



Grasslands and pollinators in the UE agenda 2030:

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Forte di Bard (IT)**

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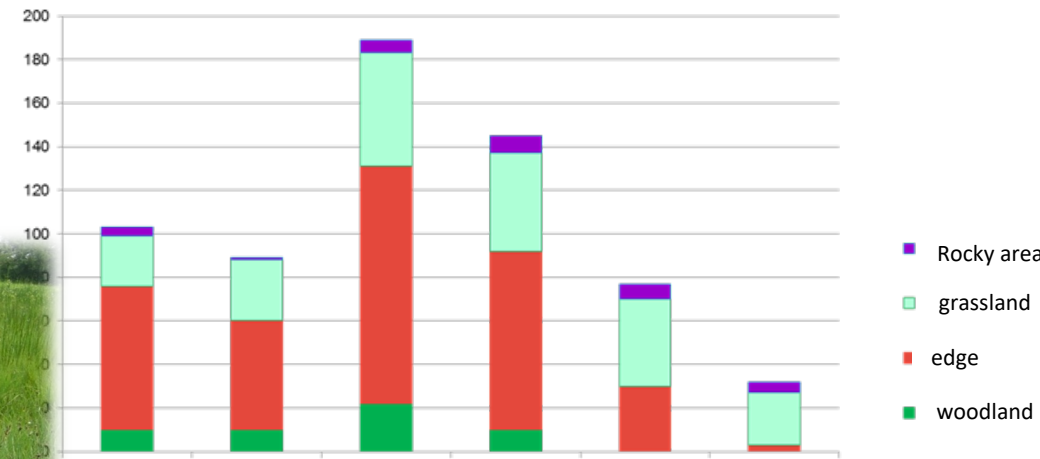
Butterflies represent 10% of all lepidoptera, are well known insects and have an aesthetic value



They are holometabolous and have a relatively short life cycle



Grasslands are the main habitat for most European butterflies, in Europe, grasslands are *man dependent habitats*



Altitudinal gradient

Butterflies are the only group of insects for which we have a published data set of functional traits

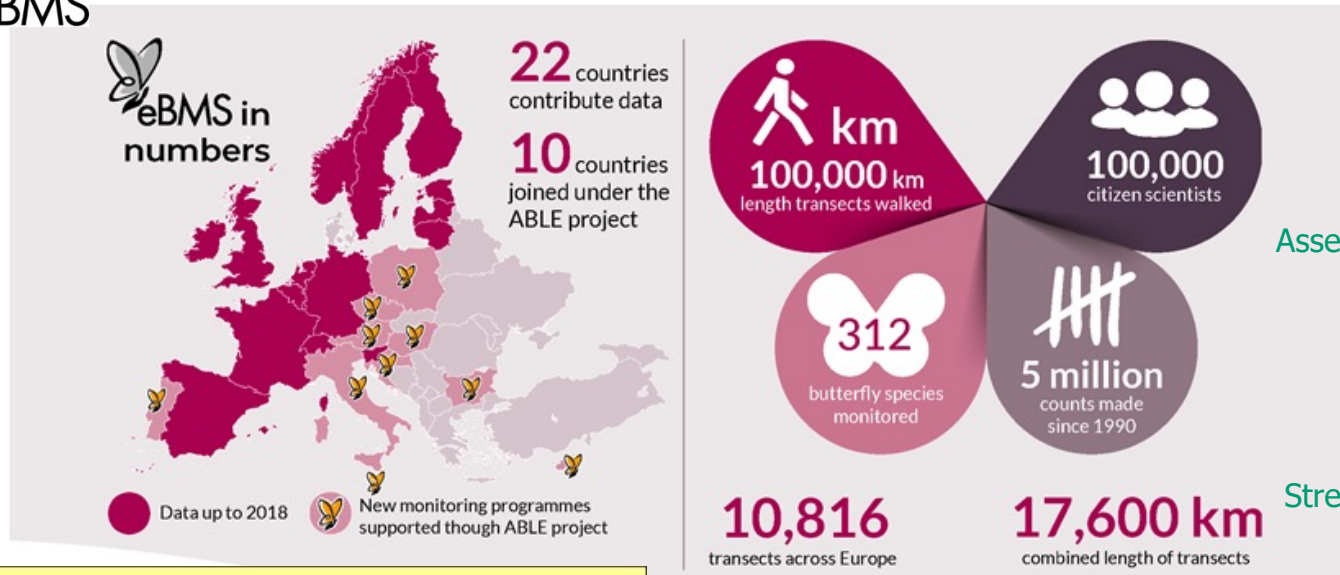
SCIENTIFIC DATA

OPEN

A new comprehensive trait database of European and Maghreb butterflies, Papilionoidea

Joseph Middleton-Welling¹, Leonardo Dapporto², Enrique García-Barros³, Martin Wiemers^{4,5}, Piotr Nowicki⁶, Elisa Plazio⁶, Simona Bonelli⁷, Michele Zaccagno⁷, Martina Šašić⁸, Jana Liparova⁹, Oliver Schweiger¹⁰, Alexander Harpke⁹, Martin Muschke⁹, Josef Settele^{5,10}, Reto Schmucki¹¹ & Tim Shreeve¹²

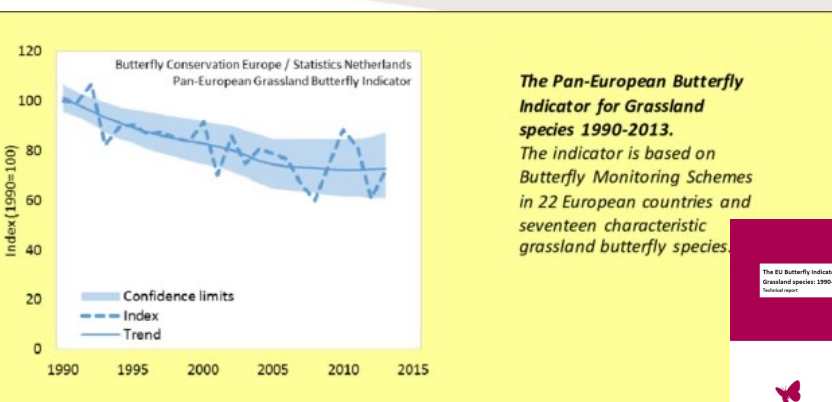
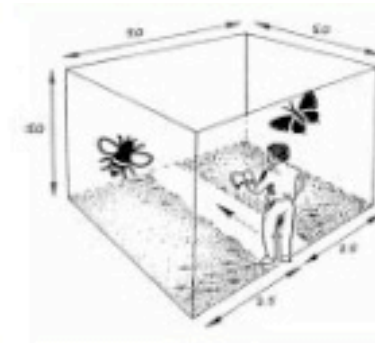
Butterflies are the only group of insect monitored under a European Monitoring Scheme



ABLE project
Assessing Butterflies in



Strengthening Pollinator Recovery through
INDicators and monitoring



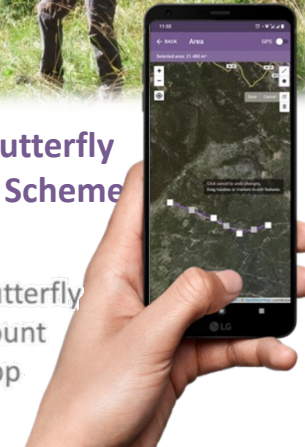
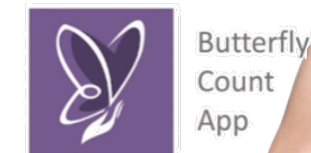
<https://butterfly-monitoring.eu>

Italia BMS

Butterfly Monitoring Scheme Italia

ABLE

European Butterfly
Monitoring Scheme



The only pollinators for which trends at EU scale are available

The European Strategy 2030 and the Pollinator Initiative: two concrete tools for butterfly conservation



Environment

Home > Strategy > Biodiversity strategy for 2030

Biodiversity strategy for 2030

The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.

It is the proposal for the EU's contribution to the upcoming international negotiations on the global post-2020 biodiversity framework. A core part of the European Green Deal, it will also support a green recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.



On 20 May 2020, the Commission published the 'EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing nature back into our lives', containing specific actions to be delivered by 2030.



The EU approach to tackle pollinator decline

Pollinators are a diverse group of animals that pollinate crops and wild plants. Pollination is the transfer of pollen between the male and female parts of flowers and is a vital step in the fertilization and reproduction of plants. In Europe, pollinators are primarily insects like bees, hoverflies, butterflies, moths, beetles and other fly species. Some of these species are domesticated, like for example honey bees. Nearly 4 out of 5 wild flowers need animal pollination, while more than 4 out of 5 crops benefit from it.

In the past decades, pollinators have declined in occurrence and diversity in the EU. Our understanding of the status and trends of pollinators, the threats they face and the consequences of their loss has significantly improved in recent times thanks to the EU Pollinators Initiative.

Thousands of insects pollinate plants. They all have an important role to play.

These are some of the heroes:



EU Nature Restoration Law: A boost for biodiversity and climate

Today the European Commission proposed a new nature restoration law with binding targets on pollinators, wetlands, rivers, forests, marine ecosystems, urban areas and peatlands. The new law aims to bring nature back across the continent for the benefit of biodiversity, climate and people. It can be a gamechanger if fully implemented. It's now crucial that both the European Parliament and EU Member States endorse the law and move to swift implementation.



https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/nature-restoration-law_en

River in Gäddede, Sweden