

# Diversity And Relative Abundance of Different Pollinators in Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.)

## ABSTRACT

The study on insect pollinator diversity and their abundance on cucumber flowers was conducted at the Vegetable Research Station, Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during 2023 – 2024. A total of 25 species, including 13 species of Hymenoptera, five species of Diptera, five species of Lepidoptera and two species of Coleoptera were documented. Of which, Hymenoptera was found to be most abundant, accounting for 72.17% followed by Diptera at 16.49%. Among the families, Apidae was observed as most dominant, with a high abundance and species diversity at 49.48% followed by Syrphidae at 9.28%. The families Sphecidae, Hesperidae, and Calliphoridae each had the least abundance at 1.03%. *Apis dorsata* Fabricius was reported as most abundant species at 12.37% followed by *Apis cerana indica*, *Ceratinabinghami* Cockerell and *Camponotus compressus* Fab. each at 8.25%. The species *Acraea terpsicore* (0.82%) had the lowest abundance. This experiment offers insights into the predominant pollinator species and aids in their conservation.

**Keywords:** Species diversity; pollinator; abundance; hymenoptera; apidae

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Pollinators are vital for the pollination of numerous cross-pollinated crops, as these crops typically cannot depend on self-pollination. Insect pollinators are necessary for the fruit and seed production of many cross-pollinated crops. Over 90% of tropical plants are pollinated by various pollinating agents, majorly comprising two-thirds of insects as pollinators (Siregar *et al.*, 2016) [5]. Insects are widely recognized as the most effective agents of pollination in the world's terrestrial ecosystems (Klein *et al.*, 2007) [1] and the interaction between flowering plants and pollinators are considered as mutualistic symbiosis.

Cucurbitaceae is one of the important family which includes many vegetables belonging to cucurbits. It consists of 122 genera and 940 species which are distributed widely in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Cucurbitaceae is an economically significant family, with many domesticated species, among which cucumber is one of the most common and widely cultivated worldwide. Cucumber flowers are monoecious and opens for one day (Lord, 1985) [4] with maximum pollination during forenoon hours. **The floral phenology of cucumber ensures better pollination.** Cucumber is grown over an area of 82,000 hectares with a production of 12,60,000 MT in India (NHB, 2018) [6].

Hymenopterans, with their diverse pollinator taxa, are recognized as the most efficient and predominant pollinators compared to other pollinator groups. Honey bees from Hymenoptera are considered as major pollinators on cucumber. Honey bees pollinate 16% of total of 0.25 million of flowering plant species in the world and nearly 40,000 species of agricultural plants (Crane and Walker, 1984) [3]. Honey bee pollination increases productivity and quality of the yield.

Unfortunately, pollinator diversity has been significantly declining in recent years due to urbanization and habitat fragmentation (Potts et al., 2016) [2]. In many developed countries, efforts are being made to manage insect pollinators. However, in developing countries, there is limited knowledge about pollinating insects. Therefore, understanding their diversity and abundance is crucial for conserving pollinators. This study aims to document the diversity and abundance of various pollinators in cucumber fields.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Present study was conducted during 2023-24 at Vegetable Research Station (VRS), Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The study area is located at 17° 20' N latitude and 78° 30' E longitude with an altitude of 573 meters from mean level. The diversity studies were carried out in an experimental area of 500 square meters. A spacing of 0.5 m was maintained between plant to plant. Diversity and abundance of different insect pollinators was studied using various trapping methods like water pan trap, sweep nets and aspirator. Observations from these traps were recorded at weekly intervals from 10 per cent to 90 per cent flowering (i.e., from blooming to cessation). The collected species were preserved as both wet and dry specimens. The specimens were identified with assistance from experts at the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), GKVK in Bengaluru and the Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR) in Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

The relative abundance of species was calculated using the formula (Author) given below.

Relative abundance (%) =  $N_i \div N_A \times 100$

Where,

$N_i$  = Total number of individual pollinator species

$N_A$  = Total number of pollinator species

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Diversity of insect pollinators on cucumber

The A total of 485 individuals were collected throughout the study from the cucumber flowers. These included 25 species from 13 families across four orders: Hymenoptera (350 individuals), Lepidoptera (27 individuals), Diptera (80 individuals) and Coleoptera (28 individuals). Among the collected species Hymenopterans were found to be major pollinators followed by Lepidoptera. Among the Hymenopterans 13 species were recorded from four families. They were *Tetragonula* sp., *Apis florea* Fabricius, *A. cerana indica*, *A. dorsata* Fabricius, *C. binghami* Cockerell, *Ceratina heiroglyphica* Smith, *Ceratina smaragdula*, *Xylocopa* sp. and *Amegilla* sp. from family Apidae, *Nomia* sp. from Halictidae, *Camponotus compressus* Fab. and *Solenopsis* sp. from Formicidae and *Sceliphron madraspatanum* Fab. from Sphecidae. Among the Lepidopterans, species like *Danaus chrysippus* Linn. and *Acraea terpsicore* L. (Nymphalidae), *Eurema hecabe* and *Colotis danae* Fabricius (Pieridae) and *Baoris* sp. (Hesperiidae) were observed. The rest of the species belong to Diptera (five species from four families) and Coleoptera (two species from two families). These included *Musca* sp. (Muscidae), *Sarcophaga* sp. (Sarcophagidae), *Chrysoma* sp. (Calliphoridae), *Ischidonscutellaris* Fabricius and *Eristalinus quinquestriatus* Fabricius (Syrphidae) from Diptera, and *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* (Coccinellidae) and

*Aulacophorafoveicollis* (Chrysomelidae) from Coleoptera. Different species of pollinators recorded during the study were listed in Table 1.

The present findings align with some of the earlier works like, Nishchithet al. (2023) who recorded 19 species from 13 families across five orders (Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Coleoptera, and Hemiptera) were recorded. *Solenopsis* sp., *Musca* sp., *Sarcophaga* sp., *Eristalis* sp., *C.sexmaculata*, *Coccinella septempunctata*, *Illeiscincta* and *Aulacophora* sp. were recorded during his study. Kurniawan *et al.*[12] documented 15 pollinator species from the orders Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera and Diptera, noting Hymenoptera as the most abundant group. Balachandran *et al.* [8] identified *A. dorsata*, *A. cerana* and *Trigona* sp. as pollinators of cucurbits in Karnataka. Similar findings were reported by Bano *et al.* [9], who documented insect pollinators belonging to the orders Hymenoptera and Diptera.

**Table 1. List of insect pollinators of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.)**

| S.No | Common Name         | Scientific Name                      | No. of Visitors | Family | Order       |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| 1.   | Stingless bee       | <i>Tetragonula</i> sp.               | 15              | Apidae | Hymenoptera |
| 2.   | Indian little bee   | <i>Apis florea</i> Fabricius         | 20              |        |             |
| 3.   | Indian honey bee    | <i>Apis cerana indica</i>            | 40              |        |             |
| 4.   | Rock bee            | <i>Apis dorsata</i> Fabricius        | 60              |        |             |
| 5.   | Small carpenter bee | <i>Ceratinabinghami</i><br>Cockerell | 40              |        |             |

|     |                             |                                            |    |               |             |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----|---------------|-------------|
| 6.  | Small carpenter bee         | <i>Ceratinaheiroglyphica</i> Smith         | 20 |               |             |
| 7.  | Emerald Small Carpenter     | <i>Ceratinasmaragdula</i>                  | 10 |               |             |
| 8.  | Carpenter bee               | <i>Xylocopa</i> sp.                        | 5  |               |             |
| 9.  | Blue banded bee             | <i>Amegilla</i> sp.                        | 30 |               |             |
| 10. | Alkali bee                  | <i>Nomia</i> sp.                           | 35 | Halictidae    |             |
| 11. | Common black ant            | <i>Camponotuscompressus</i> Fab.           | 40 | Formicidae    |             |
| 12. | Tropical fire ants          | <i>Solenopsis</i> sp.                      | 30 |               |             |
| 13. | Black mud-dauber wasps      | <i>Sceliphronmadraspatanum</i> Fab.        | 5  | Sphecidae     |             |
| 14. | Plain tiger                 | <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> Linn.             | 6  | Nymphalidae   | Lepidoptera |
| 15. | Tawny coster                | <i>Acraea terpsicore</i> L.                | 4  |               |             |
| 16. | Common grass yellow         | <i>Euremahecabe</i>                        | 8  | Pieridae      |             |
| 17. | Crimson tip                 | <i>Colotisdanae</i> Fabricius              | 4  |               |             |
| 18. | Paint brush swift           | <i>Baoris</i> sp.                          | 5  | Hesperiidae   |             |
| 19. | Housefly                    | <i>Musca</i> sp.                           | 20 | Muscidae      | Diptera     |
| 20. | Flesh fly                   | <i>Sarcophaga</i> sp.                      | 10 | Sarcophagidae |             |
| 21. | Blow fly                    | <i>Chrysoma</i> sp.                        | 5  | Calliphoridae |             |
| 22. | Common hover fly            | <i>Ischidonscutellaris</i> Fabricius       | 30 | Syrphidae     |             |
| 23. | Hover fly                   | <i>Eristalinusquinquestratus</i> Fabricius | 15 |               |             |
| 24. | Six-spotted zigzag ladybird | <i>Cheilomenessexmaculata</i>              | 8  | Coccinellidae | Coleoptera  |
| 25. | Red pumpkin beetle          | <i>Aulacophorafoveicollis</i>              | 20 | Chrysomelidae |             |

### 3.2. Relative abundance of insect pollinators on cucumber

Relative abundance of different pollinator species on cucumber flowers are listed in Table 2. Hymenopterans made up the majority of floral visitors at 72.17%, followed by Diptera at 16.49%, Coleoptera at 5.77%, and Lepidoptera at 5.57%. Among Hymenopterans, *A. dorsata* Fab. from the Apidae family was most prevalent at 12.37%, followed by *A. cerana indica*, *C. binghami* Cockerell and *C. compressus*, each accounting for 8.25% of the total abundance. In contrast, *Xylocopa* sp. and *S. madraspatanum* Fab. were the least abundant hymenopteran species, each representing 1.03% of the total. The Apidae family alone accounted for the majority of the abundance, contributing 49.48% (Fig 1.). Dipterans were noted as the second most abundant group after Hymenopterans. The Syrphidae family had the highest abundance at 9.28%, while the Calliphoridae family was the least frequent at 1.03%. Among Diptera, *I. scutellaris* Fabricius was the most abundant pollinator, making up 6.19% of the total. Lepidopterans and Coleopterans were observed to be less abundant, possibly influenced by weather conditions.

These findings are in conformity with Nishchith et al. [13] who reported that *A. cerana* had the highest prevalence among the Apidae family (Hymenoptera), accounting for 3.45%, followed by *A. florea* at 2.38% and *A. dorsata* Fabricius at 0.42%. Hymenopterans collectively represented 75% of the total abundance. Patel and Pastagia [7] stated that honey bees belonging to Hymenoptera are the most

abundant pollinators of cucumbers, accounting for 70.45%, followed by Coleopterans (9.34%), Hemipterans (9.09%), Lepidopterans (7.58%) and Dipterans (3.54%). Harisha and Shanas[11] observed that *A. cerana indica* was the predominant pollinator in various gourd crops in Kerala.

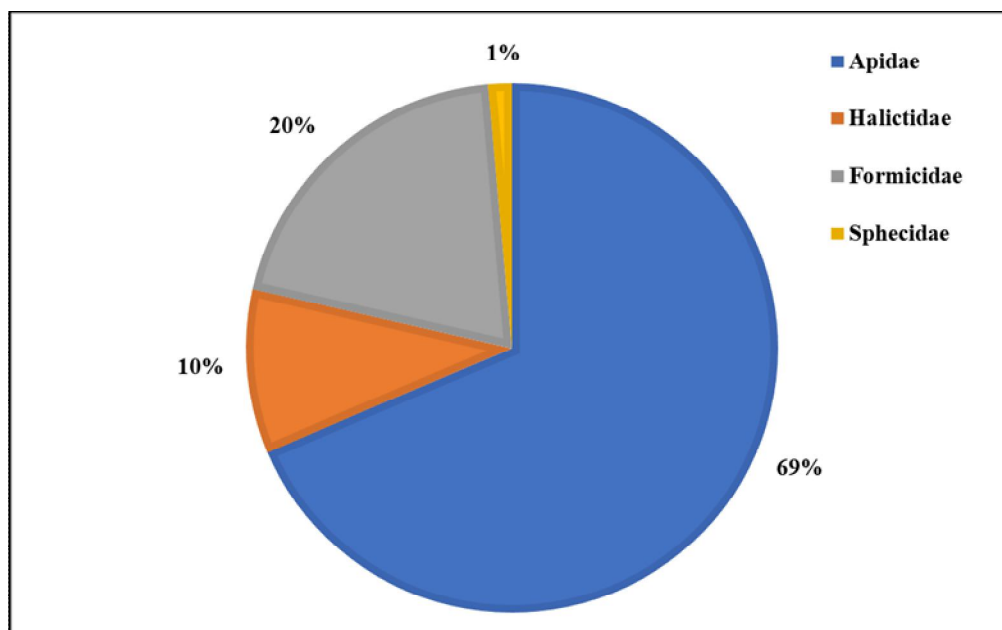


Fig 1. Relative abundance (%) of pollinators from Hymenopteran families

Table 2. Relative abundance of insect pollinators on cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.)

| Order       | Family | Species                            | Abundance (%) | Total abundance (%) |
|-------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Hymenoptera | Apidae | Tetragonula sp.                    | 3.09          |                     |
|             |        | <i>Apis florea</i> Fabricius       | 4.12          |                     |
|             |        | <i>Apis cerana indica</i>          | 8.25          |                     |
|             |        | <i>Apis dorsata</i> Fabricius      | 12.37         |                     |
|             |        | <i>Ceratinabinghami</i> Cockerell  | 8.25          |                     |
|             |        | <i>Ceratinaheiroglyphica</i> Smith | 4.12          |                     |

|             |               |                                     |      |       |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|
|             |               | Ceratinasmaragdula                  | 2.06 | 72.17 |
|             |               | Xylocopa sp.                        | 1.03 |       |
|             |               | Amegilla sp.                        | 6.19 |       |
|             | Halictidae    | Nomia sp.                           | 7.22 |       |
|             | Formicidae    | Camponotuscompressus Fab.           | 8.25 |       |
|             |               | Solenopsis sp.                      | 6.19 |       |
|             | Sphecidae     | Sceliphronmadraspatanum Fab.        | 1.03 |       |
| Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae   | Danaus chrysippus Linn.             | 1.24 | 5.57  |
|             |               | Acraea terpsicore Linn.             | 0.82 |       |
|             | Pieridae      | Euremahecabe                        | 1.65 |       |
|             |               | Colotisdanae Fabricius              | 0.83 |       |
|             | Hesperiidae   | Baoris sp.                          | 1.03 |       |
| Diptera     | Muscidae      | Musca sp.                           | 4.12 | 16.49 |
|             | Sarcophagidae | Sarcophaga sp.                      | 2.06 |       |
|             | Calliphoridae | Chrysoma sp.                        | 1.03 |       |
|             | Syrphidae     | Ischidonscutellaris Fabricius       | 6.19 |       |
|             |               | Eristalinusquinquestratus Fabricius | 3.09 |       |
| Coleoptera  | Coccinellidae | Cheilomenessexmaculata              | 1.65 | 5.77  |
|             | Chrysomelidae | Aulacophorafoveicollis              | 4.12 |       |

## CONCLUSION

Cucumber flowers with bright yellow coloured flowers attracts a diverse range of diurnal pollinators. Pollinator fauna of cucumbers belong to four insect orders. Among them, Hymenopterans showed the highest abundance and species diversity. Bees from the Apidae family were predominantly observed, but non-Apis bees also contributed significantly to pollination. This study provides valuable insights for conserving pollinator diversity and suggests measures for conservation efforts.

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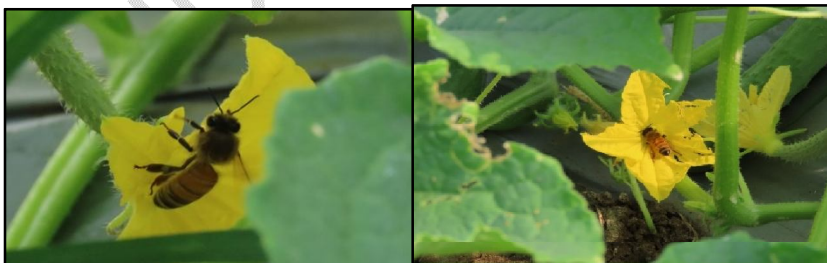
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*A. dorsta*

*A. cerana indica*





*C. binghami*

*C. compressus*



*Nomia* sp.

*Aulacophora foveicollis*



*Ischiodon scutellaris*

**Fig 2. Pollinator fauna recorded on cucumber**