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# ANAIS DO X ENCONTRO SOBRE ABELHAS RIBEIRÃO PRETO

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# SUCCESS IN COLLECT OF BEES IN FORMATIONS RUDERAL AND FOREST IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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*Brassica napus* is the third most important oilseed crop of global agribusiness, which has its output directed to obtain oil for human consumption and biodiesel. This plant is herbaceous and annual that comes in crop rotation, in succession to soybean, summer crop, and prior to sowing corn. In winter, a period of scarcity of feeding resources, the canola is an excellent alternative for pollinator insects. This study aimed knows the diversity of bees in agricultural areas, where canola is grown, along the year. The bees were collected every month, along 24h, from November/2010 to October/2011 in two agricultural areas (L1 and L2) located in Esmeralda city, Southern Brazil. Bees were sampled using the pan trap method (blue, yellow and white). Surrounding each of the two fields 60 traps were installed, these were divided into two plots within the remnant native forest and two in the surrounding area of the field. The collected were 456 bees from both fields. The most of individuals (95%) was captured from the surrounding area of the crop, whereas 5% was collect in forest sampled met seven genera of bees, which were inserted in 32 genera found in the surroundings. The most predominant family was Halictidae with 71% in L1 and 62% in L2. *Apis mellifera* was only 8% in L1 and 5% in L2. Meliponini was 8% in L1 and 15% in L2. It was suggested that the prevalence of bees in the native environment occurs because the amount of available floral resources in the area, since the alimental resources are limited inside the forest. Only a small number of bees were collected within the forest fragment, but its locality provides a higher number of possible nesting sites, a factor determinant for the maintenance of bees and for sampling in agricultural areas is needed collects in surrounding area of the field.

**Apoio:** CNPq

**Área:** Conservação da biodiversidade de abelhas tropicais

**Palavra chave:** pan traps - canola - Halictidae - Meliponini - *Apis mellifera*