Project Update: May 2018

Activities carried out in March, April and May 2018.

Collected bees and photographic records in the following sites:

Place	Coordinates	Locality	Municipality	Date
Town of La Ticla, family gardens on the coast (11 m altitude)	18°27'13 N, 103°33'20 W	La Ticla	Aquila	Mar-18
Town of Faro de Bucerías, roads and gardens in the coast (12 m altitude)	18°21'07 N, 103°30'07 W	Faro Bucerías	Aquila	Mar-18
Lomeríos Derrumbadero, mix forest oak-pine (1650-1950 m altitude)	19°27'56 N, 101°06'51 W	Derrumbadero	Madero	Apr-18
El Herrero, ecotone Oak forest, (1700 m altitude)	19°25'37 N, 101°12'52 W	Etucuaro	Madero	Apr-18
Town of Etucuaro, ecotone Oak forest (1650 m altitude)	19°25'07 N, 101°12'51 W	Etucuaro	Madero	Apr-18
Town San Andres Corú, avocados orchad (1630 m)	19°27'40 N 101°56´49 W	San Andres Corú	Ziracuaretiro	Apr-18
Town of Caracha, avocados orchard (1350 m altitude)	19°25´56 N, 101°55´00 W	Caracha	Ziracuaretiro	Apr-18
Mountain Cerro Prieto, mix forest oak-pine (1800 m altitude)	19°28'02 N, 101°08'14 W	Zapote de los Gomez	Madero	May-18
Mountain Picacho de Angandio, mix forest oak-pine (2280 m altitude)	19°26'37 N, 101°14'40 W	Angandio	Madero	May-18

Several individuals of stingless bees have been registered corresponding to fourteen species, of which four species require their precise identification with a specialist taxonomist.

At the moment the inventory of stingless bees is as follows:

1. *Cephalotrigona* (unidentified)
2. *Frieseomelitta nigra* Cresson, 1878
3. *Geotrigona acapulconis* Strand, 1919
4. *Lestrimelitta chamelensis* Ayala, 1999
5. *Melipona fasciata* Latreille, 1811
6. *Melipona lupitae* Ayala, 1999
7. *Nannotrigona perilampiodes* Cresson, 1878
8. *Partamona bilineata* Say, 1837
9. *Plebeia fulvopilosa* Ayala, 1999
10. *Plebeia sp* (unidentified)
11. *Scaptotrigona hellwegeri* Friese, 1900
12. *Trigona fulviventris* (need to confirm)
13. *Trigonisca pipioli* Ayala, 1999
14. *Trigonisca* (unidentified)

The distribution patterns of the stingless bees of the Mexican state of Michoacán is being done. Also with this information is being recorded the abundances of these bees. We observe that there are species with very low populations or scarce and others very abundant.

Some images of the collections made during March and April (observe the integration of local people):

In the same places where collected bees we applied several interviews for document local knowledge.

We conducted three participatory workshops on the importance of traditional local knowledge of stingless bees, their management practices and the conservation of these insects in three locations:

1. University Intercultural Indigenous of Michoacán in El Faro de Bucerías municipality of Aquila March 24 th.

2. Group of beekeepers Sierra-Costa of municipality Lázaro Cárdenas March 28th.
3. Beekeepers and interested people in locality of San Andrés Corú municipality of Ziracuaretiro April 16th.