



Impact of heat waves on pollinator E. kamerunicus

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Importance of pollinators in oil palm,

and its sensitivity to abiotic factors





Importance of pollination and pollinators for palm oil production

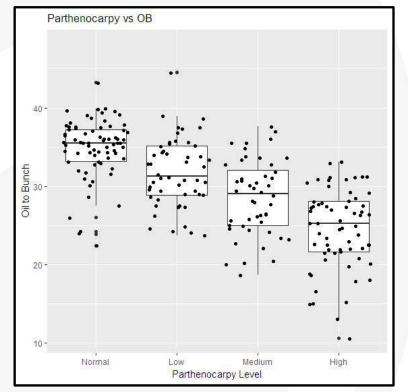


Financial value of oil palm pollinators: USD 5 to 7 billion/year









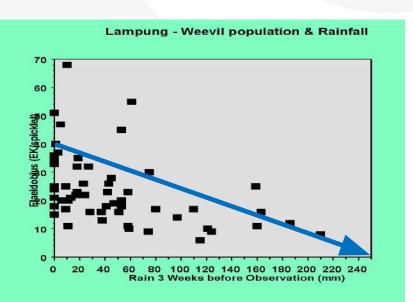


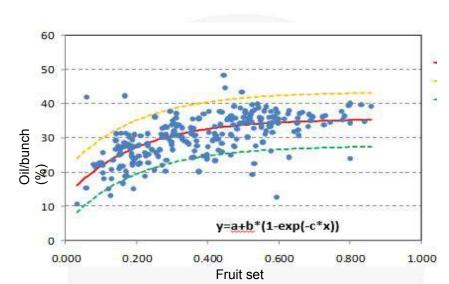
Sensitivity of E. kamerunicus to abiotic factors

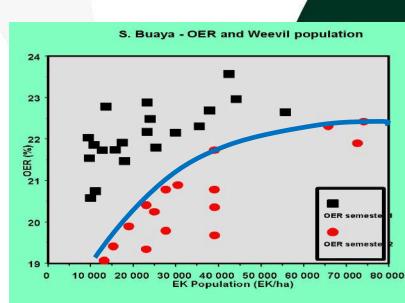


Negative impact of high rainy pattern on *E. kamerunicus* population:

Continuous rains levels > 80 mm/week during > 3 consecutive weeks often results in a decline of *E.k.* population, and subsequently in a decline of OER at mills







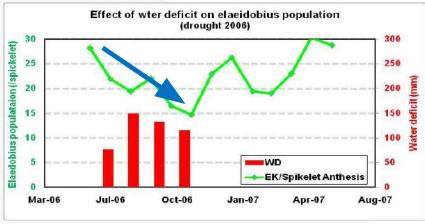
Sensitivity of *E. kamerunicus* to abiotic factors

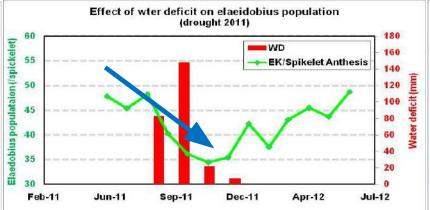


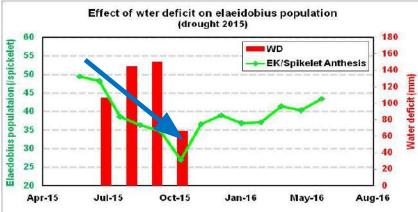
Negative impact of drought on *E. kamerunicus population*:

2006 to 2017: av. = - 22 %

(after/before dry periods with water deficit)



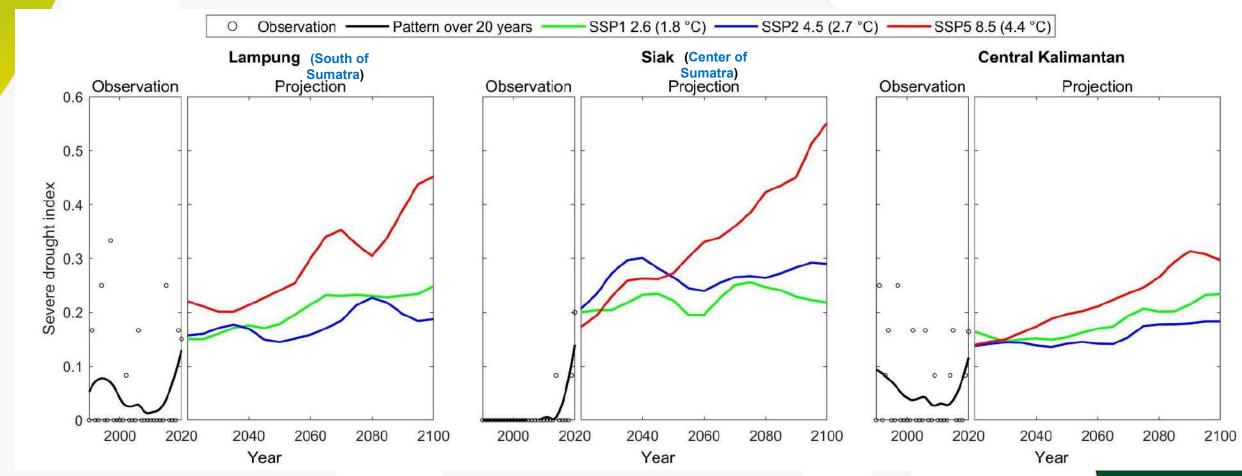




Sensitivity of *E. kamerunicus* to abiotic factors

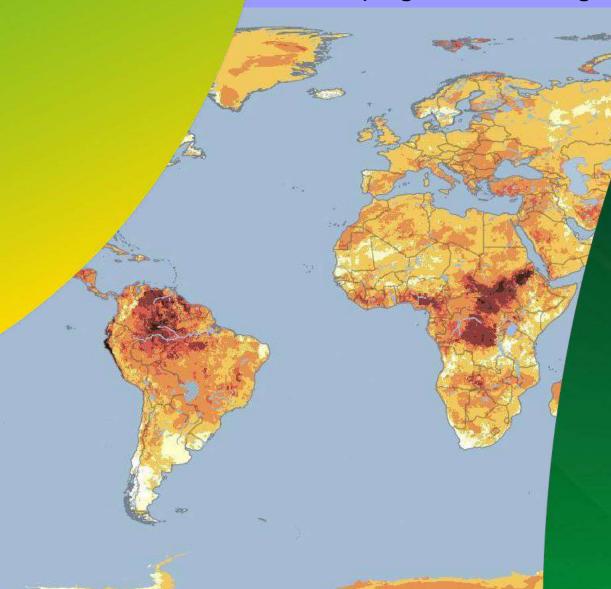


Long term projection of drought index: simulation until 2100



duration of heatwaves

(August 2023 to August 2024)





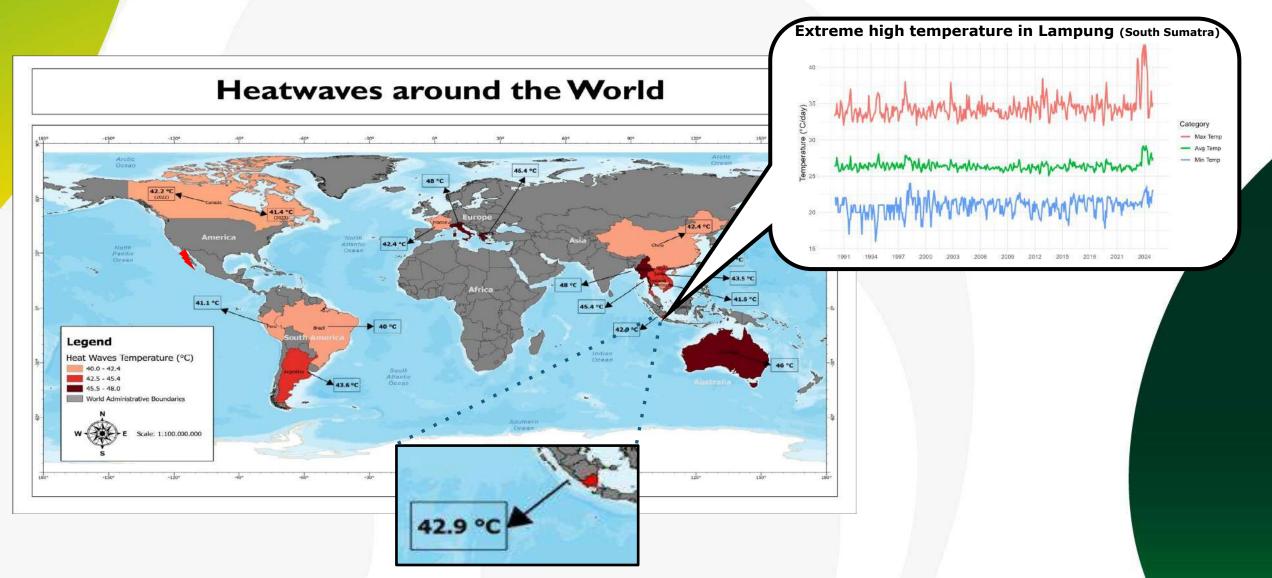
Heatwaves

and simulations of impact on *E. kamerunicus*



Heatwaves striking all around the world





Test serie 1:

Exposure of *E.k.* larvae in spikelets to extreme high and low temperatures for 14 consecutive days

Procedure:

- Use day-3 of anthesis male flowers (90-100% anthesis)
- 4 spikelets/position (upper, middle and below)
- Exposed to high, medium, and low temperature in PGC
- 30 replicates.

No	Treatment	Grow chambers temperature set	Incubation location
1	Room temp	Ranged from 26° C – 30° C (control)	Insectary
2	15° C	15^{0} C (09:00 – 17:00) and 10^{0} C (17:00 – 09:00)	PGC
3	30°C	30° C (09:00 – 17:00) and 20° C (17:00 – 09:00)	PGC
4	45° C	45° C (09:00 – 17:00) and 35° C (17:00 – 09:00)	PGC





Growth Chambers (GC)



Glass tube & male spickelets

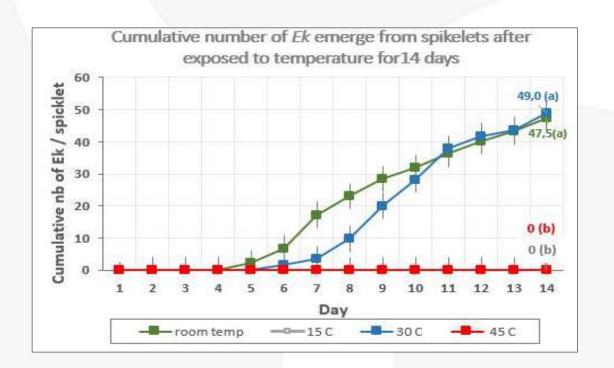
Day-3 anthesis male flower



Emergence of adult *E. kamerunicus*

(exposure: 14 days)

- No emergence on extreme temperature conditions
- 100% dead larvae on extreme high temperature
- Delayed emergence on extreme cold temperature

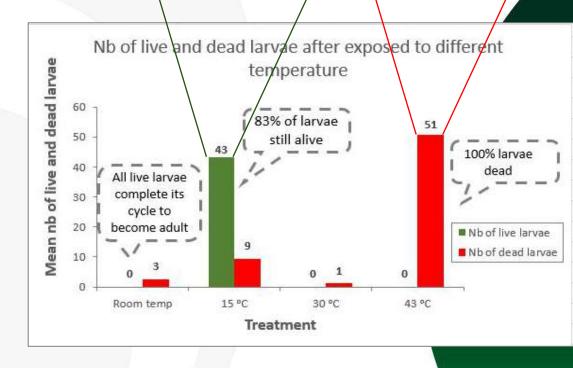




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E. k.: slow development

E. k.: died



Test serie 2:

Exposure of *E.K.* larvae in spikelets to extreme high and low temperature during variable time length (1 to 11 days)

Procedure:

- Use day-3 of anthesis male flowers (90-100% anthesis)
- 24 spikelets/position (upper, middle and below)
- Exposed to high, medium, and low temperature in GC
- 6 durations (1 to 11 days). 30 replicates

1 st incubation in Growth Chambers	2 nd incubation in room temperature
1 day	13 days
3 days	11 days
5 days	9 days
7 days	7 days
9 days	5 days
11 days	3 days
	in Growth Chambers 1 day 3 days 5 days 7 days 9 days





Growth Chambers (GC)



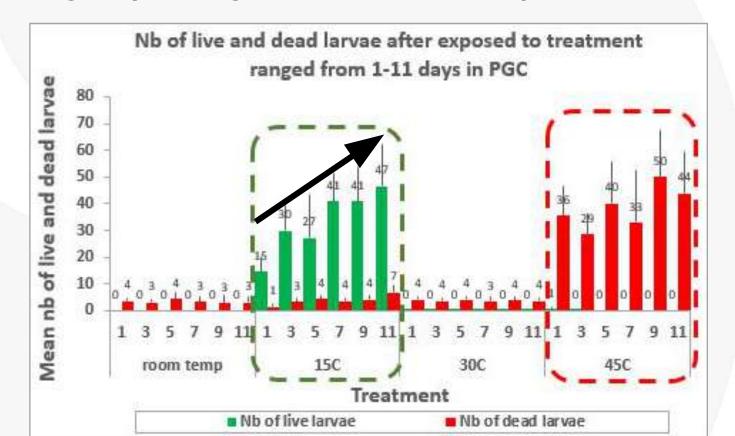
Glass tube & male spickelets

Day-3 anthesis male flower



Emergence of adult *E. kamerunicus* (exposure: variable number of days)

- 100% dead larvae on extreme high temperature even after 1 day exposure
- Increasing delayed emergence on extreme cold temperature with number of days exposure





Exposure of larvae in spikelets to extreme high and low temperature during very short time (30 mn to 24 hours)

Procedure:

- Use day-3 of anthesis male flowers (90-100% anthesis)
- 36 spikelets/position (upper, middle and below)
- Exposed to high, medium, and low temperature in GC
- 9 durations (30 mn to 24 h). 15 replicates

Temperature set	1 st incubation in Grow Chambers	2 nd incubation in room temperature
	0,5 hour	13 days and 23.5 hours
	2 hours	13 days and 22 hours
	4 hours	13 days and 20 hours
 Room temp (Control) 	6 hours	13 days and 18 hours
• 15°C	8 hours	13 days and 16 hours
• 30°C • 45°C	12 hours	13 days and 12 hours
	16 hours	13 days and 8 hours
	20 hours	13 days and 4 hours
	24 hours	13 days





Growth Chambers (GC)



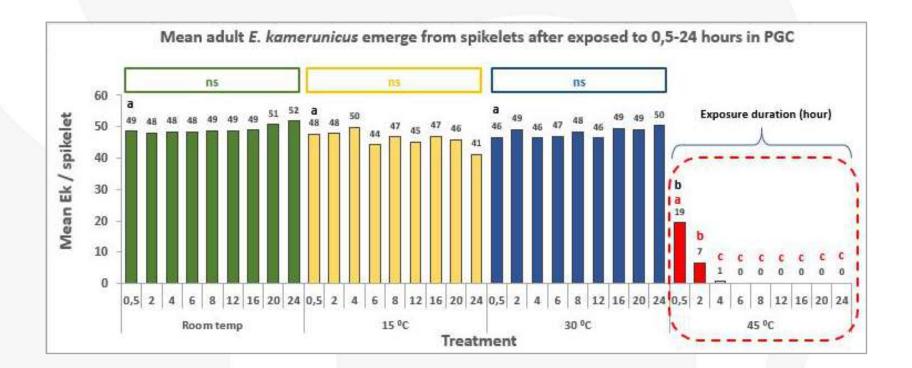
Glass tube & male spickelets

Day-3 anthesis male flower



Emergence of adult *E. kamerunicus* (exposure: short time 30 mn to 24 h)

- Very short period (30 mn) of extreme high temperature kills EK. larvae
- Above 2 h are sufficient to fully destroy the entire generation





Test serie 4:

Exposure of larvae in spikelets to high temperature during very short time

(30 mn to 24 hours)

Procedure:

- Use day-3 of anthesis male flowers (90-100% anthesis)
- 9 spikelets/position (upper, middle and below)
- Exposed to high, medium, and low temperature in GC
- 9 durations (30 mn to 24 h). 2 or 3 replicates
- 8 temperatures: 32°C; 34°C; 36°C; 38°C; 40°C; 41°C; 42°C; 43°C



Growth Chambers (GC)



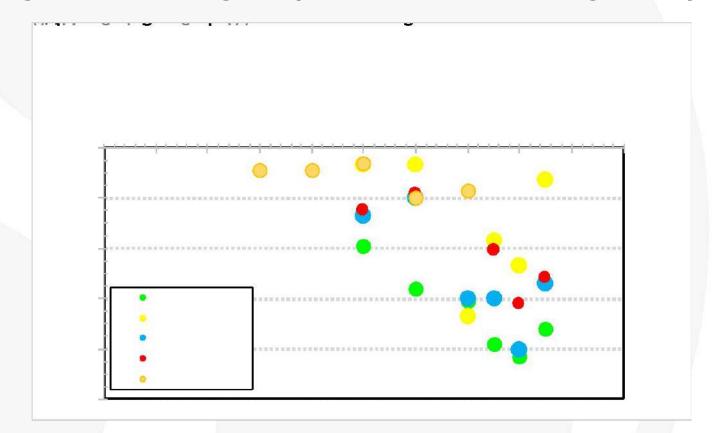
Glass tube & male spickelets

Day-3 anthesis male flower

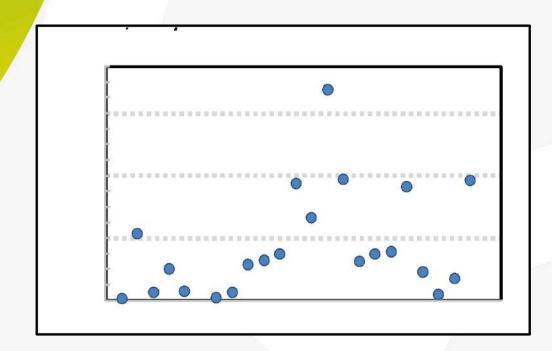


Emergence of adult *E. kamerunicus* (exposure: short time 30 mn to 24 h)

- Temperature above 34 °C reduces the emergence of E.K. larvae
- Short length of time with high temperature is sufficient for negative impact

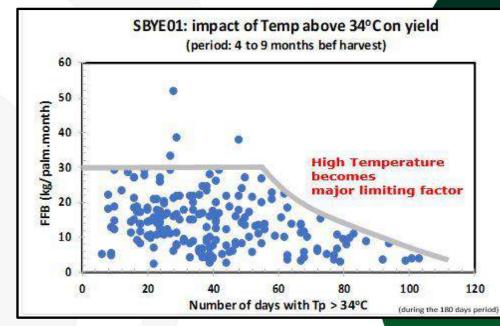


Increasing the frequency of high temperatures and impact on oil palm yield



Increasing high temperature in the South of Sumatra is a reality

Increasing high temperature frequency on oil palm yield performance

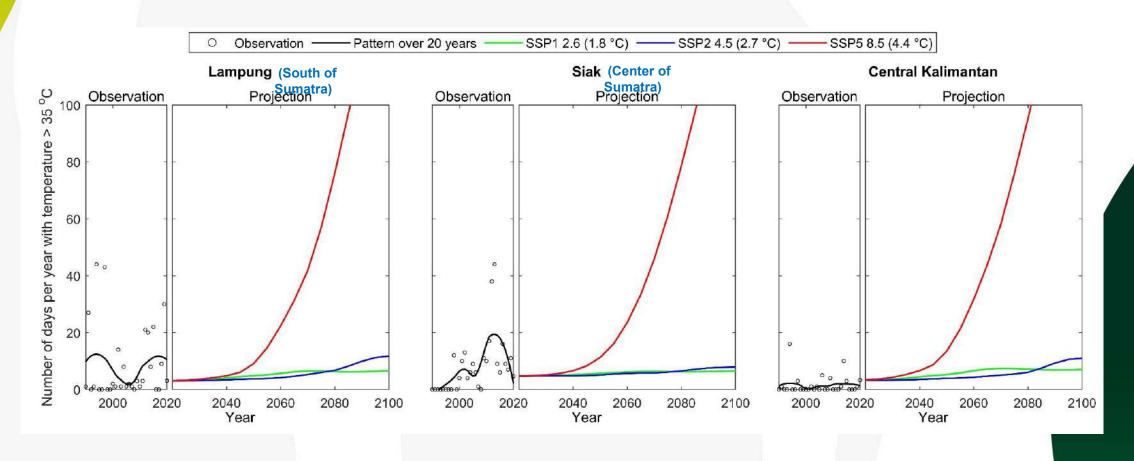


21º CONFERENCIA

21st International Oil Palm Conference



Projection of high temperature (> 35°C) frequency until 2100







Take home points





Conclusion

- High temperatures, above 34°C, and heat waves affect negatively the emergence of *E. Kamerunicus*
- Short exposure (30 mn) is enough for a negative impact, while all larvae die after 2 h
- Need to study the sensitivity of other pollinators to these abiotic factors
- Projections indicate potential higher frequency of high temperatures in the future

Our main pollinator is in danger

MUCHAS GRACIAS



2025

