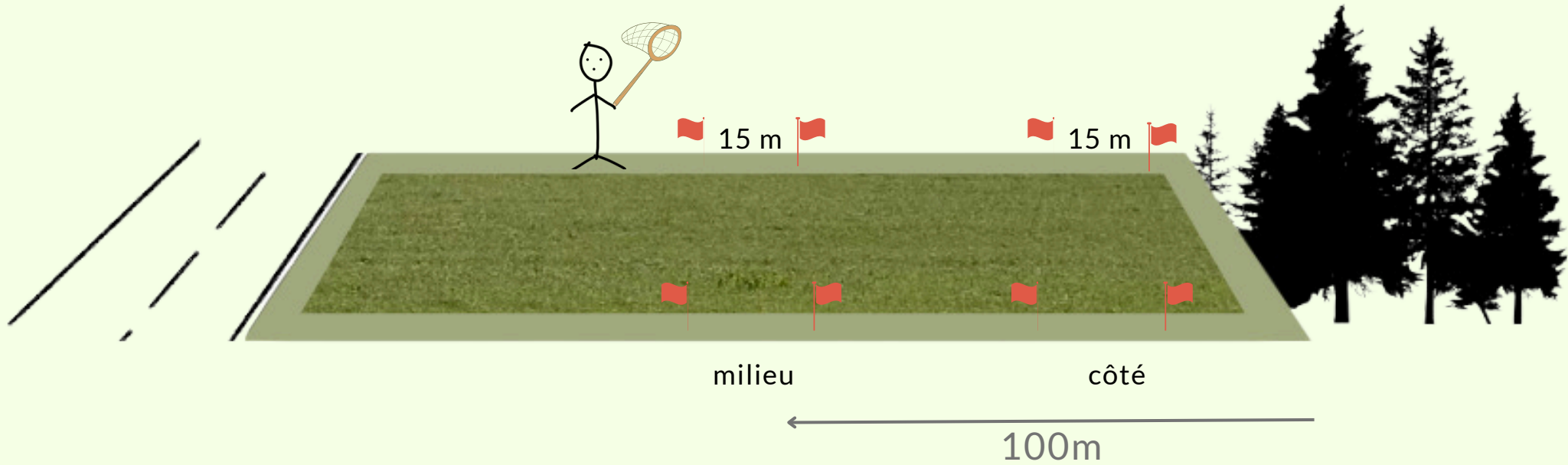
## 3 CONVENTIONNELLES



# EMPLACEMENT DES SITES D'ÉTUDE



# CONCEPTION EXPÉRIMENTALE



# IDENTIFICATION DES PLANTES

1. Collecte

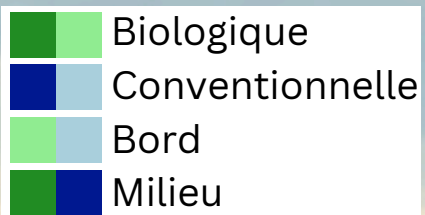
2. GoBotanique

3. Herbier

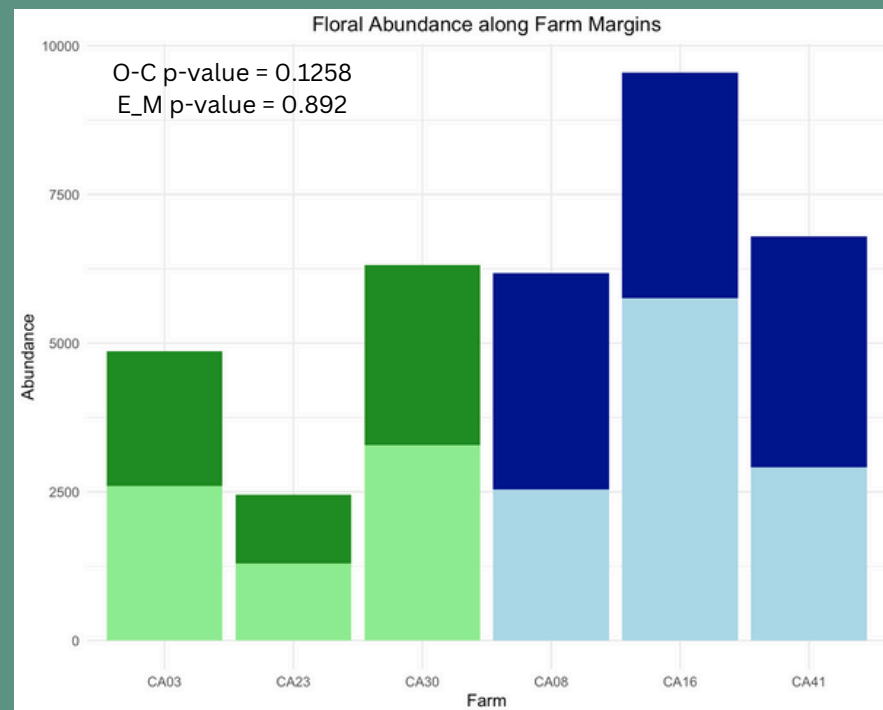
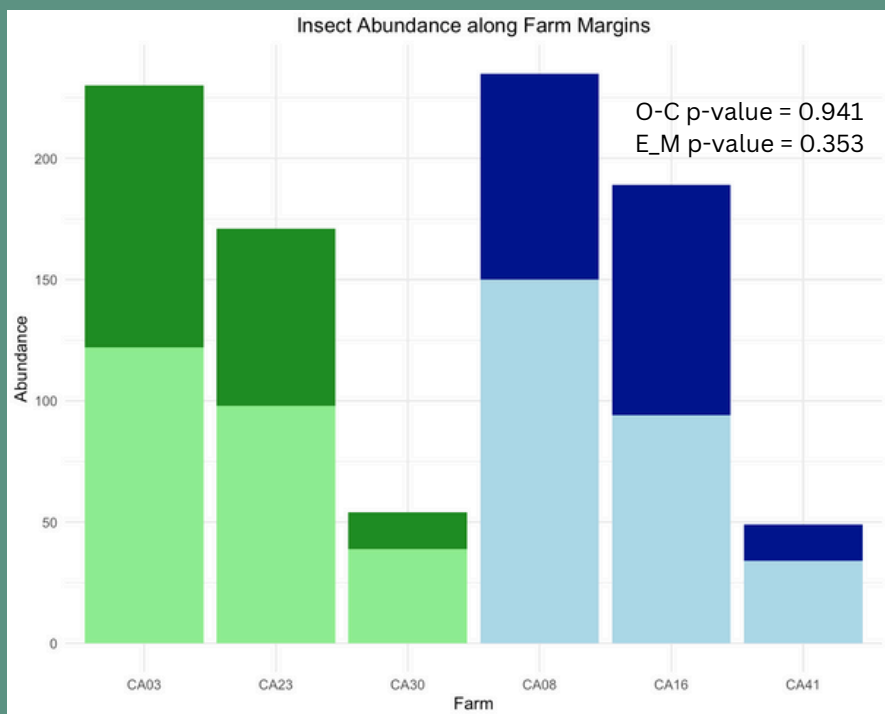




# RÉSULTATS PRÉLIMINAIRES



# ABONDANCE D'INSECTES

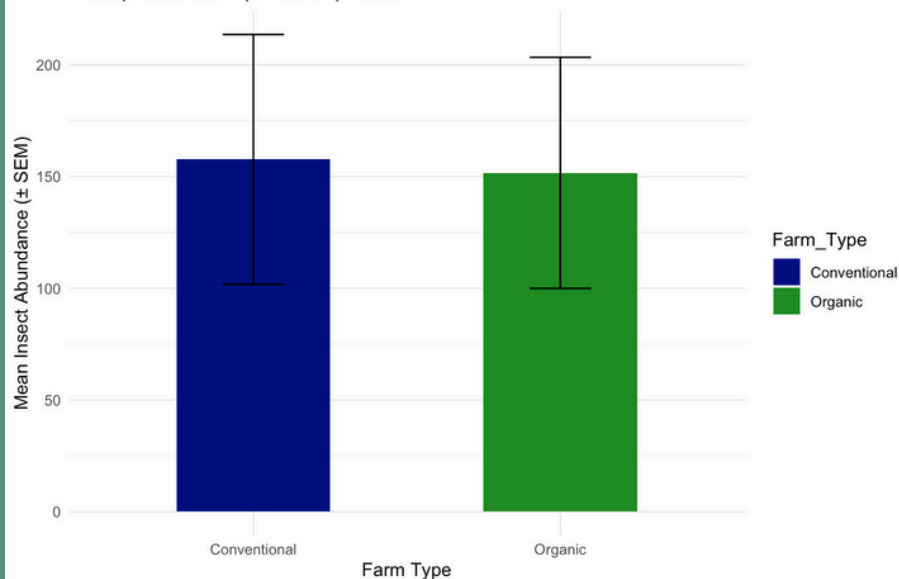


# ABONDANCE FLORALE

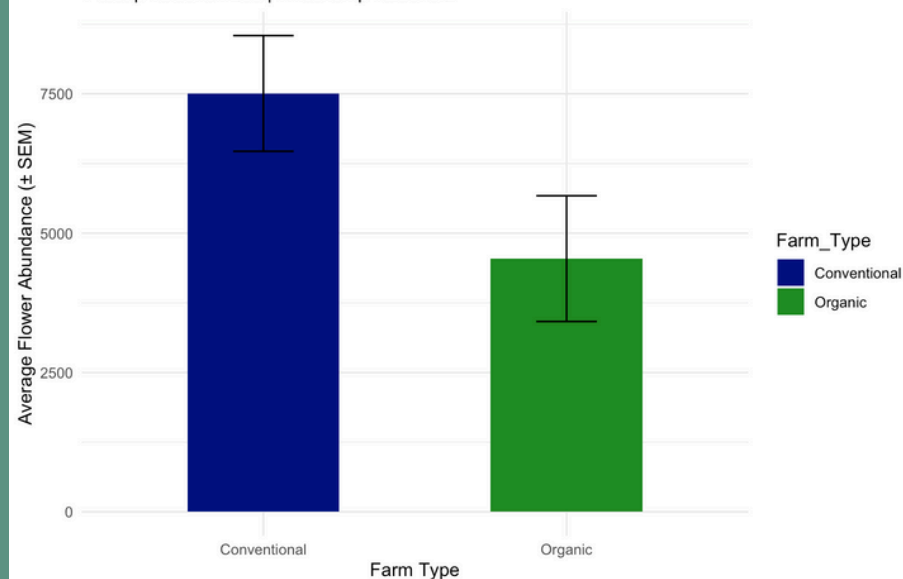
■	■	Biologique
■	■	Conventionnelle
■	■	Bord
■	■	Milieu

# ABONDANCE D'INSECTES

Mean Insect Abundance by Farm Type  
T-test p-value: 0.941 | Wilcoxon p-value: 1

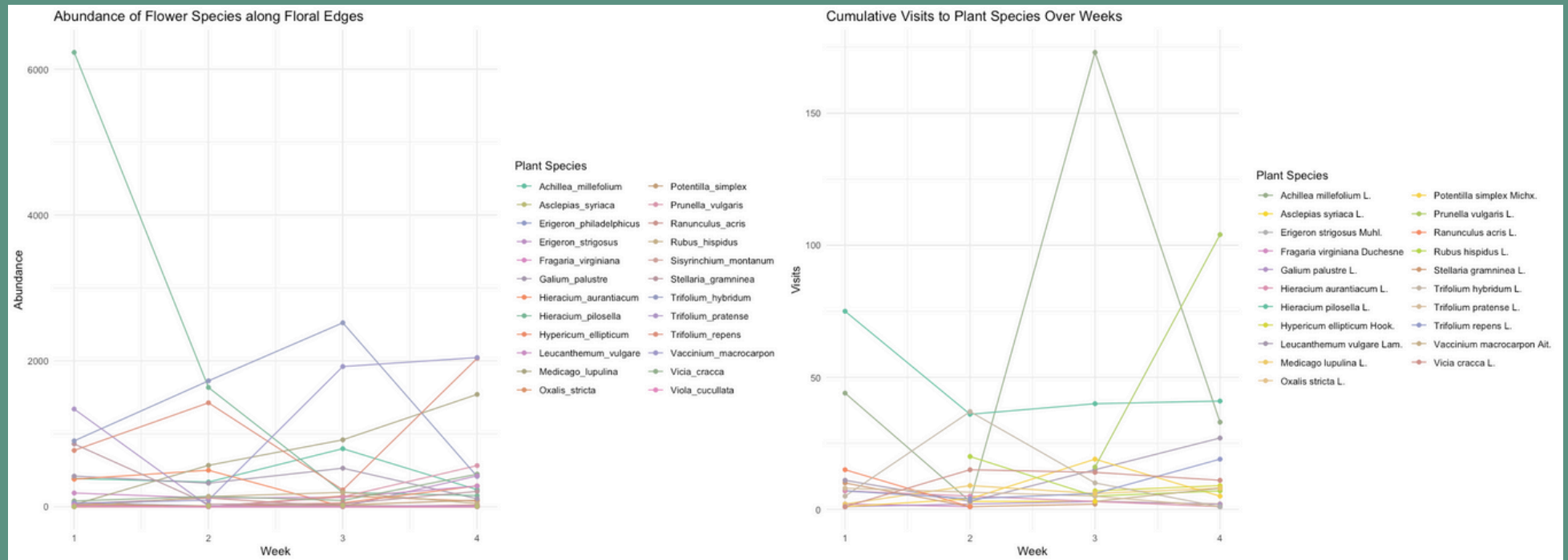


Average Flower Abundance by Farm Type  
T-test p-value: 0.1258 | Wilcoxon p-value: 0.2

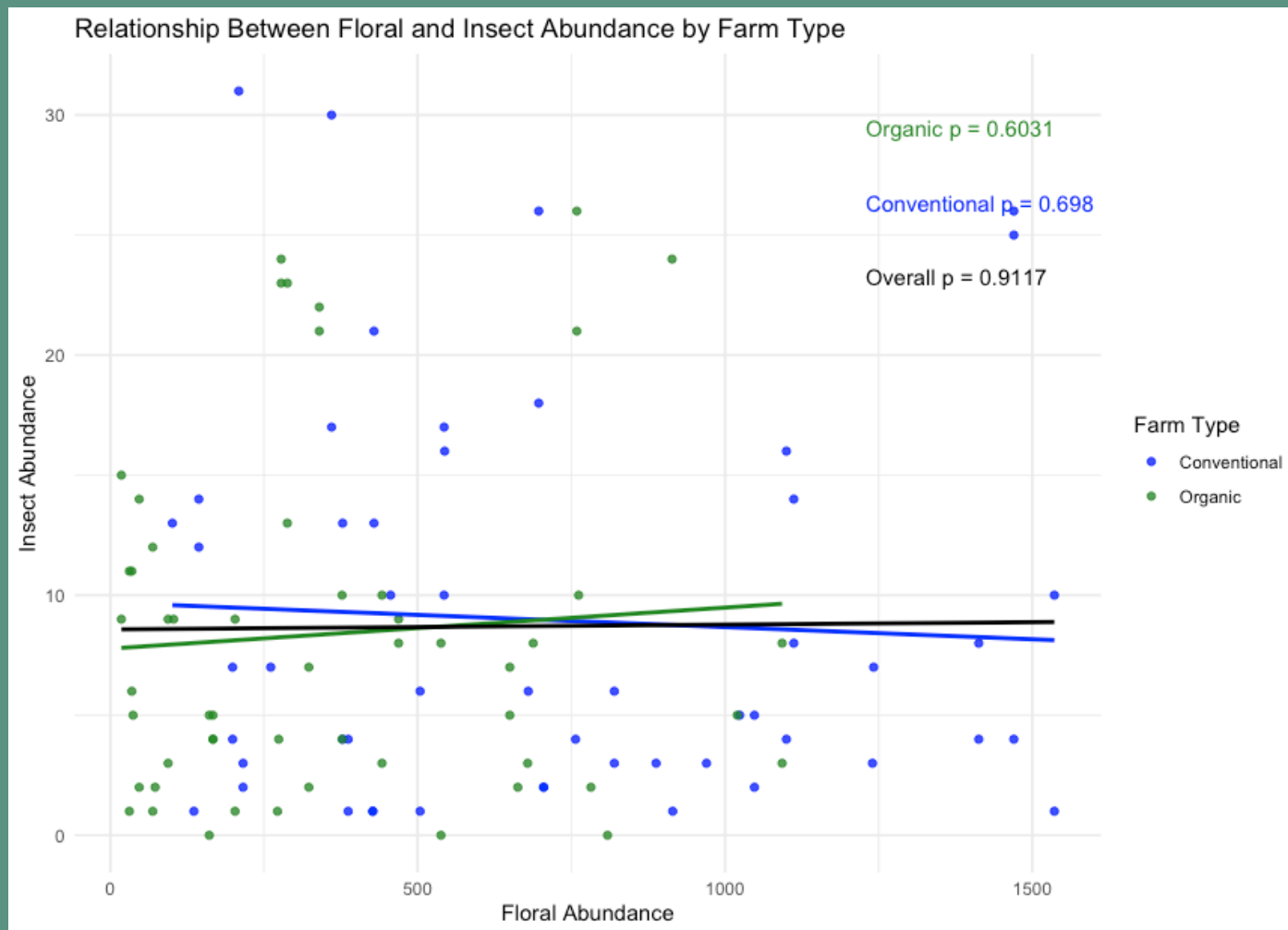


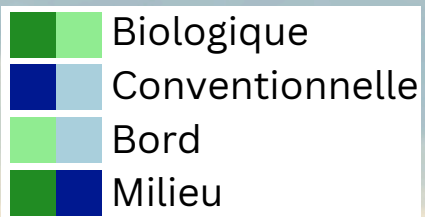
# ABONDANCE FLORALE

# ABONDANCE FLORALE VISITES FLORALES



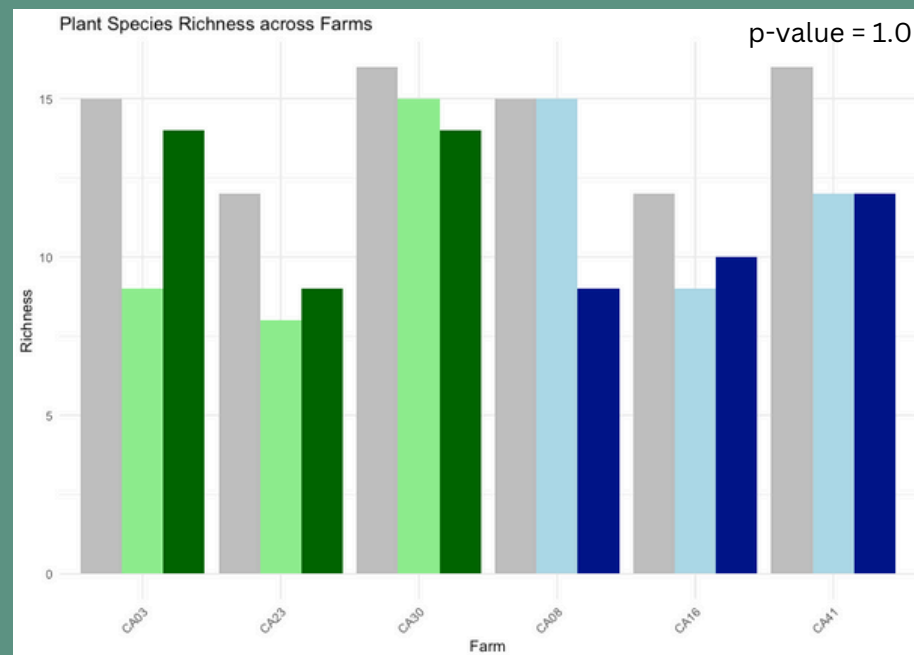
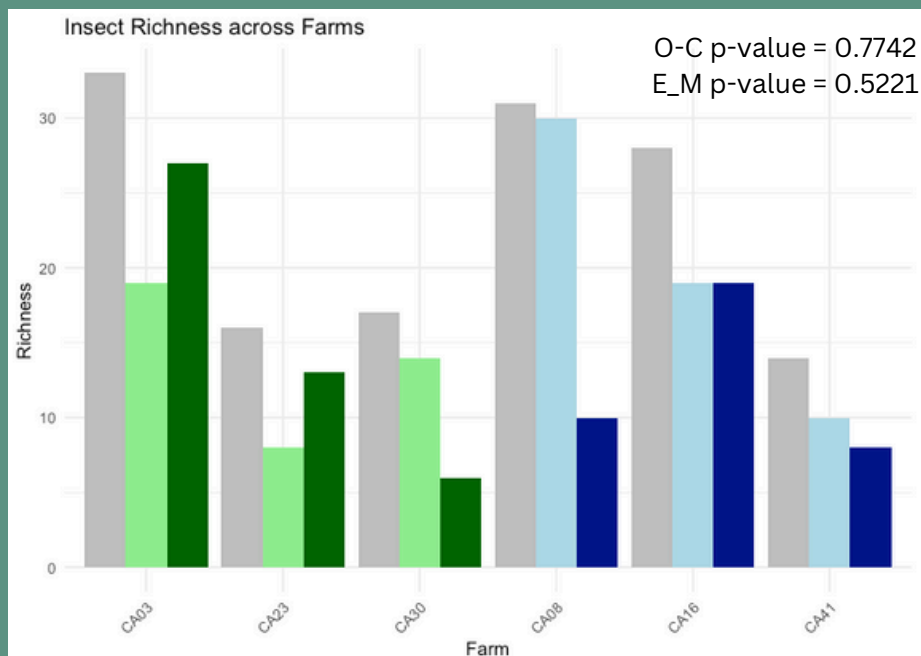
# ABONDANCE D'INSECTES X ABONDANCE FLORALE





# RICHESSSE D'INSECTES

\*Famille



# RICHESSSE FLORALE

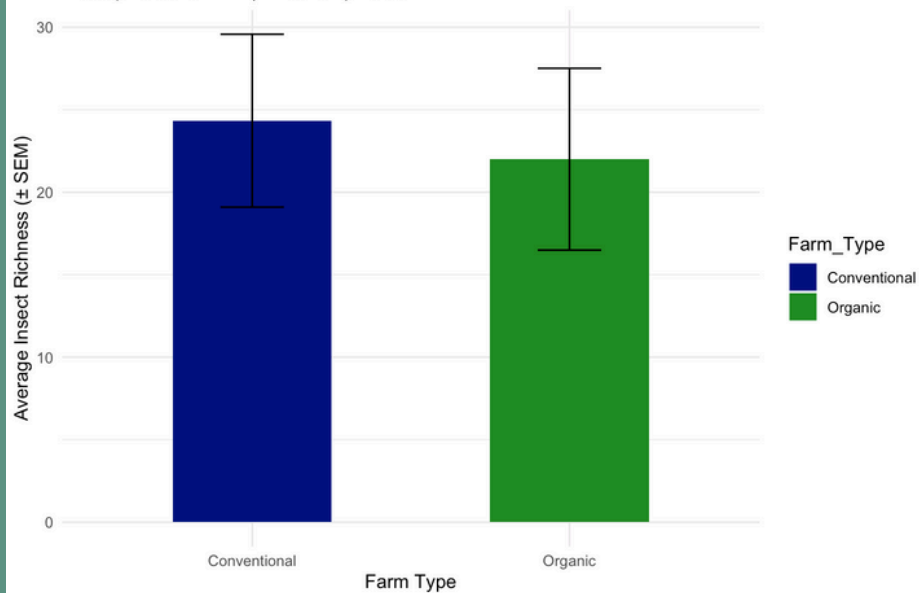
\*Espèce

# RICHELLESSE D'INSECTES

\*Famille

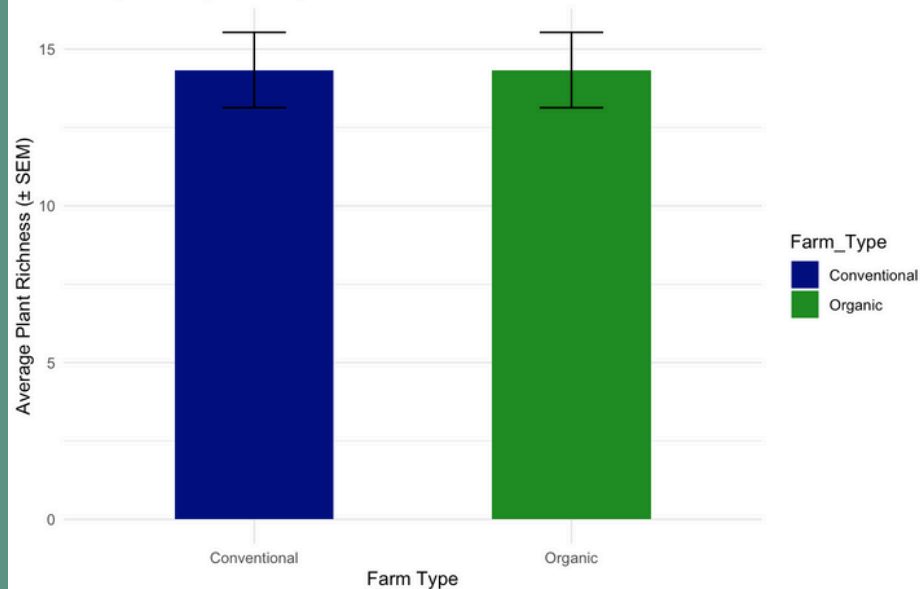
Average Insect Richness by Farm Type

T-test p-value: 0.7742 | Wilcoxon p-value: 1



Average Plant Richness by Farm Type

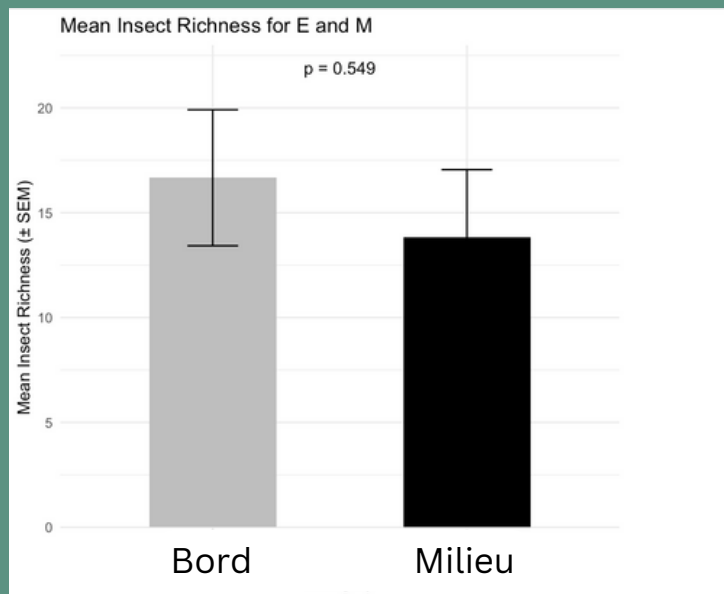
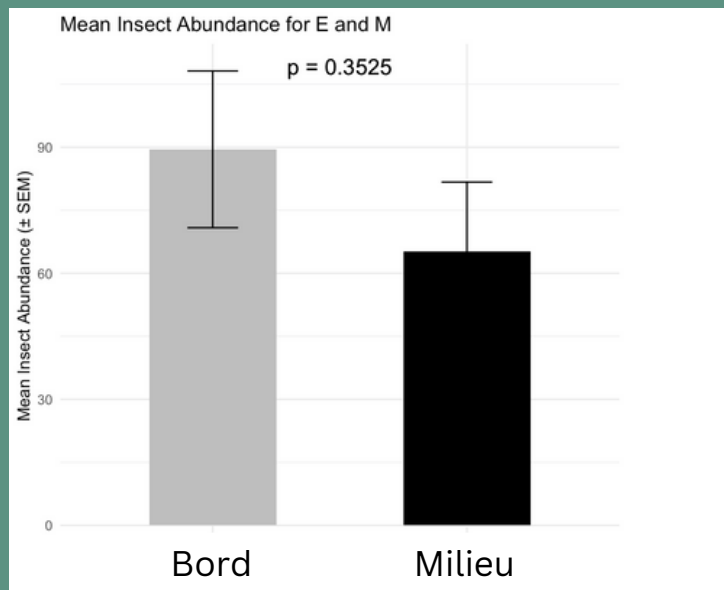
T-test p-value: 1 | Wilcoxon p-value: 1



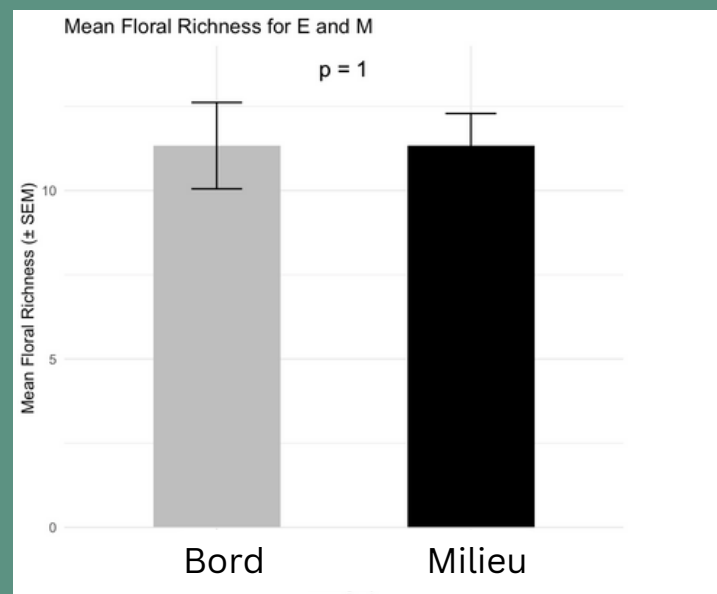
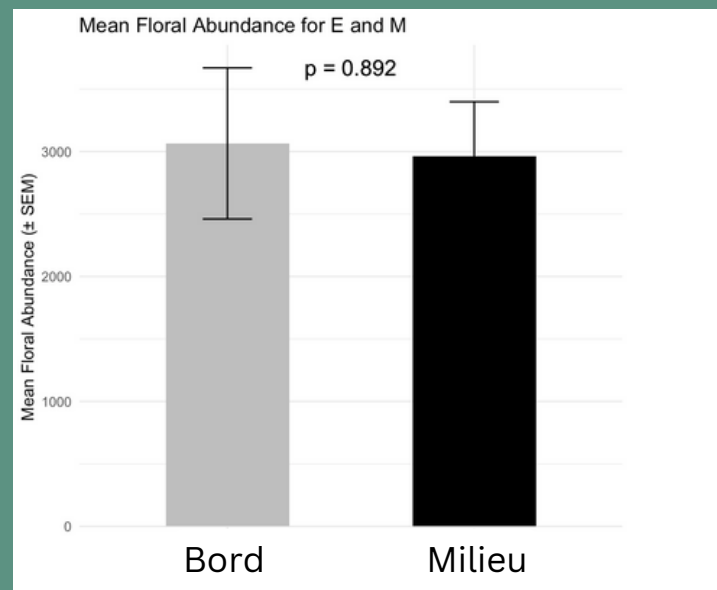
# RICHELLESSE FLORALE

\*Espèce

## INSECTES

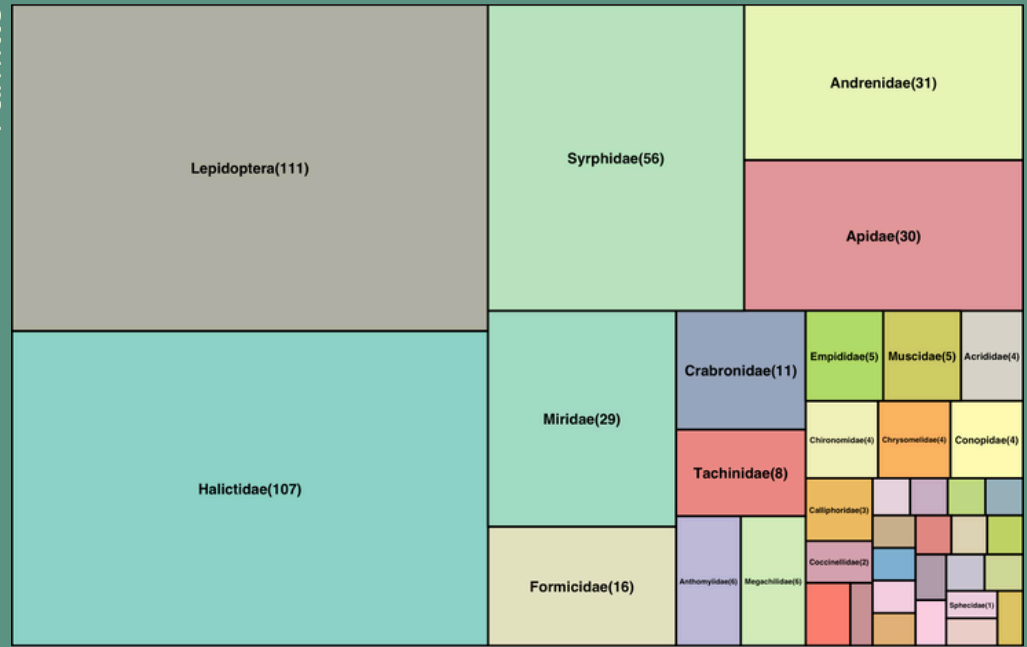


## FLEURES



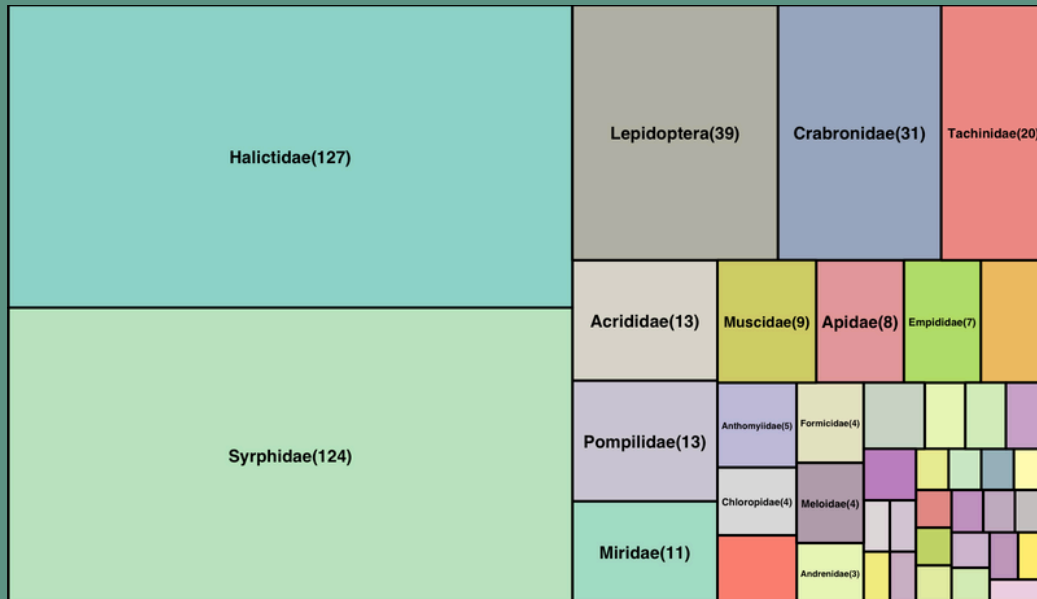
# CONVENTIONNELLE

\*Famille

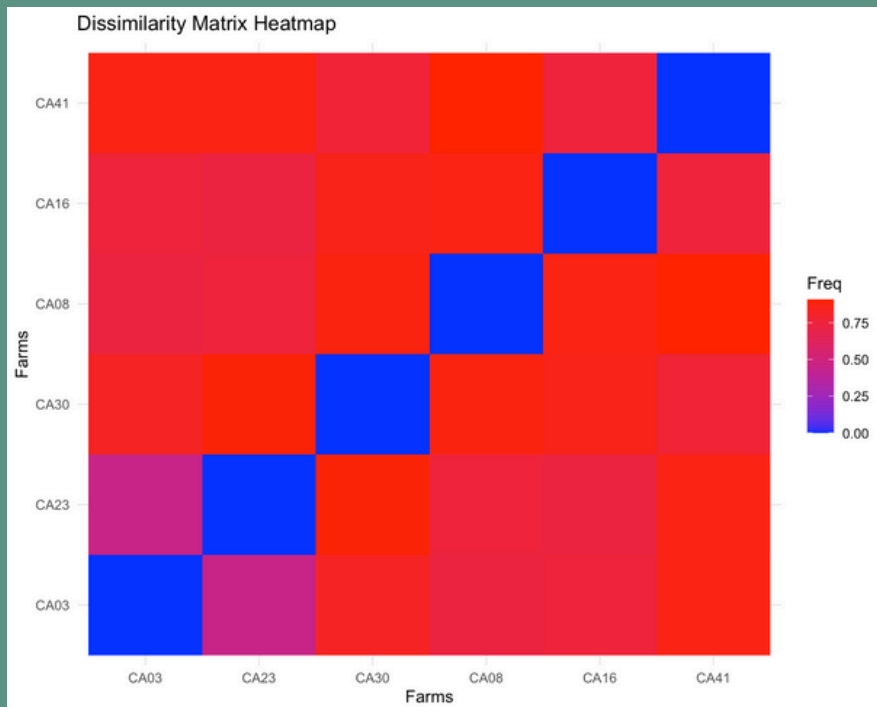


# BIOLOGIQUE

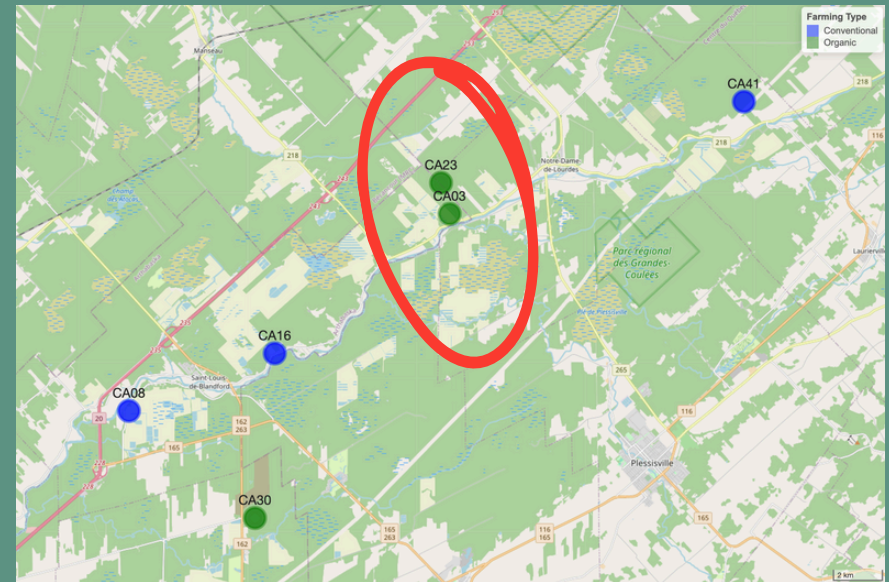
\*Famille



# DIFFÉRENCE

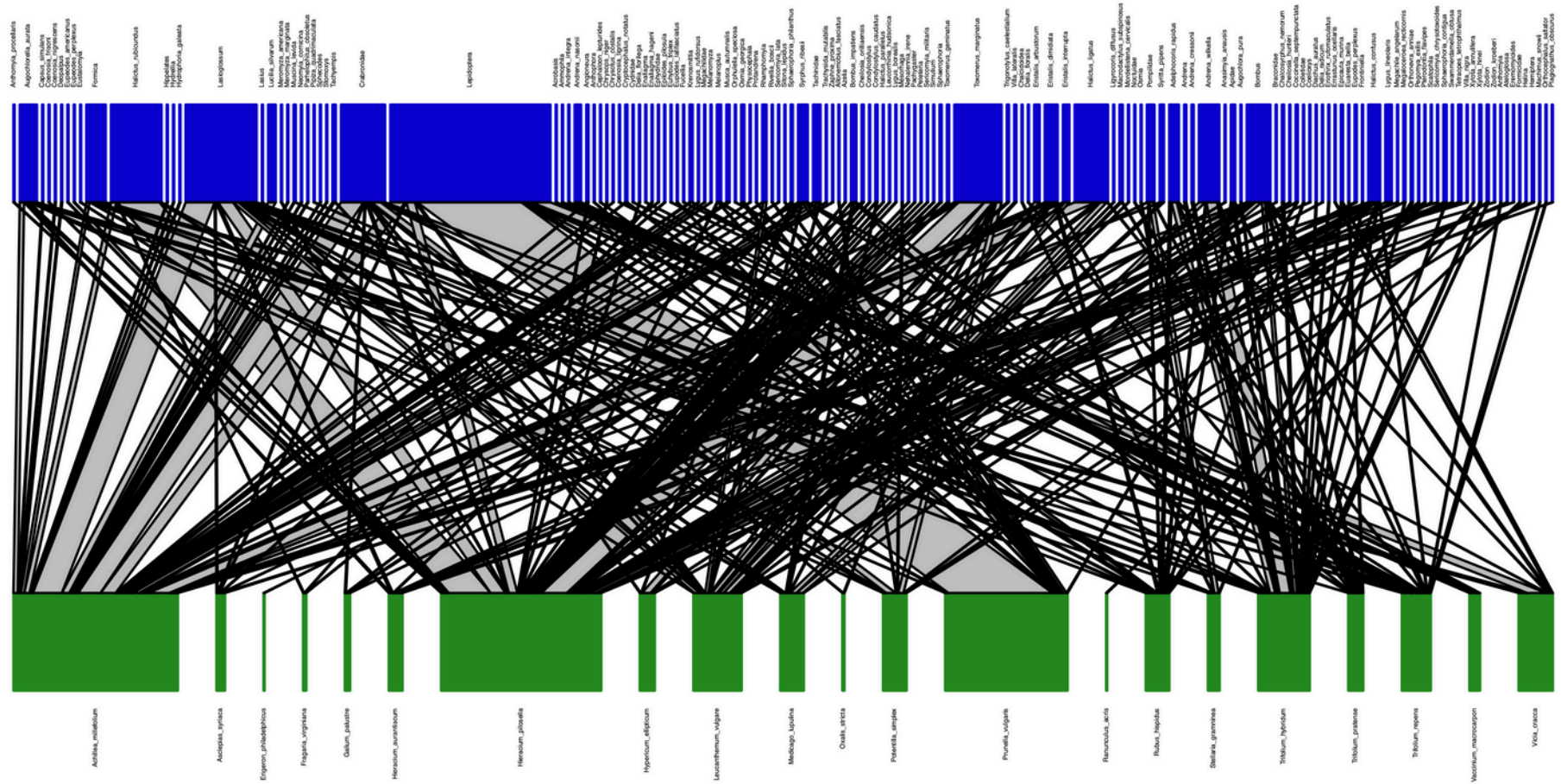


ESPÈCES D'INSECTES



EMPLACEMENT  
DES SITES  
D'ÉTUDES

# RÉSEAU BIPARTITE 2023

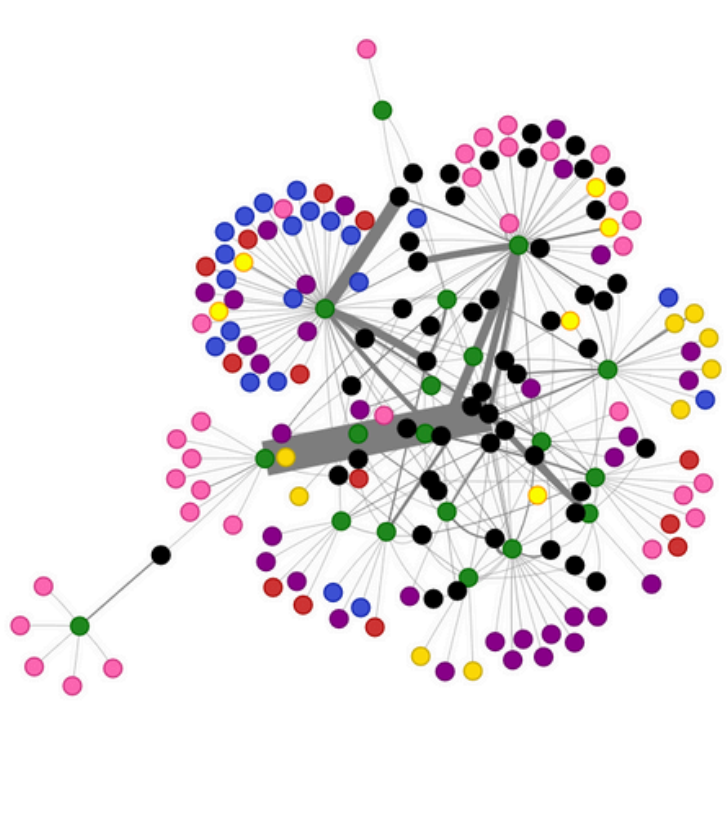




# RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS



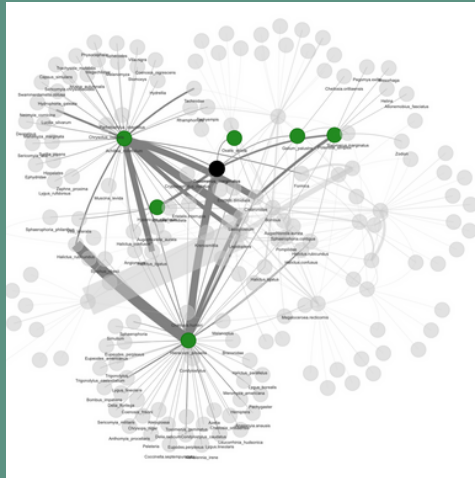
2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network



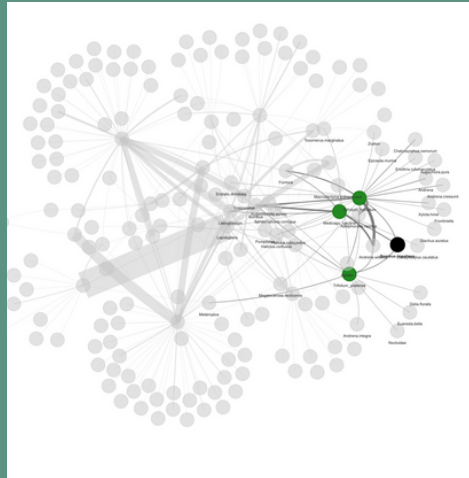
# RÉSEAU D'INTERACTIONS



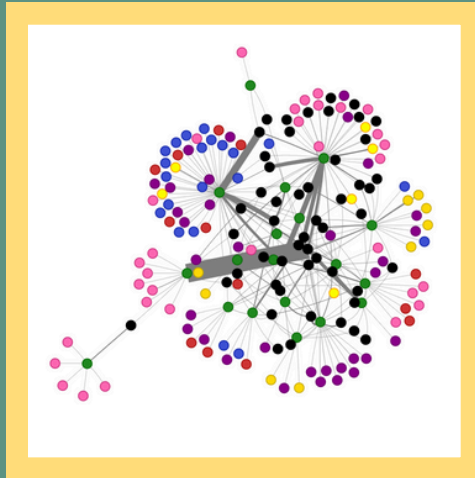
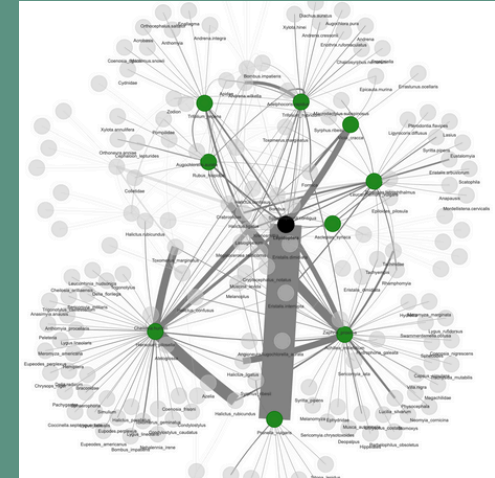
*T. marginatus*



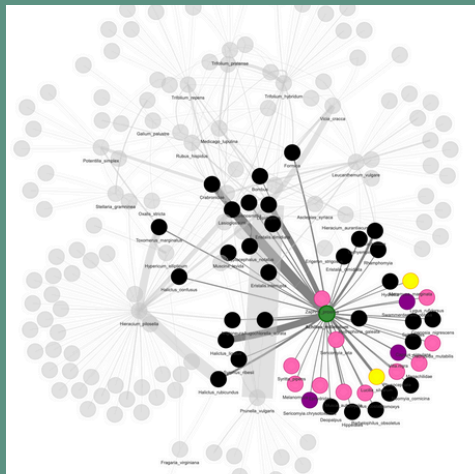
*B. impatiens*



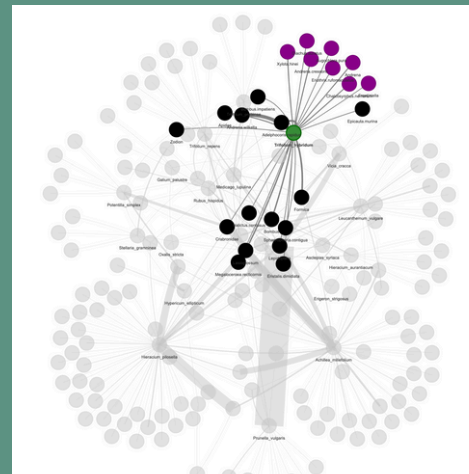
Lepidoptera



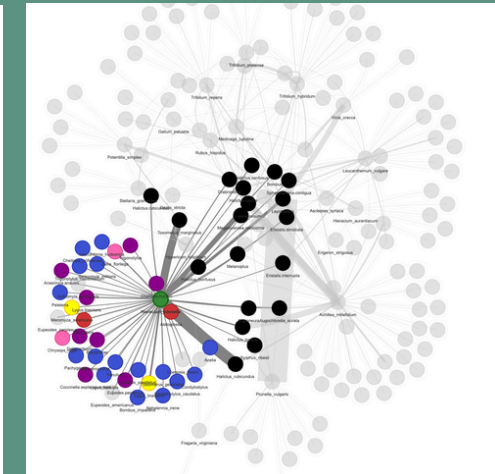
*L. vulgare*



*A. millefolium*

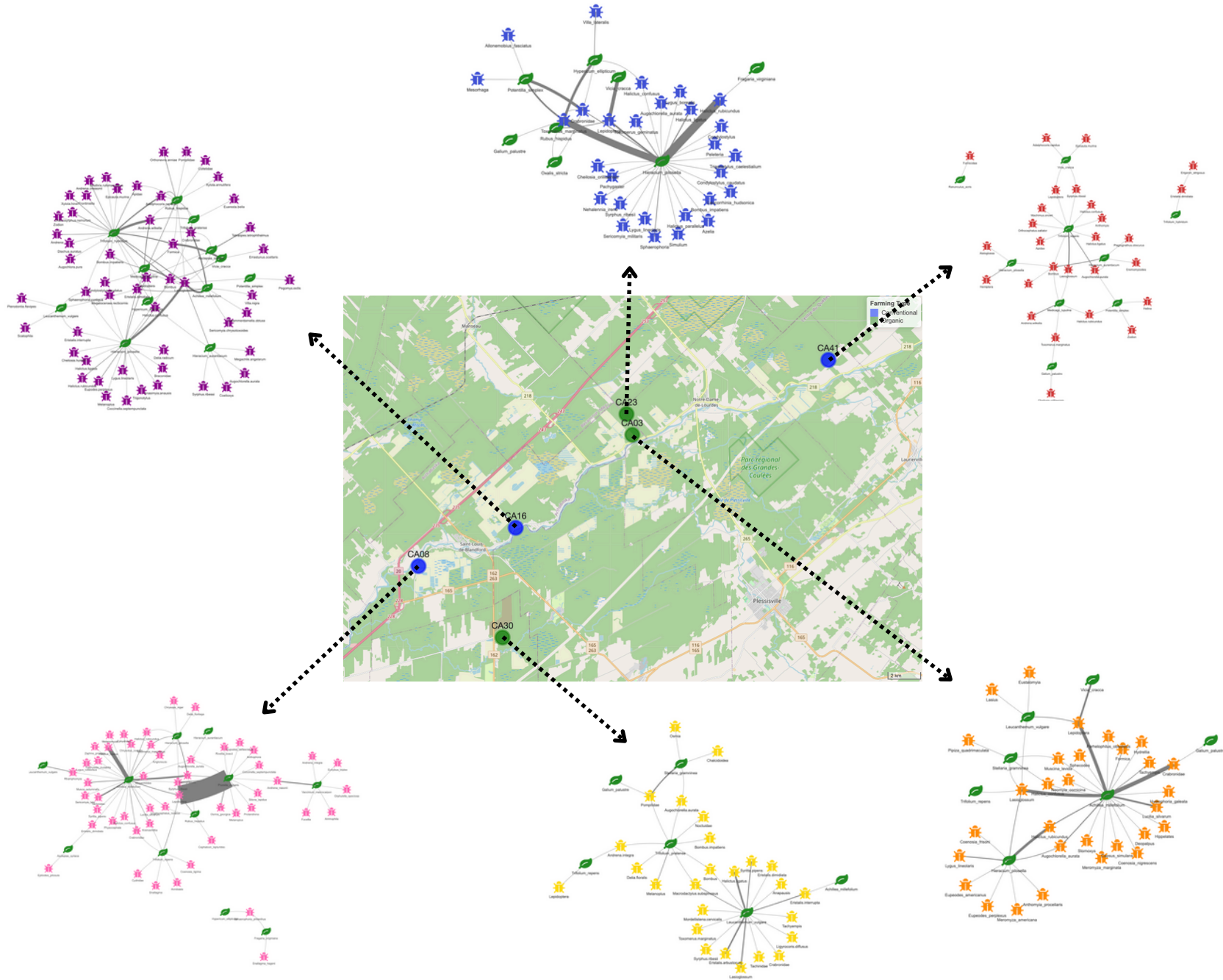


*T. hybridum*



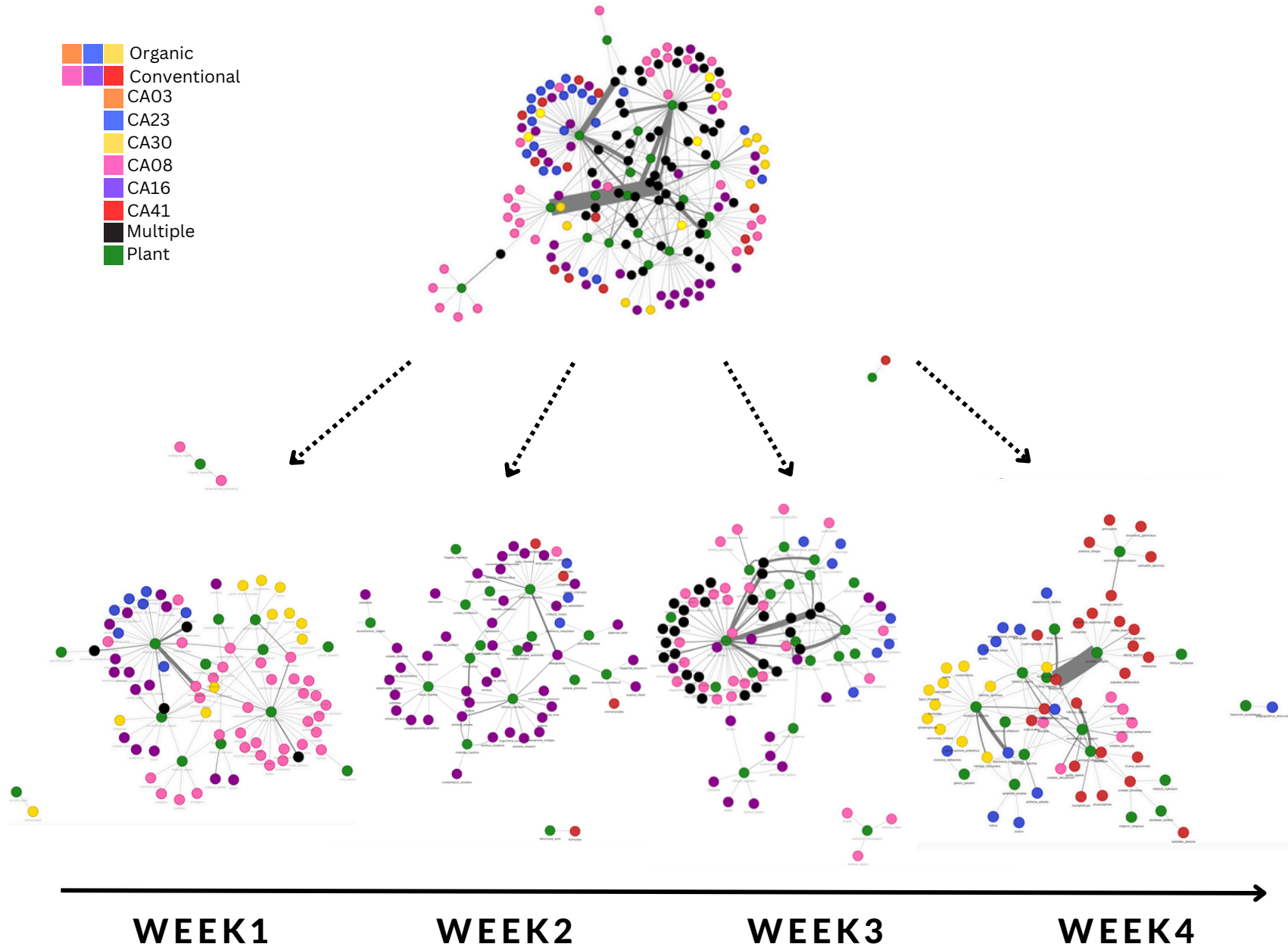
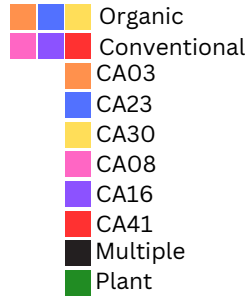
*H. pillosella*

# LES RÉSEAUX SONT DYNAMIQUES DANS LE TEMPS ET DANS L'ESPACE



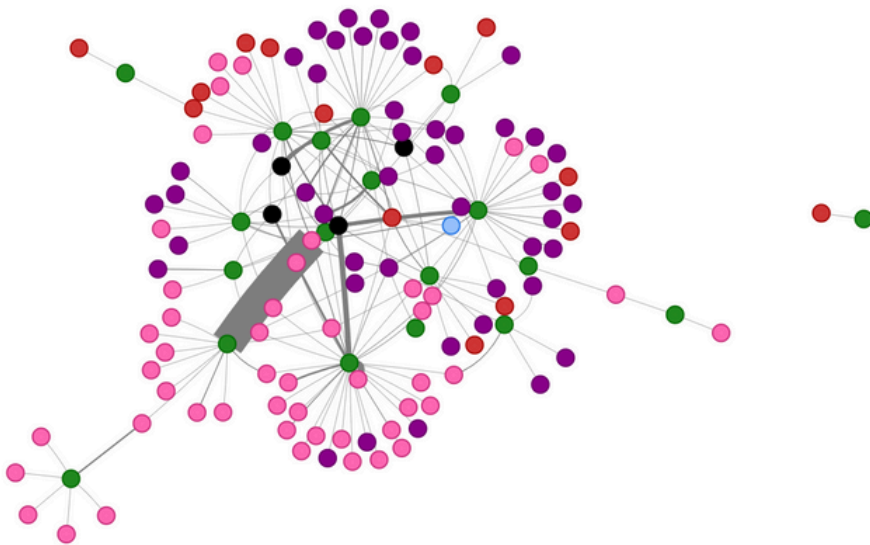
# LES RÉSEAUX SONT DYNAMIQUES DANS LE TEMPS ET DANS L'ESPACE

2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network

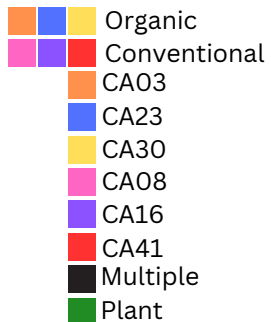
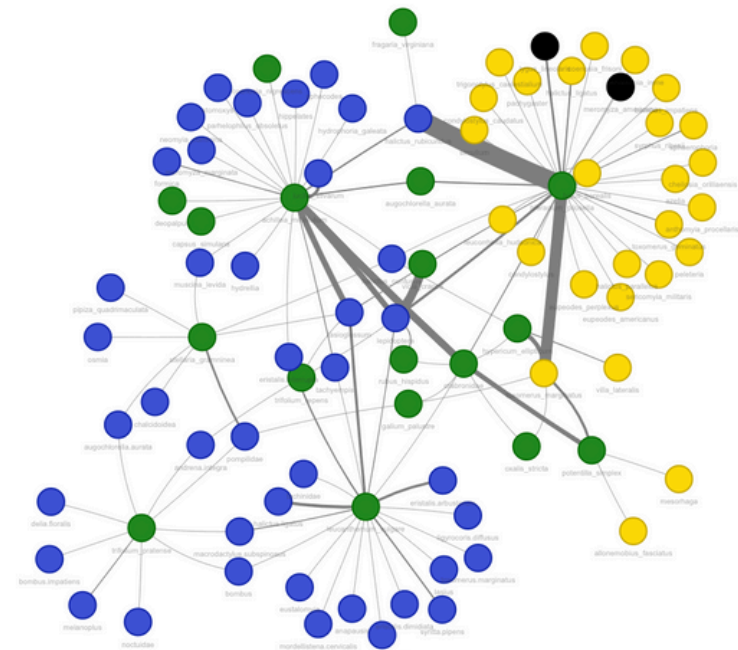


# LES RÉSEAUX SONT DYNAMIQUES DANS LE TEMPS ET DANS L'ESPACE

**2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network at Conventional Farms**



**2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network at Organic Farms**



# FLEURS IMPORTANTES



**PILOSELLE**  
*Hieracium pilosella*



**ACHILLÉE MILLEFEUILLE**  
*Achillea millefolium*



**BRUNELLE COMMUNE**  
*Prunella vulgaris*



**TRÈFLE HYBRIDE**  
*Trifolium hybridum*



**MARGUERITE COMMUNE**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

# INSECTES IMPORTANTES



**ABEILLES DE LA SUEUR**  
*Lasioglossum (Dialictus)*



**HALICTE PATTES-ROUGES**  
*Halictus rubicundus*



**HALICTE LIGOTÉ**  
*Halictus ligatus*

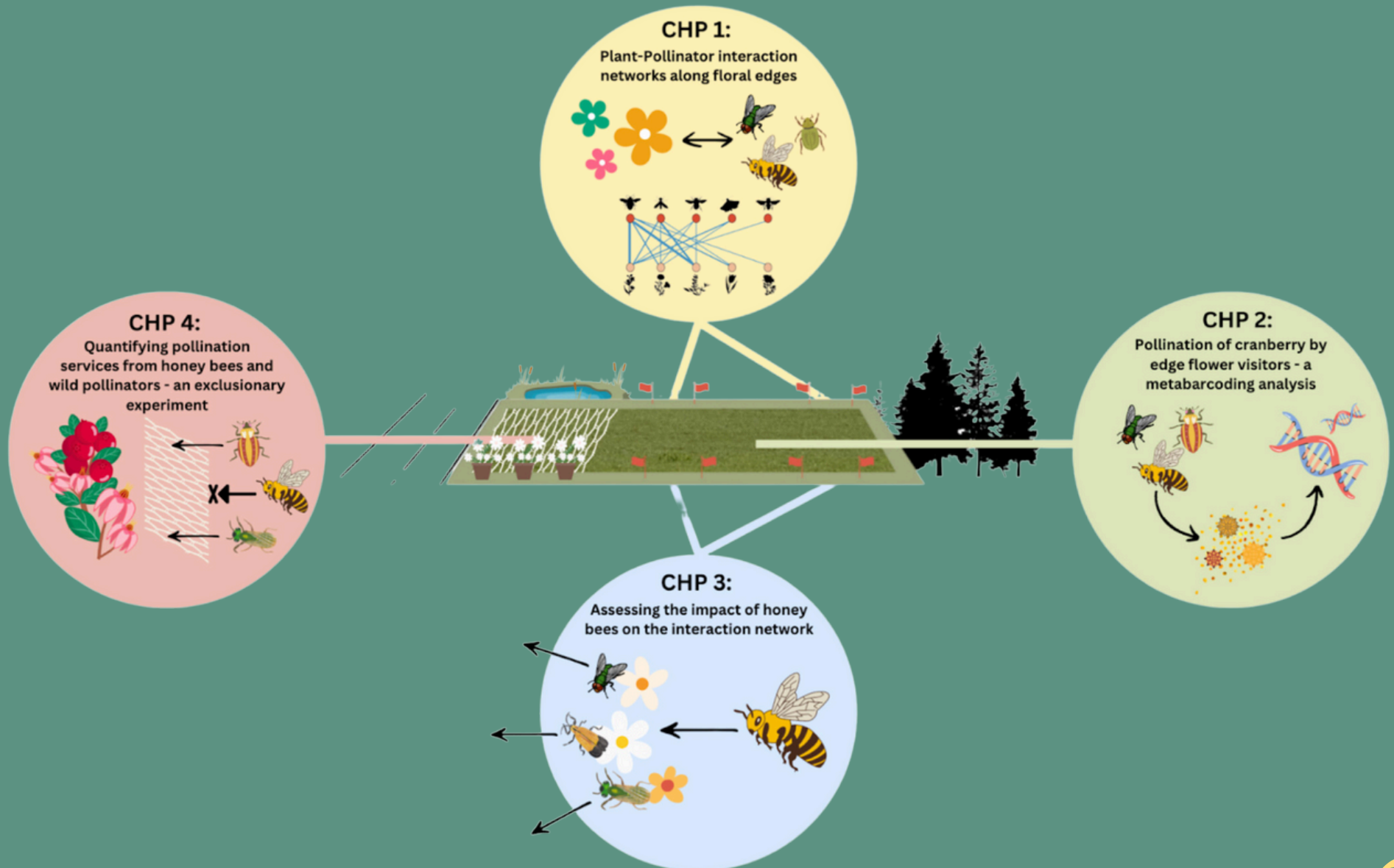


**HALICTE DORÉ**  
*Augochlorella aurata*



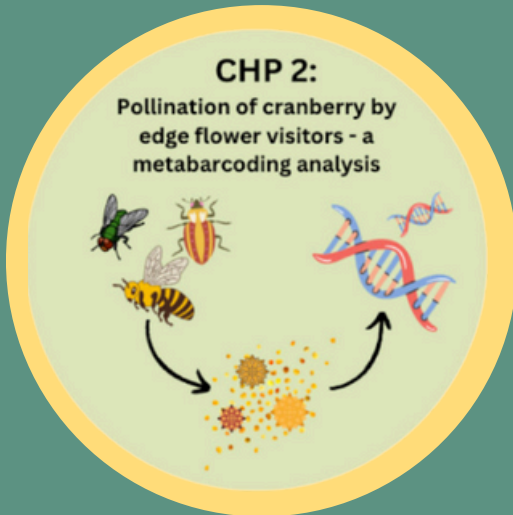
**SYRPHE MARGINÉ**  
*Toxomerus marginatus*

# CHAPITRES DOCTORAUX

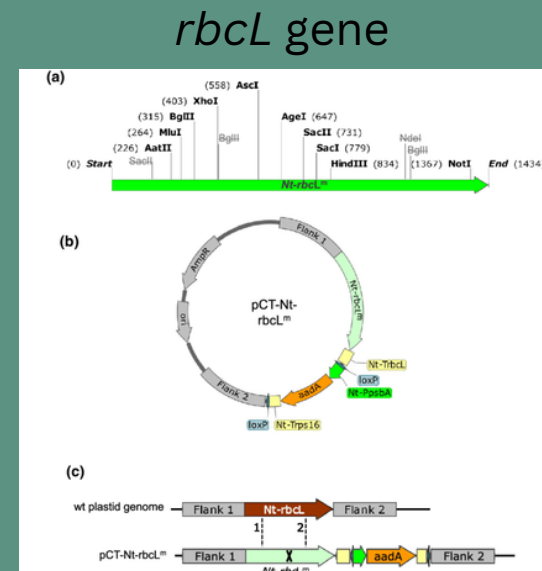
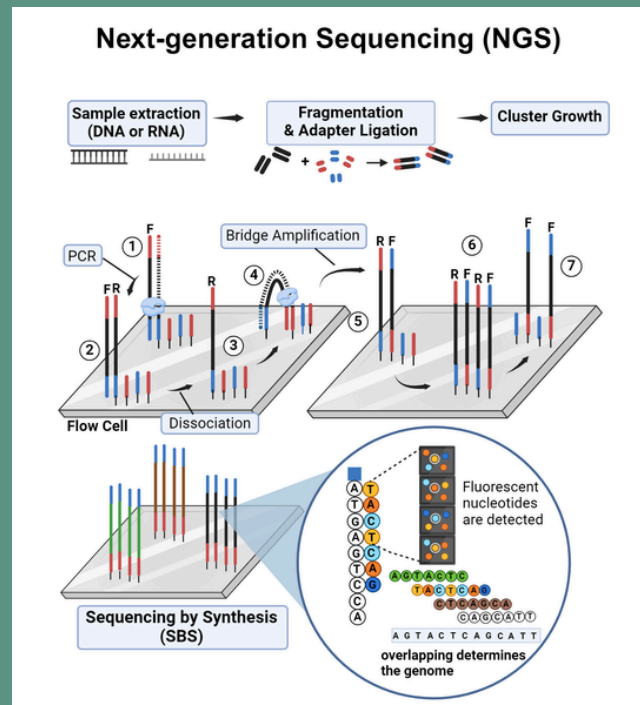


# CHP.2

## POLLINISATION DES CANNEBERGES PAR LES INSECTES PRÉSENTS SUR LES BANDES FLORALES - UNE ANALYSE DE MÉTABARCODES

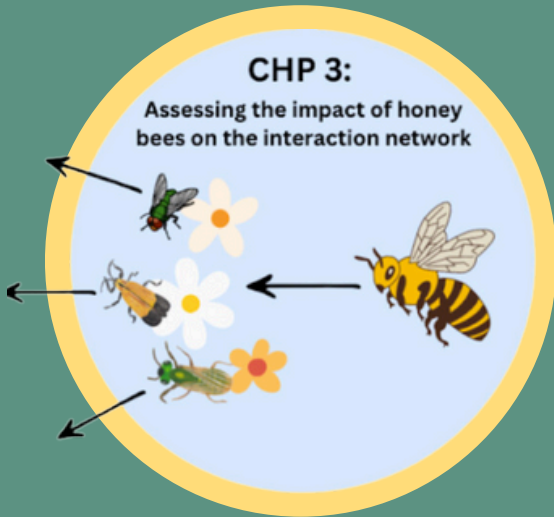


**Objectif :** Produire des réseaux d'interaction spécifiques aux pollinisateurs clés illustrant la relation entre les espèces d'insectes et leurs ressources florales à travers la région

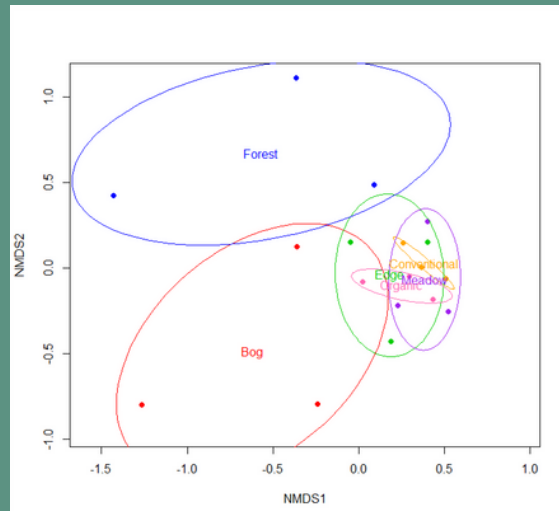


# CHP.3

## ÉVALUER L'IMPACT DES ABEILLES MELLIFÈRES SUR LES INTERACTIONS PLANTES-POLLINISATEURS

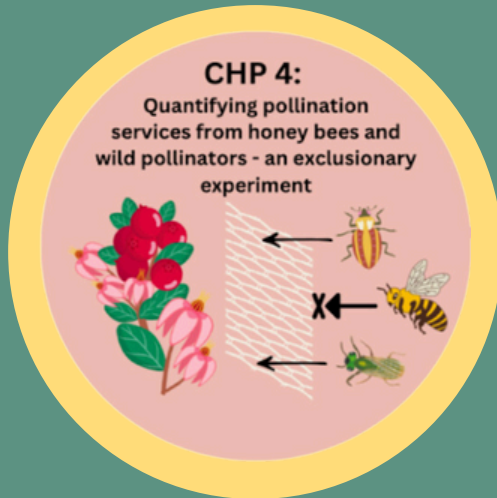


**Objectif :** Découvrir les impacts des abeilles mellifères sur les réseaux établis de plantes-pollinisateurs indigènes

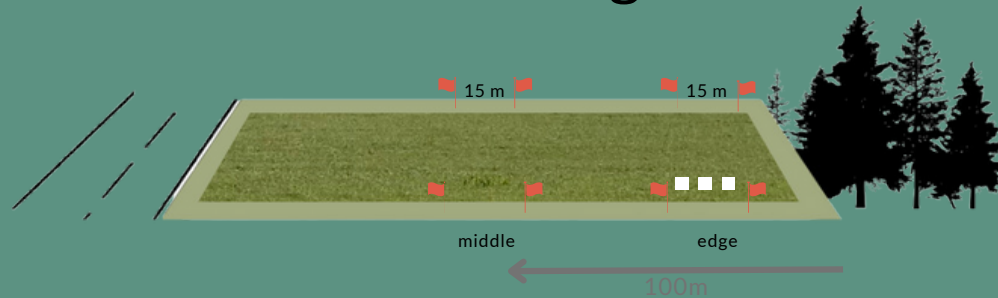


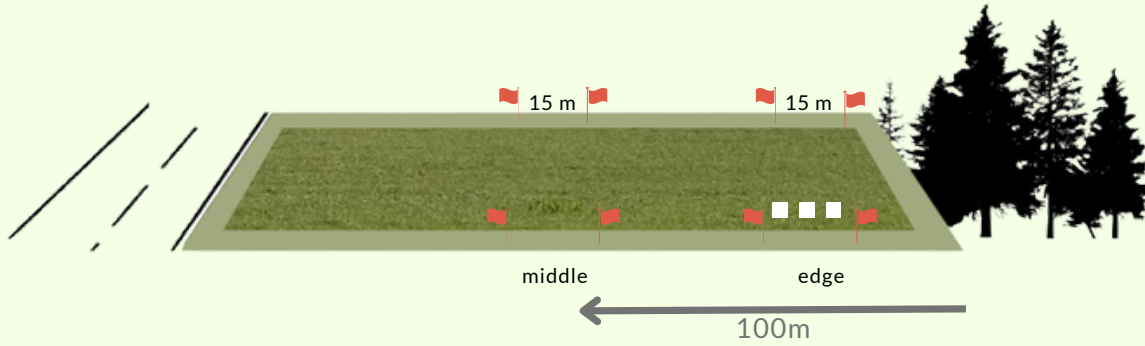
# CHP. 4

## QUANTIFIER LES SERVICES DE POLLINISATION DES ABEILLES MELLIFÈRES ET DES POLLINISATEURS SAUVAGES - UNE EXPÉRIENCE D'EXCLUSION

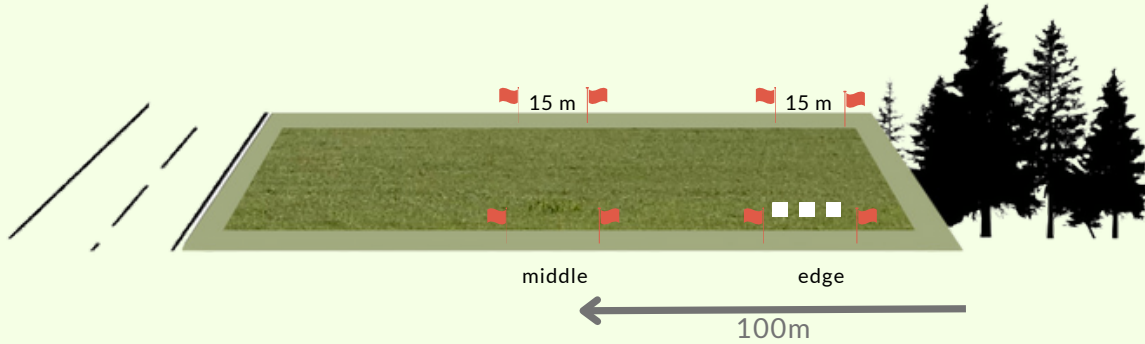
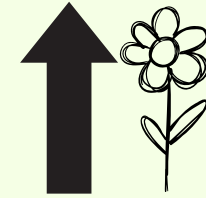


**Objectif :** Évaluer la contribution des pollinisateurs indigènes aux services de pollinisation de canneberges

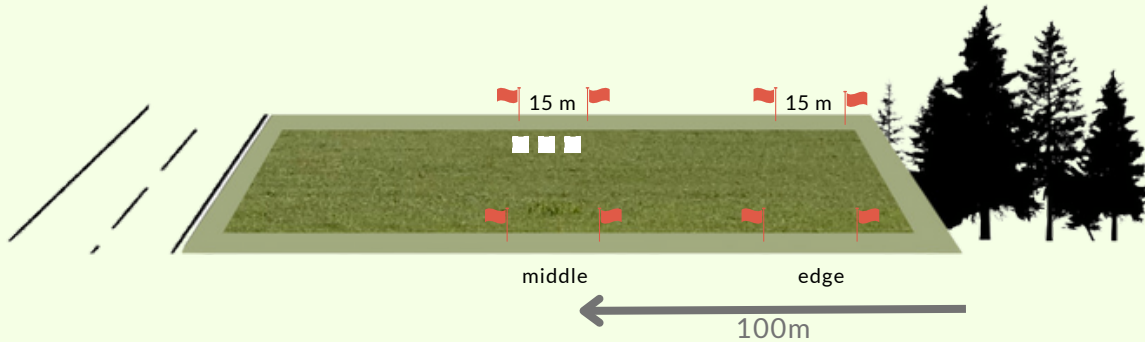
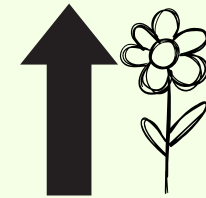




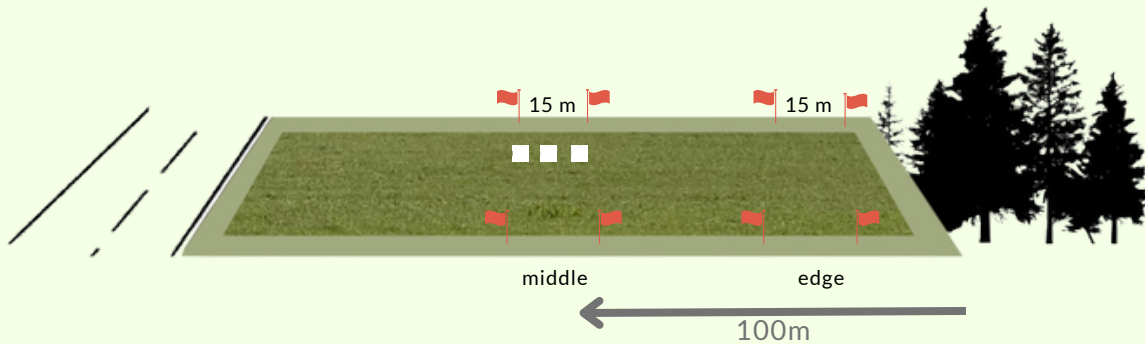
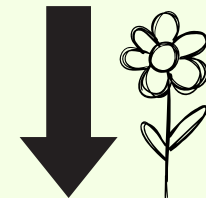
**FERME CONVENTIONELLE**



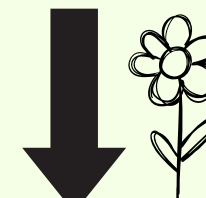
**FERME BIOLOGIQUE**



**FERME CONVENTIONELLE**



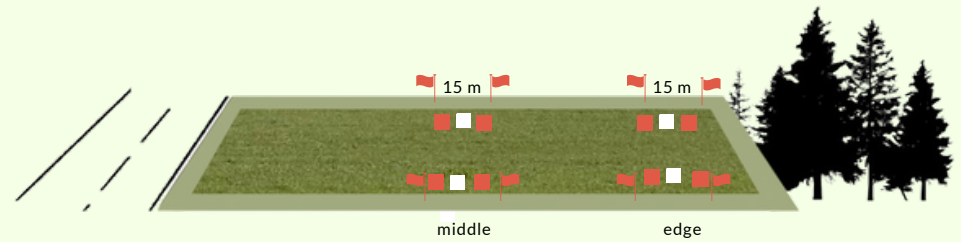
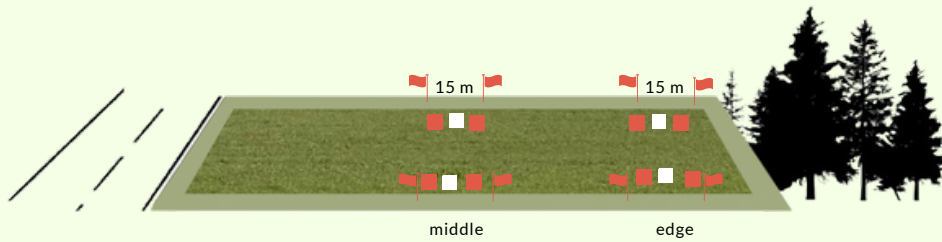
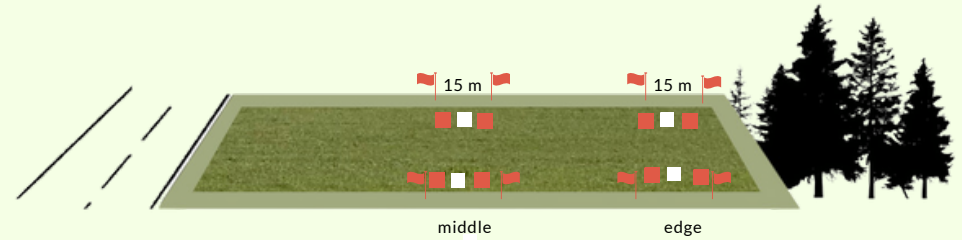
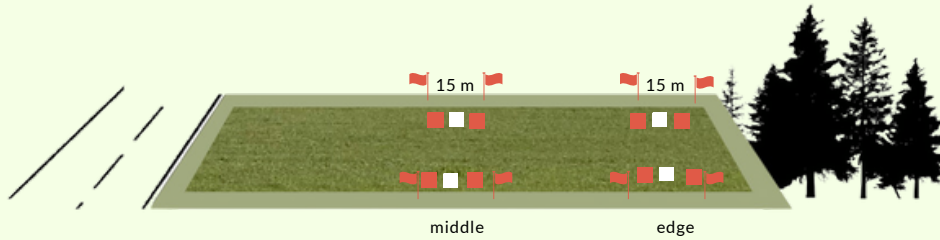
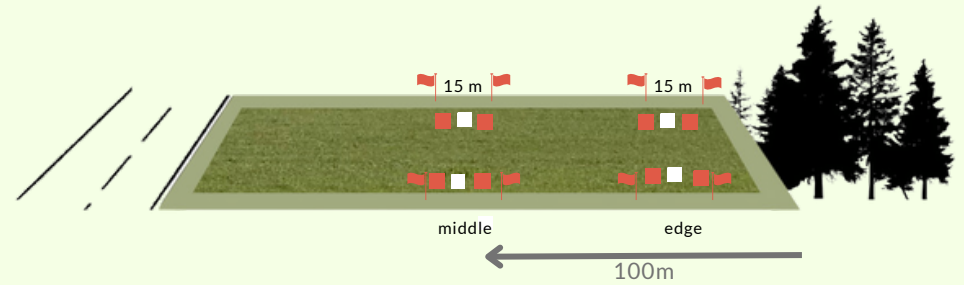
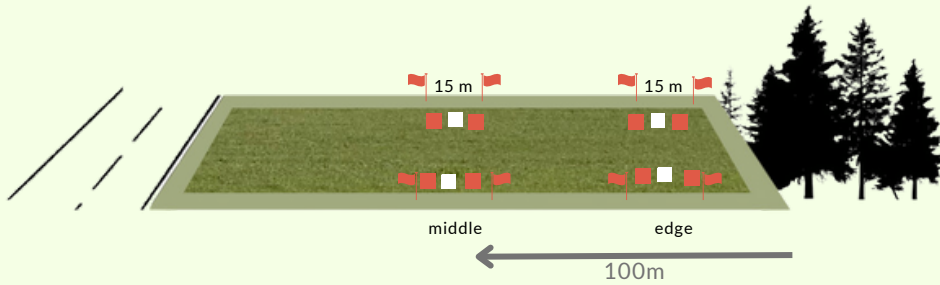
**FERME BIOLOGIQUE**



**Table 1. Estimation de la contribution aux services de pollinisation des pollinisateurs indigènes (sans AM), des pollinisateurs indigènes et des abeilles mellifères (avec AM) et des abeilles mellifères seules**

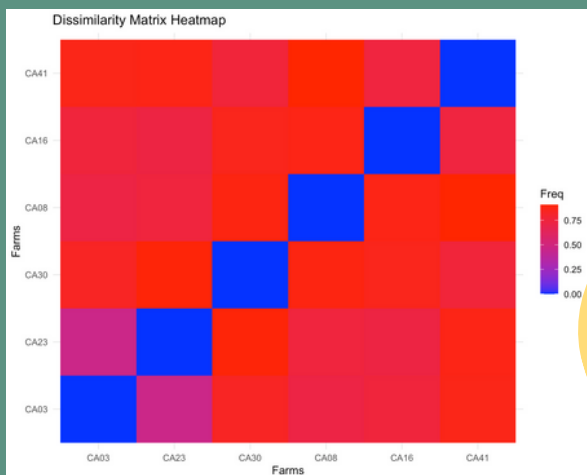
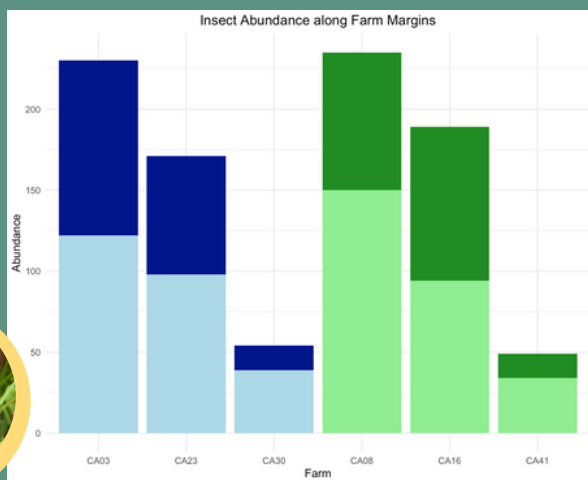
Farm	Sans AM	Avec AM	Contribution of AM%
CA03	17%	37%	20%
CA16	43%	57%	14%
CA08	74%	88%	13%
CA23	16%	56%	40%
	<b>38%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>22%</b>

# 2025

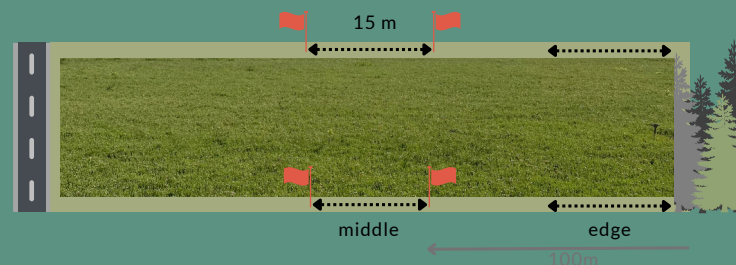
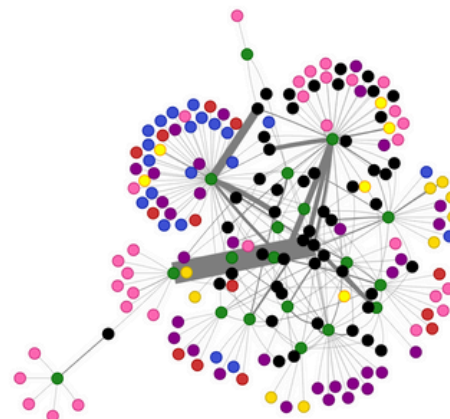


QUELS **POLLINISATEURS** SONT PRÉSENTS LE LONG DES **BANDES FLORALES** DES FERMES DE **CANNEBERGES** DE LA RÉGION DU CENTRE DU QUÉBEC, ET AVEC QUELLES **FLEURS** SAUVAGES INTERAGISSENT-ILS ?

## RÉSUMÉ



## 2023 Plant-Pollinator Interaction Network



# MERCI!

Stéphanie Gagnon

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Supervisée par Dr. Jessica Gillung & Dr. Marilia Gaiarsa

Lyman Lab

Fonds de recherche  
Nature et  
technologies

Québec

notre  
canneberge  
.com