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Survey of bee fauna in fragmented areas in the municipality of Arapiraca and Craíbas-AL

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With regard to bee diversity, in the state of Alagoas, there are still challenges regarding their identification, directly reflecting the scarcity of scientific databases about existing species. According to Article 7 of CONAMA Resolution No. 496, of August 19, 2020, the breeding of native stingless bees is restricted to the geographic region of natural occurrence of the species, in accordance with the National Catalog of Native Stingless Bees published by ICMbio (CONAMA, 2020). This implies the need for research similar to this, with the aim of enriching the database on the bee species that operate in each region, enabling their conservation through authorization from environmental legislation. Given this information and the great diversity of species present in the state of Alagoas, the objective was to identify the species of bees present in the municipalities of Arapiraca and Craíbas-AL, mainly in fragmented areas. The experiment was carried out in 2 municipalities in Alagoas, in areas close to apiaries, fragmented due to urbanization, agricultural exploration, agriculture (Arapiraca) and mineral exploration (Craíbas). The study was carried out from August to December 2023. The field research was exploratory in nature, visually. When identified, the bees were captured with the aid of puçá, placed in Falcon-type tubes, frozen and later pinned. Identification was carried out with the aid of a 2000x magnifying glass and research catalogs (Menezes *et al.*, 2023), photographic guides (Costa, 2019) and identification key (Silveira *et al.*, 2002). The bee species collected totaled eighteen, twelve have a high impact on the pollination of agricultural crops: *Bombus morio; Epicharis flava; Frieseomelitta flaviocornis; Frieseomelitta languida moure; Centris tarsata; Trigona spinipes; Apis mellifera; Melipona scutellaris latreille; Melipona quadrifasciata; Xylocopa frontalis; Melipona bicolor; Centris (centris) aenea; Centris (Hemisiella); Melipona sautellaris; Celetrigona lomgicornis; Euglossa bazinga; Euglossa tridentata and Xylocopa (Neoxylocopa) suspecta*. The survey carried out made it possible to conclude that the bee species Apis mellifera, Trigona spinipes and Centris occurred more frequently in the cities of Arapiraca and Craíbas compared to other bee species.
Keywords: native bee, apis mellifera, meliponas, wild region