Finnish national pollinator monitoring scheme

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Suomen ympäristökeskus Finlands miljöcentral Finnish Environment Institute



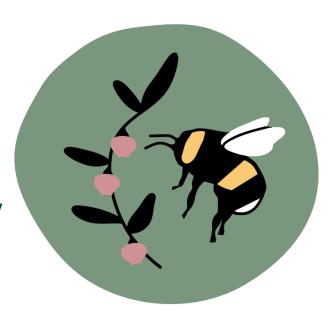




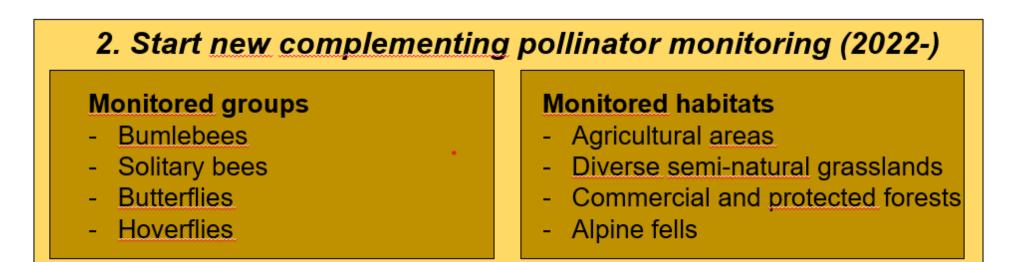




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Key elements of the Finnish pollinator monitoring scheme according to the National Pollinator Strategy (2022)



1. Safeguard the continuity of existing citizen science monitoring schemes

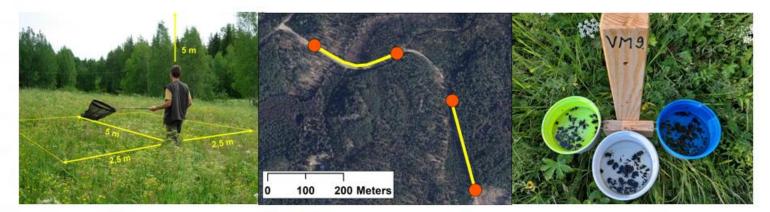
National butterfly atlas monitoring scheme (1991-)	National moth monitoring scheme (1993-)			
Butterfly transect monitoring scheme (1999-)	Alpine butterfly monitoring (2008-)			
Bumblebee monitoring scheme (2019-)				

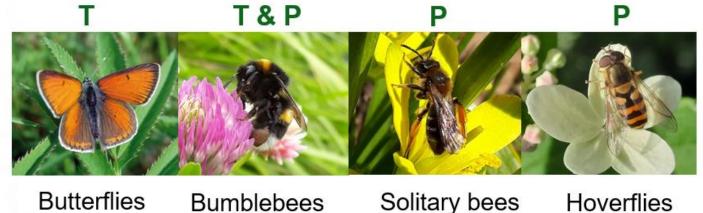


A complementing new scheme started in 2022 with parallel use of transect counts and pan traps

Monitoring by Transect counts and Pan traps

- 2 x 250 m transects per site
- 2 x 2 pan traps per site
- 4 counts during June-July
- 3 x 2-week trapping periods





- The methods suggested in the proposal for an EU Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (Potts et al. 2021)
- Data collection in June-July
- Two methods usefully complement each other
- Transect counts focusing on butterflies and bumblebees
- Pan traps collect all flowervisiting insects
 - Also many small species difficult to identify in the field
 - Producing data on solitary bees and hoverflies



First year's results



- In summer 2022 monitoring in six different habitats in 134 sites
- Both pan traps and transect counts revealed a large material
 - Covering 349 pollinator species and ca 50 % of the Finnish fauna of the focal pollinator groups

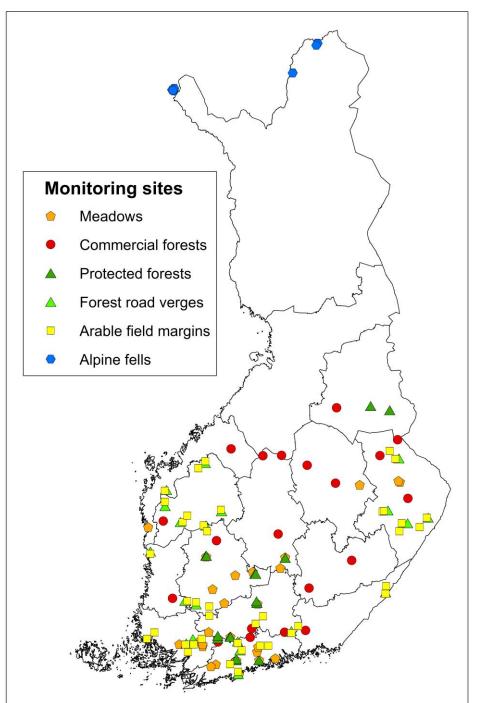
Species group	Pan traps		Transects		Percentage of
	Species	Individuals	Species	Individuals	Finnish fauna (%)
Bumblebees	29	5172	29	4207	78
Solitary bees	105	3391			51
Butterflies			66	8192	55
Hoverflies	149	2661			43
Total	283	11224	95	12399	49

- The coverage of our pollinator species increased substantially compared to voluntary citizen science schemes
- Novel information on species habitat preferences and geographic distribution
- Good baseline for long-term monitoring









Thank you!