



COLEOPTERA
BEEETLES

- high colour diversity
- effective camouflage
- 2 pairs of wings, forewing forms protective wing cases, covering hind wings

HYMENOPTERA
WASPS

- longer antennae compared to flies
- distinct narrow waist especially narrow in some wasps
- 2 pairs of wings shorter than body
- thorax with few hairs or nearly hairless
- slender legs without dense hairs
- smaller, narrow eyes in comparison to flies

BEES

- smaller eyes in comparison to flies
- longer antennae compared to flies
- broader hind-legs
- 2 pairs of wings shorter than body
- some hairs are branched

DIPTERA
HOVERFLIES

- rather smooth body
- short antennae
- 1 pair of wings longer than body
- broad connection between thorax and abdomen, no sting
- not folded at rest
- large eyes

BEE FLIES

- large round eyes
- rather hairy body
- bee mimic
- short antennae
- 2 wings longer than body
- long and fine hind legs, no sting

LEPIDOPTERA
MOTHS

- short feathery antennae
- thick body
- 2 pairs of wings upper and lower attached, open at rest
- 4 long, 2 short legs
- mostly less colourful
- right flying

BUTTERFLIES

- long straight or clubbed antennae
- thin body
- 2 pairs of wings closed at rest
- 4 long, 2 short legs
- mostly colourful
- day flying

POLLINATING INSECTS

FLIES

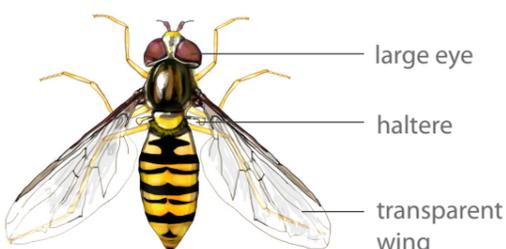
Fly pollinators can be found all year round on flowers. In cold climates they are often the dominant pollinators. Their larvae develop as consumers of organic material, and they can be free-living predators or parasitoids and kleptoparasites, mostly of other insects.

Although many fly groups visit flowers, here we present the most efficient pollinator groups, viz. hoverflies, bee flies and nemestrinid flies.

IDENTIFY FLIES IN THE FIELD

- Fly pollinators are encountered on open flowers, mainly white and yellow coloured ones, like those of the aster and carrot family.
- Together with mosquitoes, crane flies, gnats, black flies, and midges they make up the order Diptera. They have only one pair of transparent wings and two halteres (club-like appendages behind the wings), mouthparts modified for lapping or sucking, and large compound eyes. Their exoskeleton is softer and relatively more flexible compared to other pollinating insects.

FLY ANATOMY SIMPLIFIED



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 the Mediterranean countries 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.

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.



LIFE 4 POLLINATORS

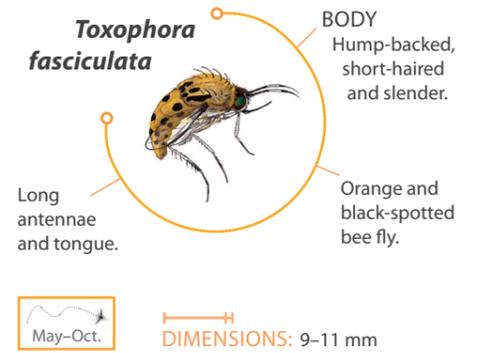
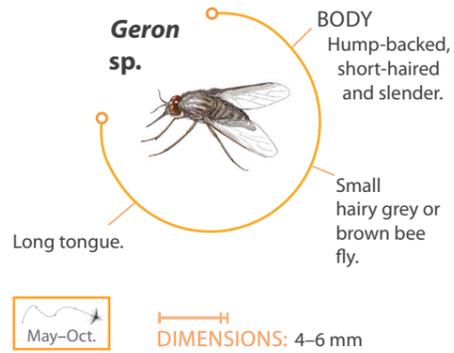
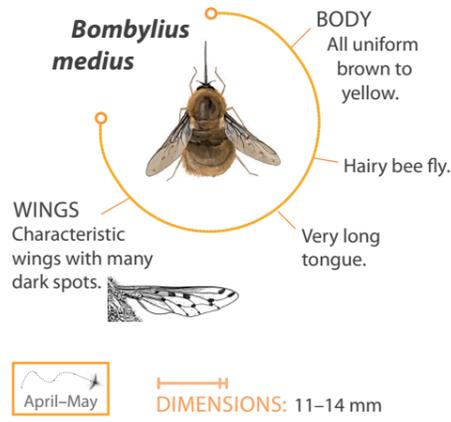
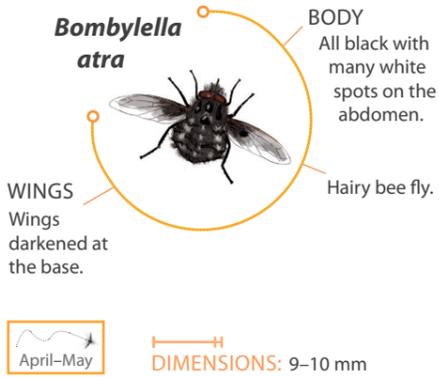
LIFE 4 POLLINATORS

FLIES AS POLLINATORS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

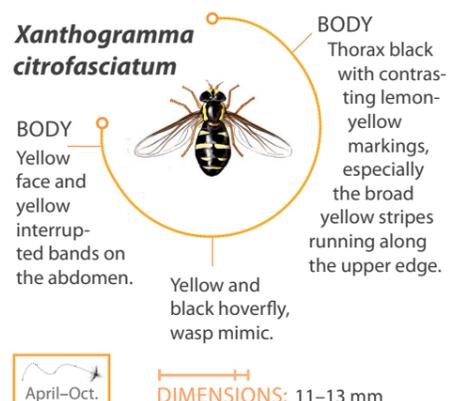
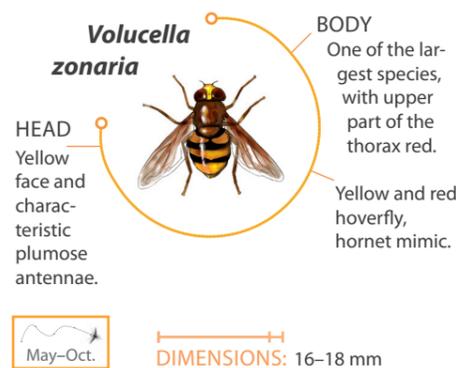
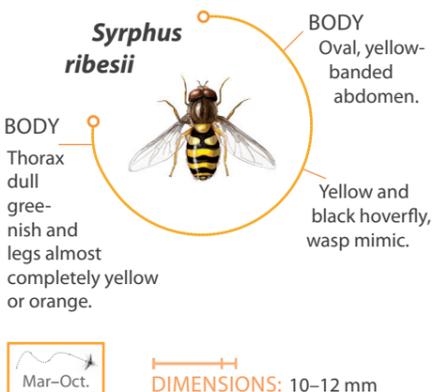
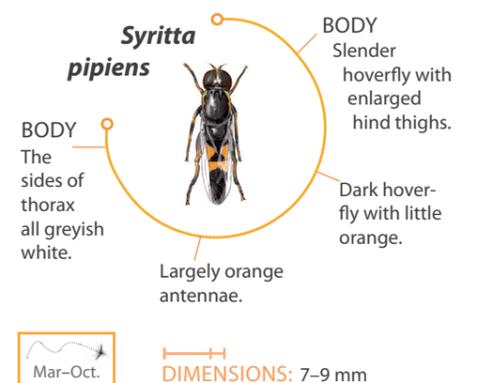
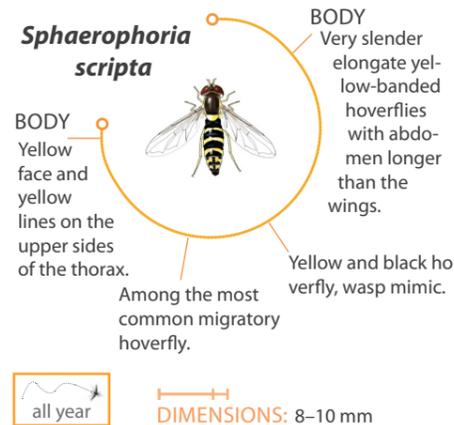
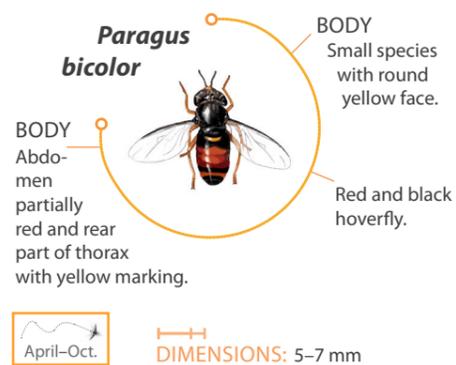
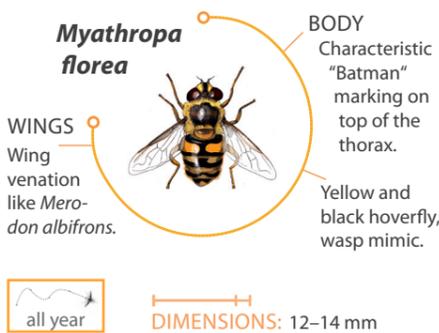
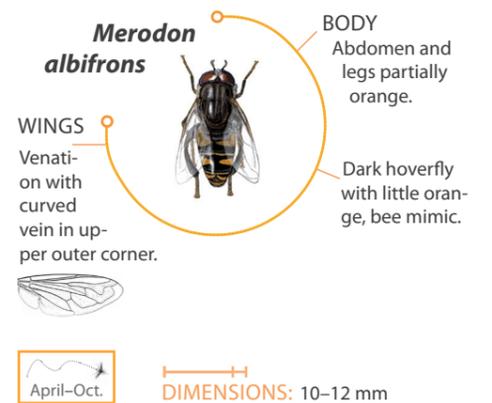
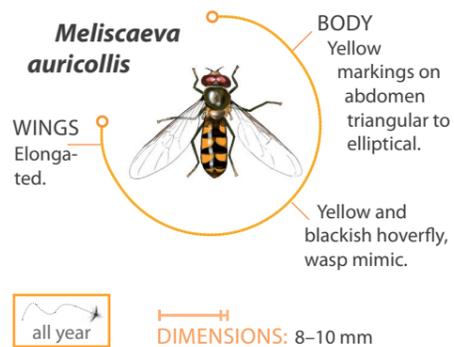
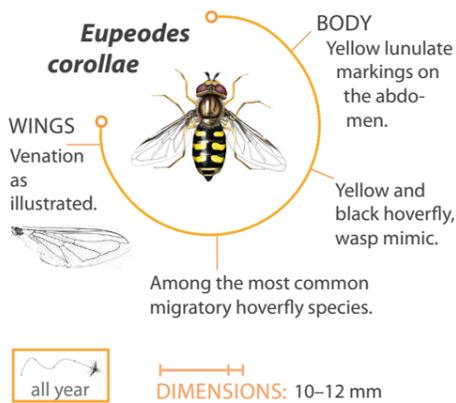
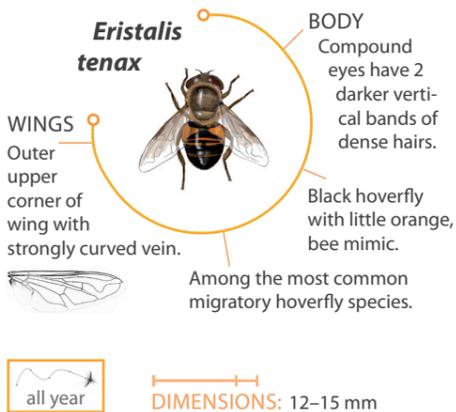
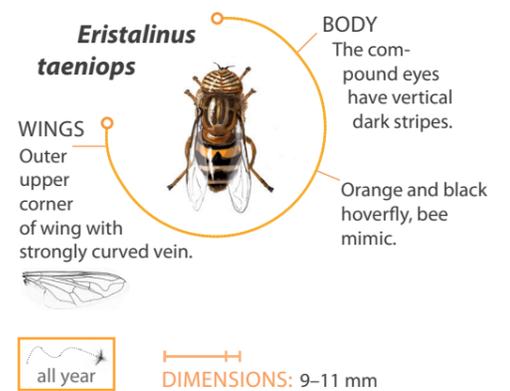
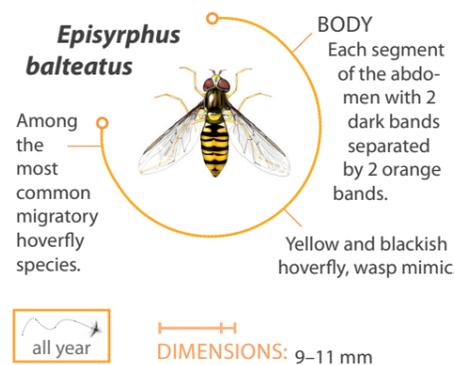
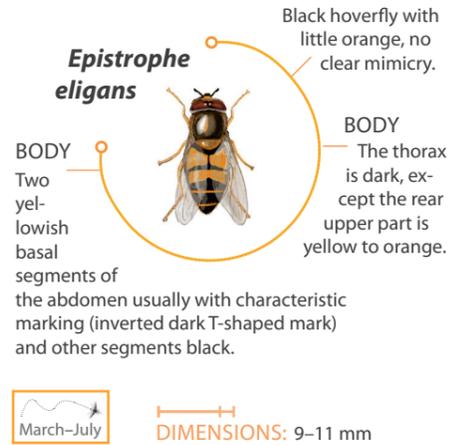
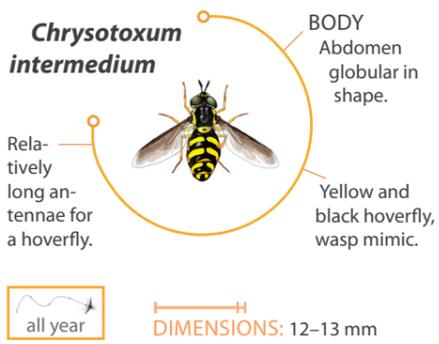
FIELD GUIDE

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BEE FLIES



HOVERFLIES OR FLOWER FLIES



NEMESTRINID FLIES

