

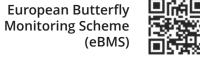
Please scan for more information:

martinoulab



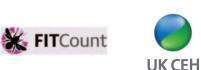


European Butterfly



Joint Services Health Unit

PLUS







Vector Ecology & Applied Entomology Group

Produced by Field Studies Council Publications

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Pollinators of Akrotiri Peninsula

Pollinators play a key role in our ecosystems by providing the essential service of pollination, which is vital for the reproduction of both wild plants and crops.

Pollen grains from blooming flowers are trapped in their hairy bodies, legs, and even wings and are transferred from male to female reproductive plant organs leading to fertilisation. More than 500 pollinating insects are estimated to be present in Akrotiri coming from insect groups such as bees, hoverflies, butterflies, moths and beetles. Pollinators also play a key role in the reproduction success of rare and endemic plants.

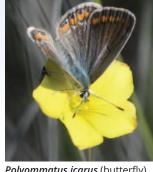
Rare plants and their pollinators across Akrotiri Peninsula



Sphaerophoria scripta (hoverfly) Plant: Convolvulus lineatus VU
April to June S May to August **P** 5.000–10.000 individuals



Genus Lasioglossum, subfamily Halictinae (bee) Plant: Taraxacum aphrogenes **B** CR **G** October to March S November to May **P** 1,000–5,000 individuals



Polyommatus icarus (butterfly) Plant: Linum maritimum **B** VU **B** May to September S August to November P 1,000–5,000 individuals





Rhagonycha fulva (beetle) Plant: Euphorbia hirsuta B DD B March to July P 100–500 individuals



Apis melifera (bee) Plant: Lotus cytisoides B EN B March to May S May to July P 1,000–5,000 individuals

Key 🚯 Red Book Category 🕞 Flowering Period 🔕 Seeding Period 🕑 Population

Pollinators of Akrotiri Peninsula

Plant-pollinator interactions (relationship between flowering plants and animals) are crucial for conservation efforts, sustainable agriculture, and the maintenance of healthy ecosystems.

Protecting and restoring pollinator habitats, reducing pesticide use, promoting native plant diversity, and raising awareness about the importance of recording pollinators are essential steps toward ensuring the continuity of these vital ecological relationships.

Key Length Wingspan Habitat When seen Occurance



Bombus terrestris Buff-tailed Bumblebee ● 11-22 mm B Found in a variety of habitats March to October O Common



Apis mellifera **European Honeybee 1**0-20 mm B Found in a variety of habitats Mail year round O Common ----- Bees



Halictus brunnescens **1**4–16 mm B Purple thistles W April to July

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Xvlocopa violacea Violet Carpenter Bee **1** 20–28 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W January to November Fairly common



Eucera dimidiata

- 11–18 mm
- (B) Disturbed areas, grasslands and phryganic shrublands W February to May

Pieris rapae Small White 0 35–50 mm (B) Gardens, open forests and agricultural areas M All year round O Common



Gonepteryx cleopatra Cleopatra 0 55–60 mm (B) Woodlands and bushy places W February to October Fairly common



Colias crocea Clouded Yellow 0 40-53 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W All year round Ocommon



Maniola cypricola Cyprus Meadow Brown 0 40–50 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W April to October O Common



Hipparchia cypriensis Cyprus Grayling 0 50-63 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W April to November O Common

Ocnogyra clathrata 0 31–35 mm (B) Phrygana and grasslands 🖤 October to December • Fairly common



Utetheisa pulchella **Crimson Speckled** 🕐 15–22 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W May to December O Common



Butterflies

Macroglossum stellatarum Hummingbird Hawk-moth 0 20-24 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W April to December O Common _____ Moths ____



Daphnis nerii Oleander Hawk-moth 0 48–51 mm B Found in a variety of habitats W April to October Fairly common



Rhodometra sacraria Vestal 0 12–14 mm

- (B) Grasslands and agricultural areas
- W April to November
- O Common