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EFFECT OF TOXICITY OF NECTAR AND POLLEN OF AFRICAN TULIP TREE (*Spathodea campanulata*) ON *Melipona* *fasciculata* AND *M. seminigra* (APIDAE, MELIPONINI)

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Spathodea campanulata is an African tree, which was introduced to Brazil for ornamental purposes. It is known that this tree is related to insect mortality, including bees, however, is not known how its nectar and pollen could affect neotropical meliponines. This study aimed to evaluate the toxicity of nectar and pollen of *S. campanulata* on *Melipona fasciculata* and *M. seminigra*. *S. campanulata* inflorescences were collected at Embrapa scientific station, located in Belém, Pará State, Brazil. The nectar and pollen was extracted from unvisited flowers. 240 young worker bees were collected randomly from two species from five different boxes located at Embrapa's scientific meliponary. The insects were confined in transparent plastic boxes with approximate volume of 225 cc, for at least two days. In each box was placed ten bees, repeated three times, under the following treatments: T1-fed with *S. campanulata* nectar; T2-fed with sucrose syrup (11%) (control group); T3-fed with sucrose syrup (11%) and *S. campanulata* pollen; T4-fed with sucrose syrup (11%) and pollen of the species itself (control group). The results showed that the test group T1 (nectar) achieved the highest mortality among all treatments. The treatment using pollen (T3) showed a higher mortality than the control group (T4). The experiments showed that the nectar and pollen of *S. campanulata* present toxicity to the stingless bees tested.

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Palavra chave: bee - mortality - stingless bee - meliponiculture - toxic