

SPRING

Strengthening Pollinator Recovery through INDicators and monitoring





European Commission

The EU Pollinators Initiative

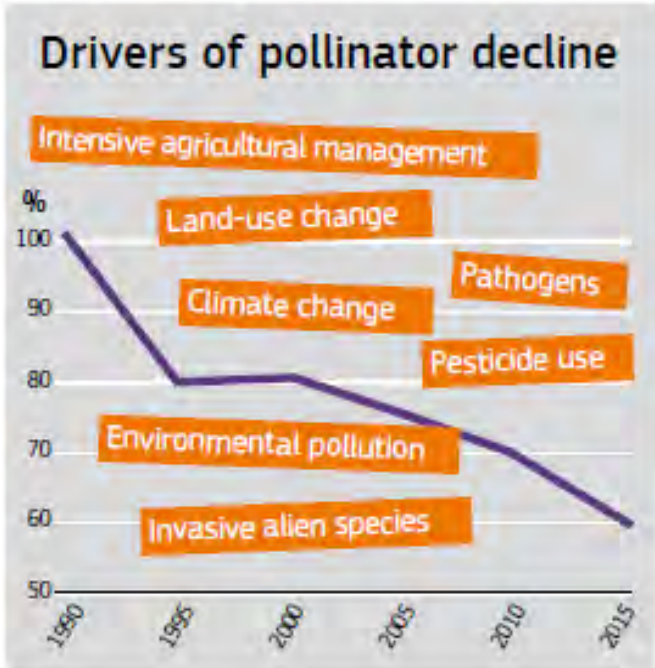


- What are pollinators and why do we need them?
- Why are pollinators declining?
- What is the EU doing to stop the decline?

Environment

"Our quality of life – and our future – depends on the many services that nature provides for free. Pollination is one of these invisible, but invaluable services, so it is very worrying to learn that some of our top pollinators are at high risk! If we don't address the reasons behind the decline in wild pollinators, and act urgently to stop it, we and our future generations will pay a very heavy price indeed."

Virginijus Sinkevičius
EU Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries



UK CEH

The EU Pollinators Initiative

The EU Pollinators Initiative, launched in June 2018, aims to address the decline of wild pollinators in the EU. It includes ten actions under three priority themes:

Priority I: Improving knowledge of pollinator decline, its causes and consequences

Action 1: Support monitoring and assessment

Action 2: Support research and innovation

Action 3: Facilitate knowledge sharing and access to data

Priority II: Tackling the causes of pollinator decline

Action 4: Conserve endangered pollinator species and habitats

Action 5: Improve pollinator habitats on and around farmland

Action 6: Improve pollinator habitats in urban areas and the wider landscape

Action 7: Reduce the impacts of pesticide use on pollinators

Action 8: Reduce the impacts of invasive alien species on pollinators

Priority III: Raising awareness, engaging society and promoting collaboration

Action 9: Encourage the business sector and citizens to act

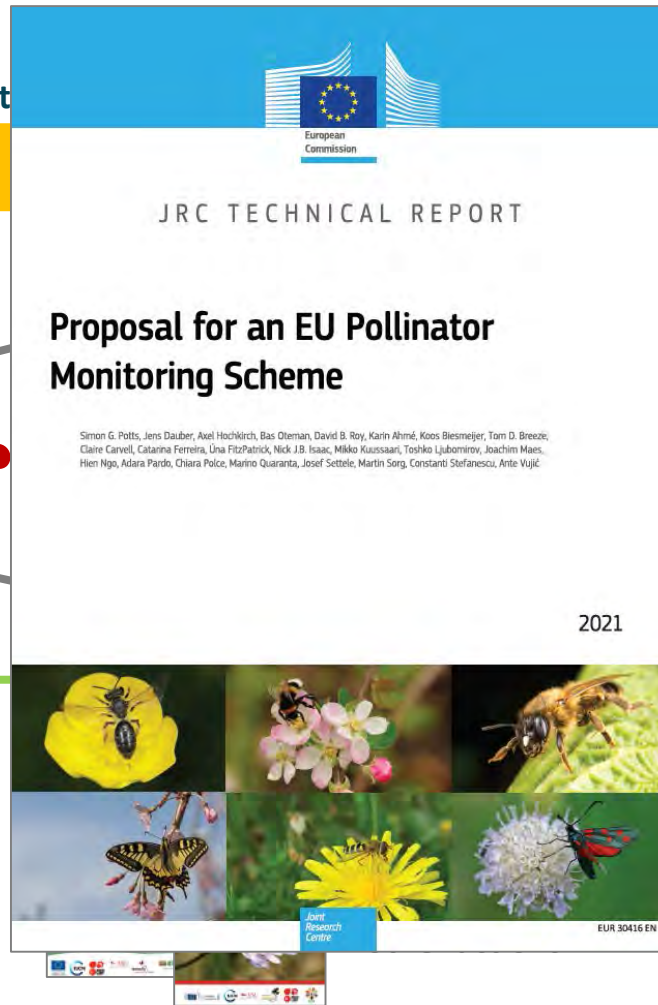
Action 10: Promote pollinator strategies and collaboration at all levels





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SP



EU PoMS:
status & trends



SAFEGUARD



Reading

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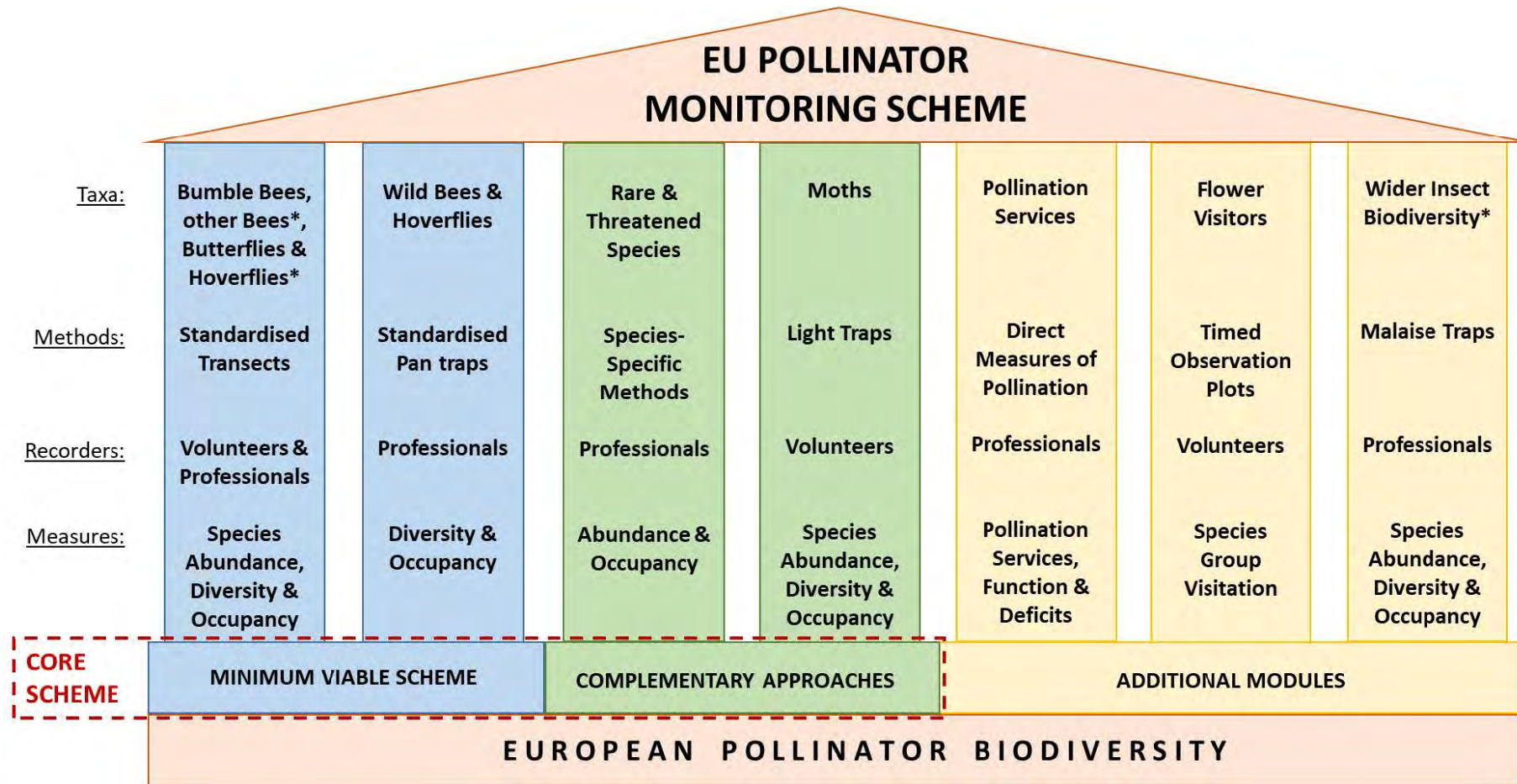


General objective: strengthen taxonomic capacity in EU Member States with regard to pollinating insects, and support preparation for the implementation of the **EU Pollinator Monitoring Scheme “EU-PoMS”**

Coordinator: UFZ & CEH, 19 partners & wide group of experts; April 2021 – October 2023



EU-PoMS *(Potts et al. 2020)*

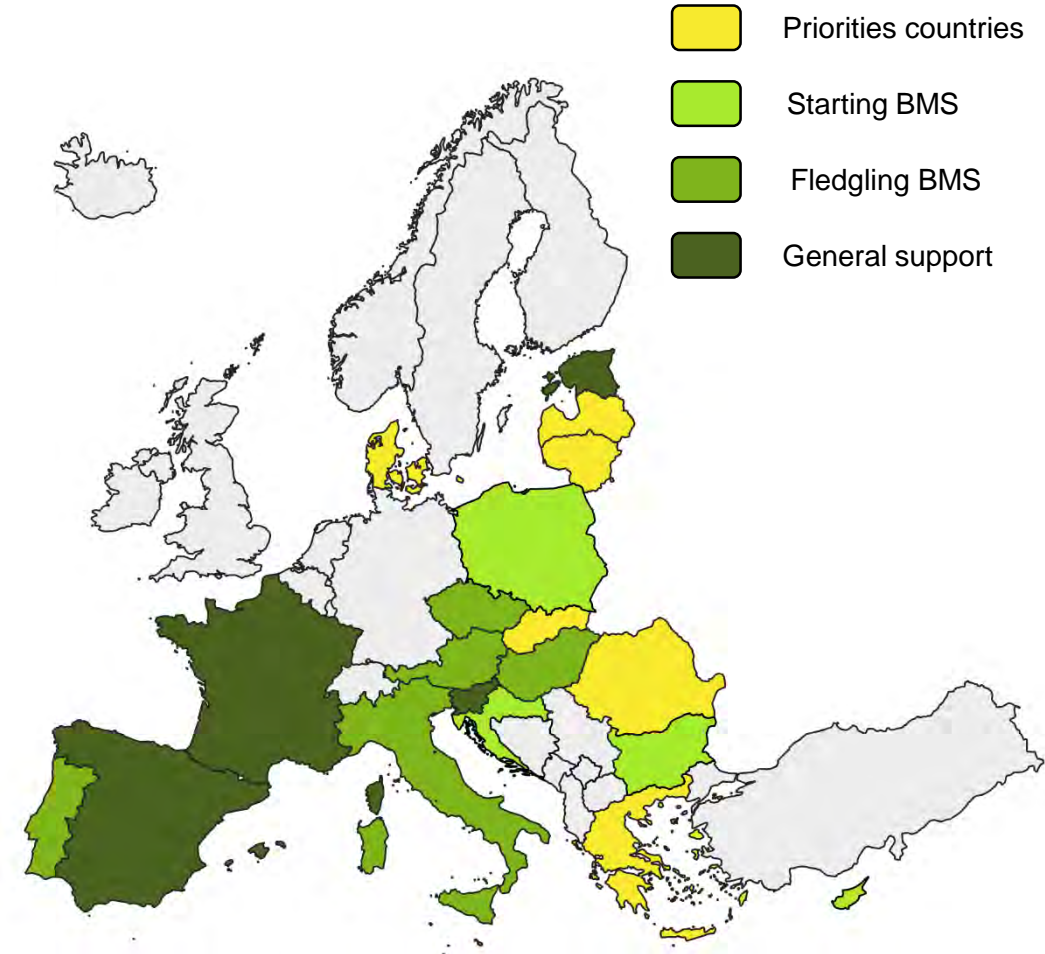


Task 1.1 – Expanding eBMS



Aim: Complete coverage of European Butterfly Monitoring Schemes as an **eBMS** partnership in all EU member states

- ▶ Establish a BMS in EU countries where it is not yet established
 - **Priority support 6 countries:** Denmark, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia
- ▶ Support and develop a unified, sustainable and cost-effective European butterfly monitoring network
 - 10 ABLE countries: **Starting BMS & Fledgling BMS**
 - **General support**



Task 2 – Taxonomic Capacity Building



Sufficient level of taxonomic knowledge with citizen scientists involved in the MVS activities of EU-PoMS for wild bees and hoverflies, plus butterflies [and moths] in all EU countries.



Expected results

- ▶ Produce **online materials for basic taxonomic training** for wild bees and hoverflies, and if needed for butterflies and day-flying moths that can be adapted and translated by regional/national coordinators into local instruction materials.
- ▶ Produce **online materials for basic field recognition training** of wild bee and hoverfly taxa (groups, some genera and distinctive species)
- ▶ Technically prepare the **image recognition app** ObsIdentify for European pollinators (butterflies, moths, wild bees and hoverflies)
- ▶ Develop the set-up of a **basic taxonomy course**, including materials needed and instructions for trainers
- ▶ Conduct **train-the-trainer courses** for national coordinators and experts
- ▶ Conduct **basic taxonomy courses** for pollinator recorders in all EU countries

Task 3 - Piloting Minimum Viable Scheme (MVS) in EU

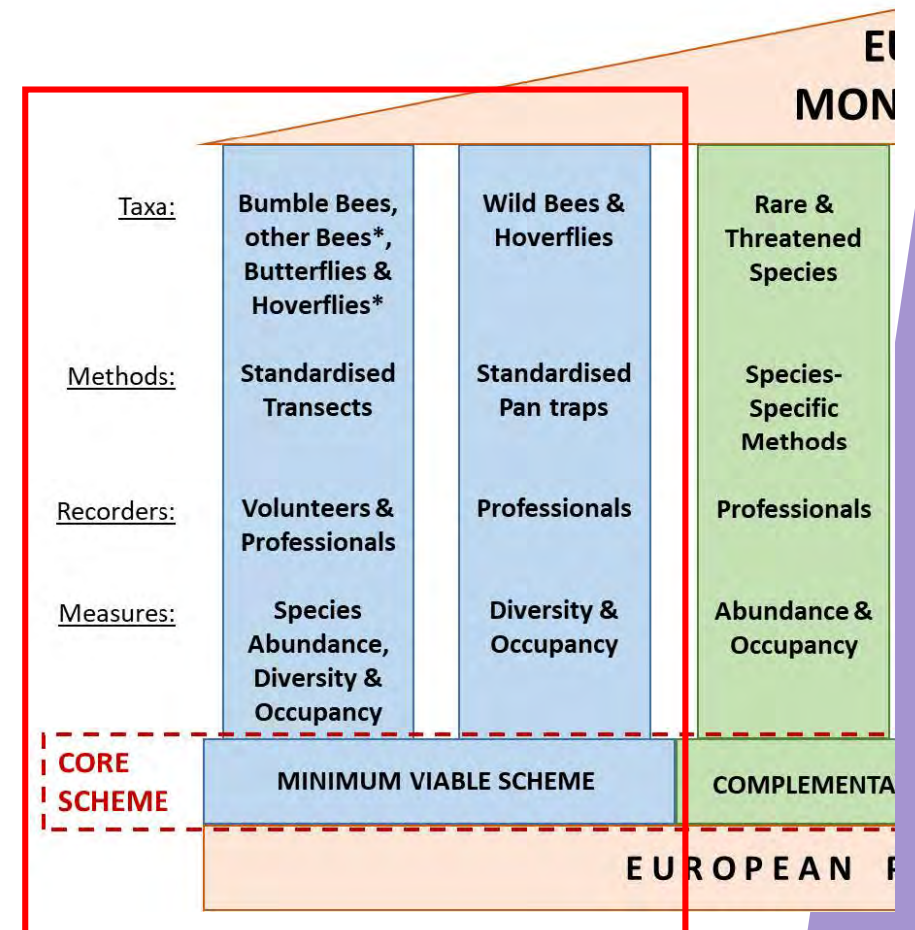


Support all 27 EU Member States in piloting the Minimum Viable Scheme (MVS) of EU-PoMS and refining the MVS methodology.



Expected results

- ▶ **Task 3.1:** Test the MVS in at least **209 sites** across the EU, representing at least 10% of the number of monitoring sites proposed by Model 2 of the EU-PoMS (Potts et al., 2020).
- ▶ **Task 3.2:** Support the refinement of the MVS methodology
 - Pilot fieldwork to test elements of the MVS requiring further development
 - A floral assessment protocol for the MVS
 - Update recommendations on survey design and costs
 - An updated indicator framework for the CAP indicator
 - Revised recommendations for the EU-PoMS Minimum Viable Scheme



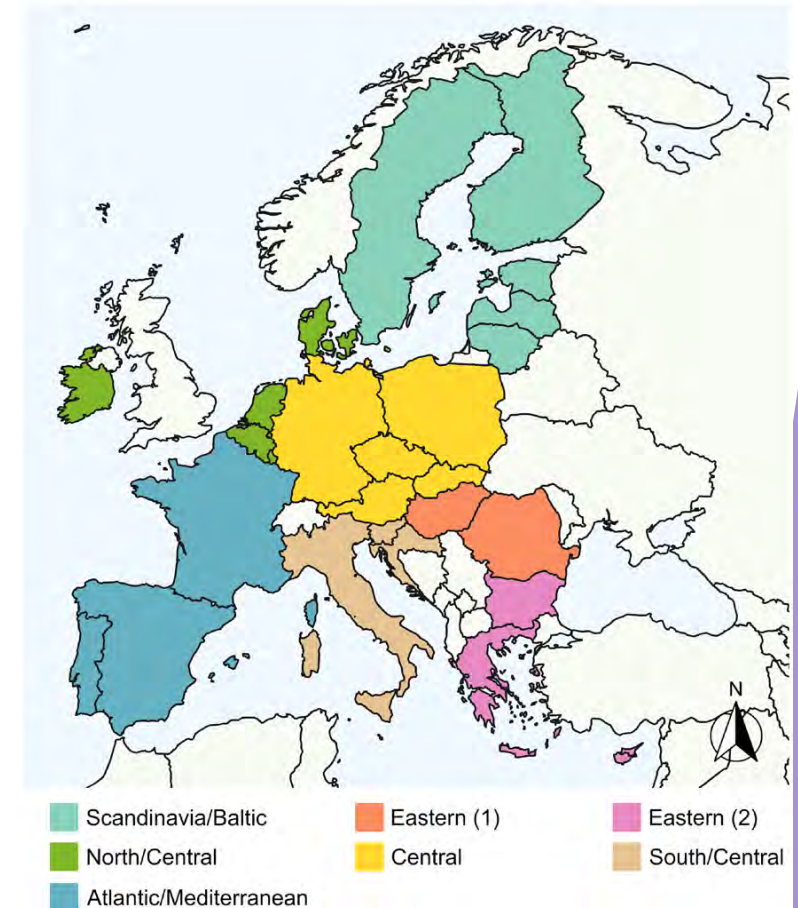
Support MVS pilots in EU Member States



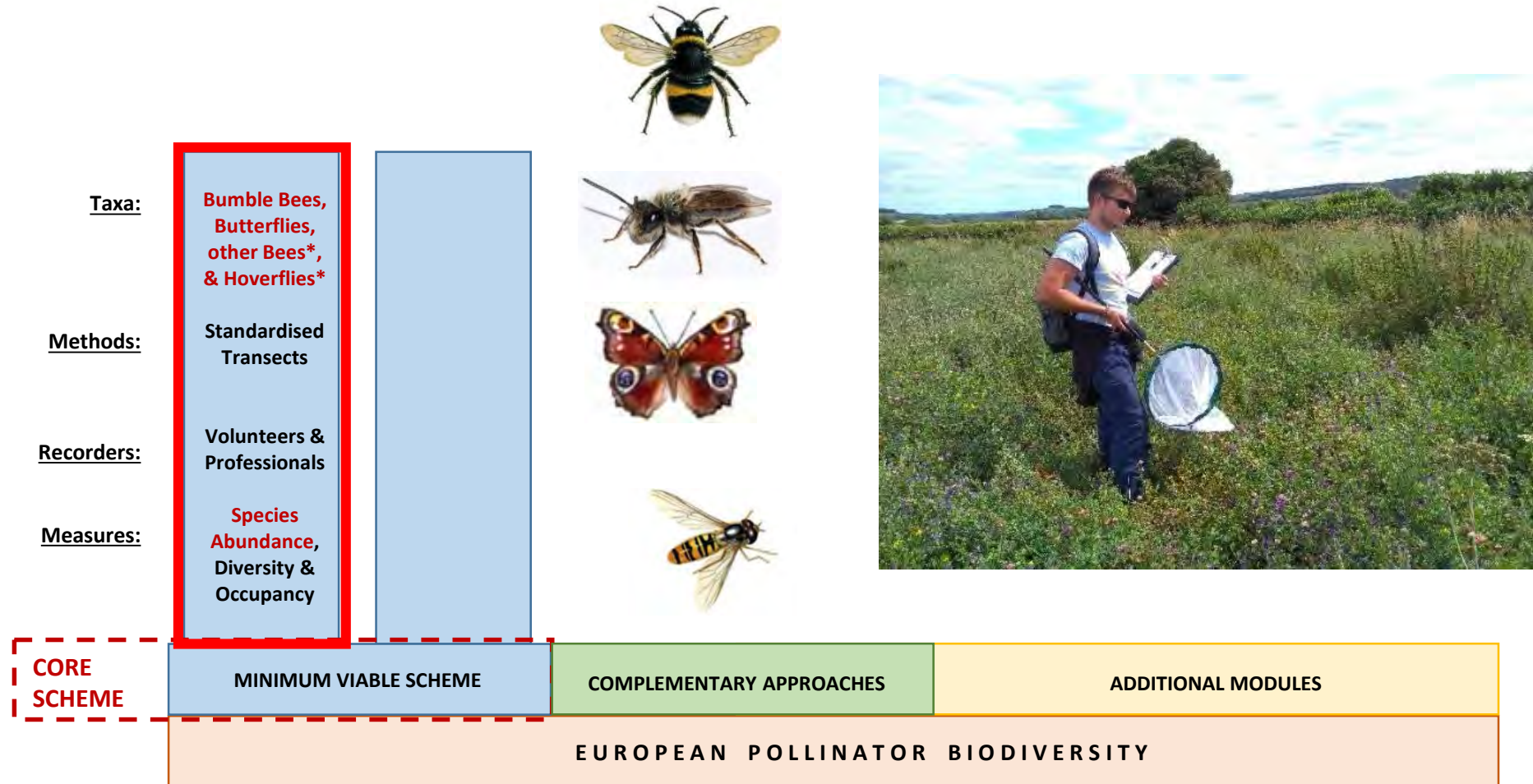
The MVS methods will be piloted at 1-24 sites per country, according to the geographic area of each country. Those sites will include sites that are already part of other Schemes, e.g. within the eBMS partnership

7 regions of Europe for coordination of Task:

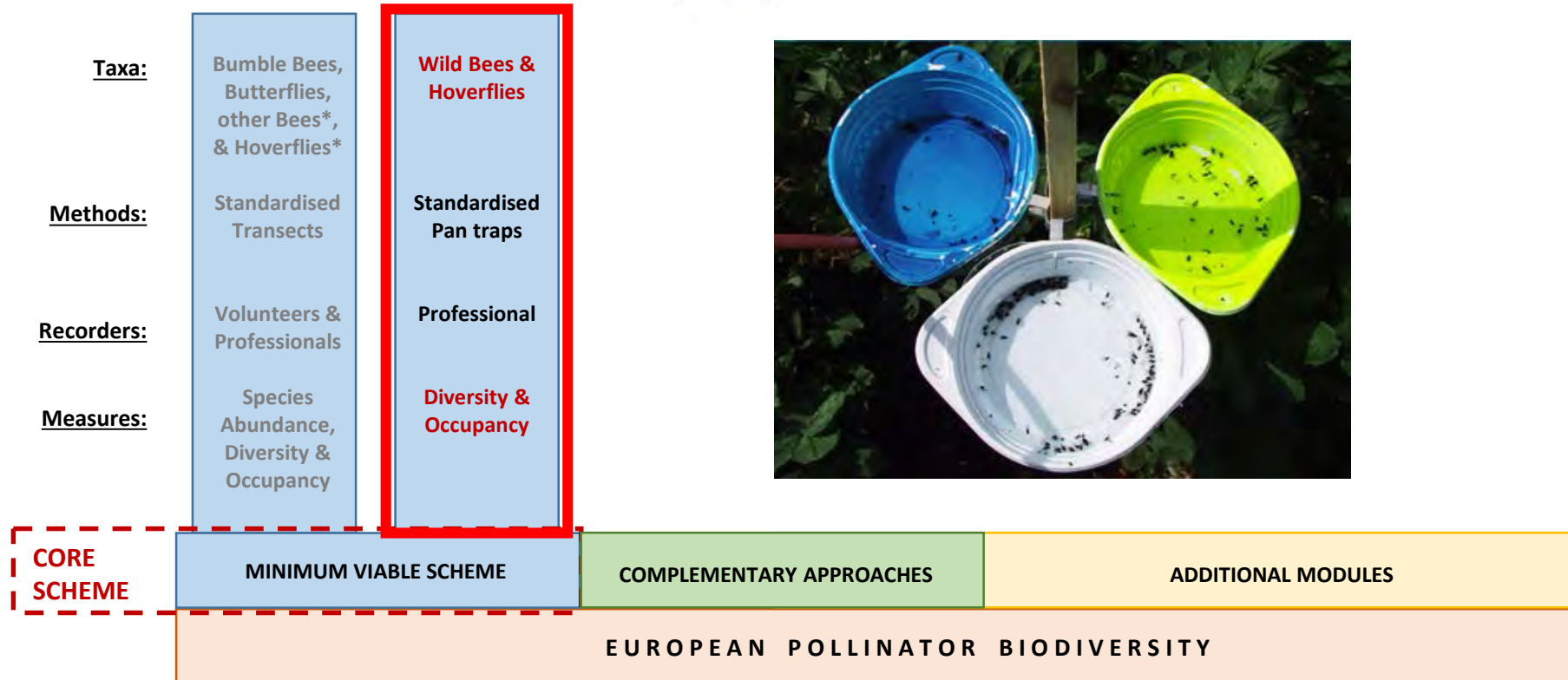
- ▶ Region 1. Scandinavia/Baltic: **Sweden**, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Estonia
- ▶ Region 2. Eastern 1. **Hungary**, Romania
- ▶ Region 3. Eastern 2. **Greece**, Bulgaria, Cyprus
- ▶ Region 4. Atlantic/Mediterranean. **Spain**, France, Portugal
- ▶ Region 5. North/Central. **Netherlands**, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg.
- ▶ Region 6. Central. **Germany**, Czech Republic, Austria, Poland, Slovakia
- ▶ Region 7. South/Central. **Italy**, Croatia, Malta, Slovenia



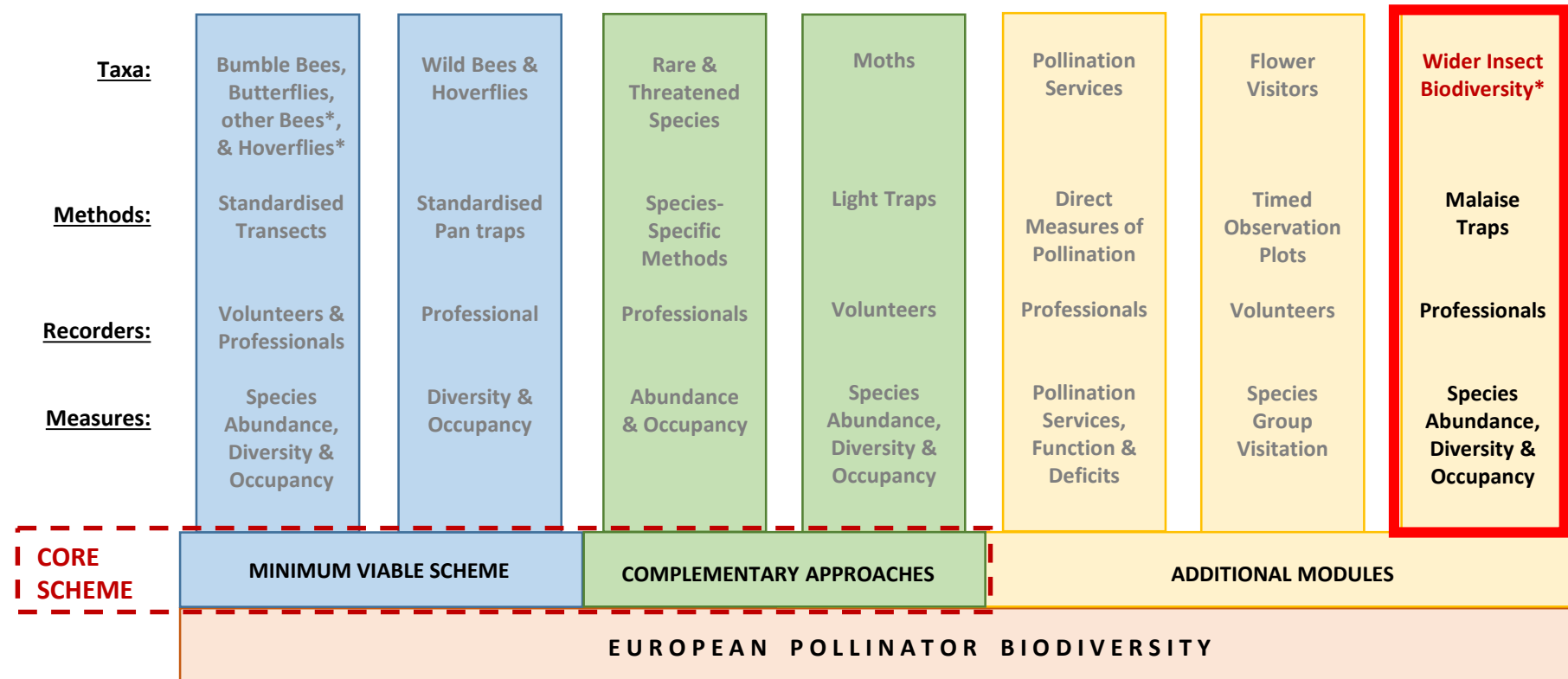
Minimum Viable Scheme (MVS)



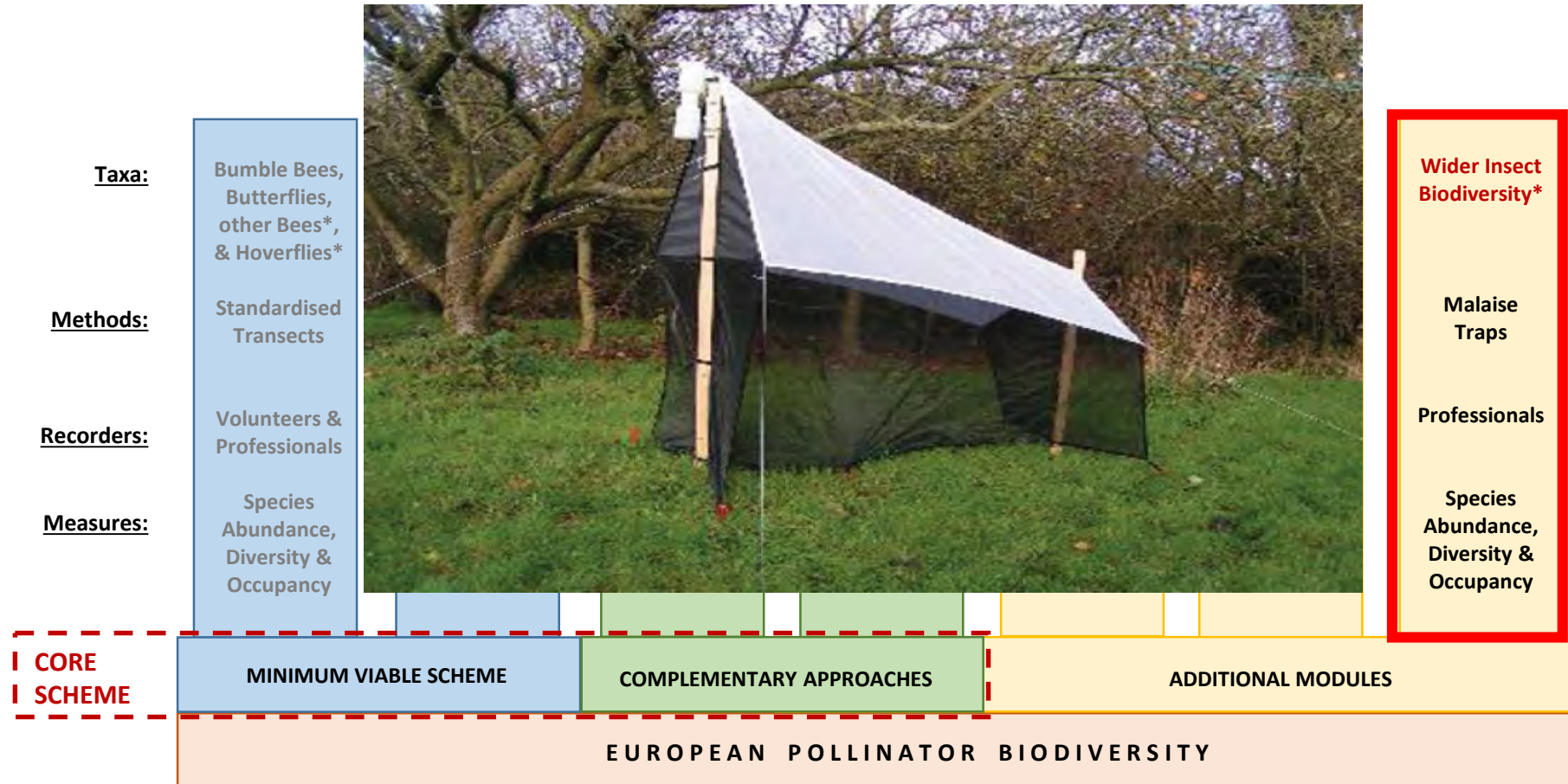
Minimum Viable Scheme (MVS)



Additional Modules: Wider insect biodiversity module



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The Full EU-PoMS



**SPRING
pilots**

