

## POLLINATING INSECTS

## BEETLES

Beetle pollinators can be found on flowers mostly from spring to summer. Their larvae develop as consumers of organic material, and are free-living predators or kleptoparasites, mostly of other insects.

### **IDENTIFY BEETLES IN THE FIELD**

- flower visiting beetles are found on a variety of open flowers
- the forewings are modified into elytra (sing. elytron), i.e. very hard pair of wings that cover and protect the abdomen and the hind pair of membranous wings
- the mouthparts are of the biting or chewing type, with strong mandibles
- most pollinating beetles are dark-coloured, but some of them have bright red or green colours
- in general, beetles are among the most

#### **LIFE 4 POLLINATORS**

The aim of the project is to improve pollinator conservation by creating a virtuous circle leading to a progressive change in practices across the Mediterranean region.

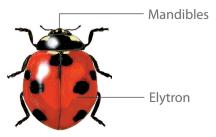
In Mediterranean countries (Spain, Italy, France and Greece) there is inadequate awareness about the role of wild pollinators and the importance of conserving their diversity. This knowledge gap is one of the main obstacles to proper planning of successful programmes to address the main drivers behind pollinator decline and ensure sustainable management and restoration of the remaining high-value pollinator habitats.





sedentary of all flower-visiting insects (except buprestid beetles), spending much time on the flowers and less moving on and between flowers and plants

#### **BEETLE ANATOMY SIMPLIFIED**



The project will contribute to a range of EU policy and legislation matters, including amongst others the biodiversity strategy, the pollinators initiative and biodiversity protection under the common agricultural policy.



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