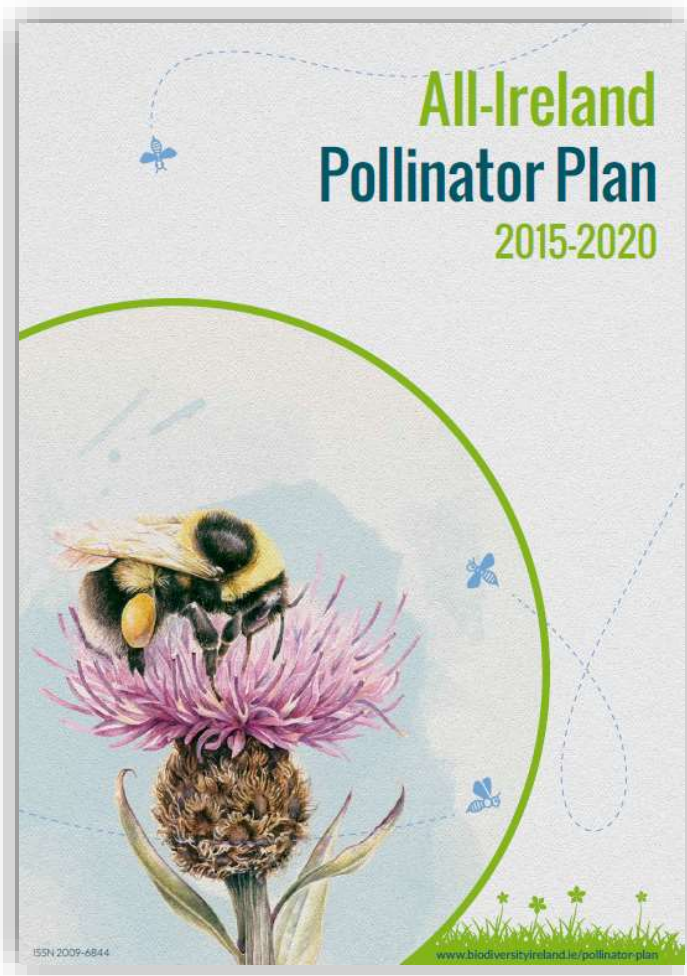


# ALL-IRELAND POLLINATOR PLAN



Dr Úna FitzPatrick  
Steering Group Chair; Project co-ordinator

Juanita Browne  
Project officer

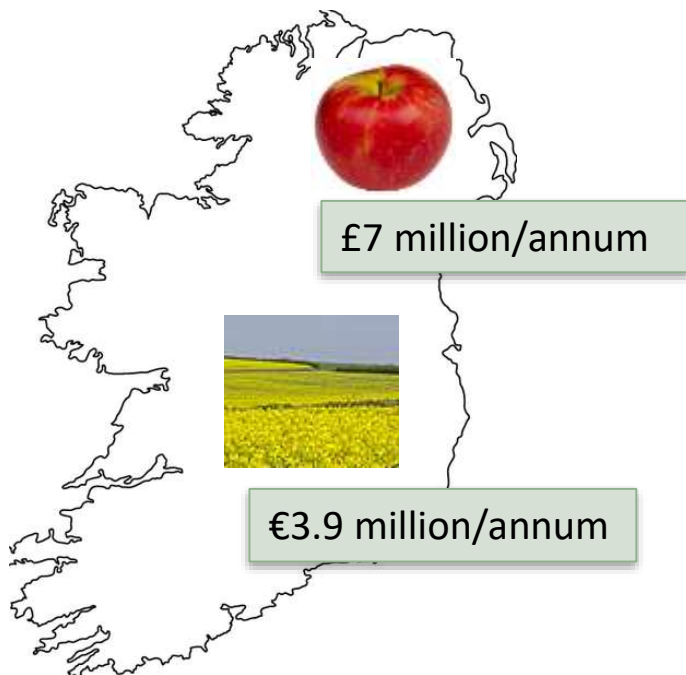
# WHY IS POLLINATION IMPORTANT?

**Economy  
& Wealth**



Free service they provide is worth:

**€53 million/year**



In Ireland within the last ten years the value of soft fruit, field vegetable, and apple production has increased by 17, 21 and 24% respectively

Economy & Wealth



# Health & Wellbeing

Wildlife & Landscape



100 crops provide

**90%** of the world's food  
71 are pollinated by bees



## We need pollinators if we want to grow our own fruit and vegetables



*Without pollinators it would be extremely difficult to have a healthy balanced diet*

Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Economy  
& Wealth



Health &  
Wellbeing

Wildlife &  
Landscape



78% of our wild plants benefit  
from being pollinated by insects

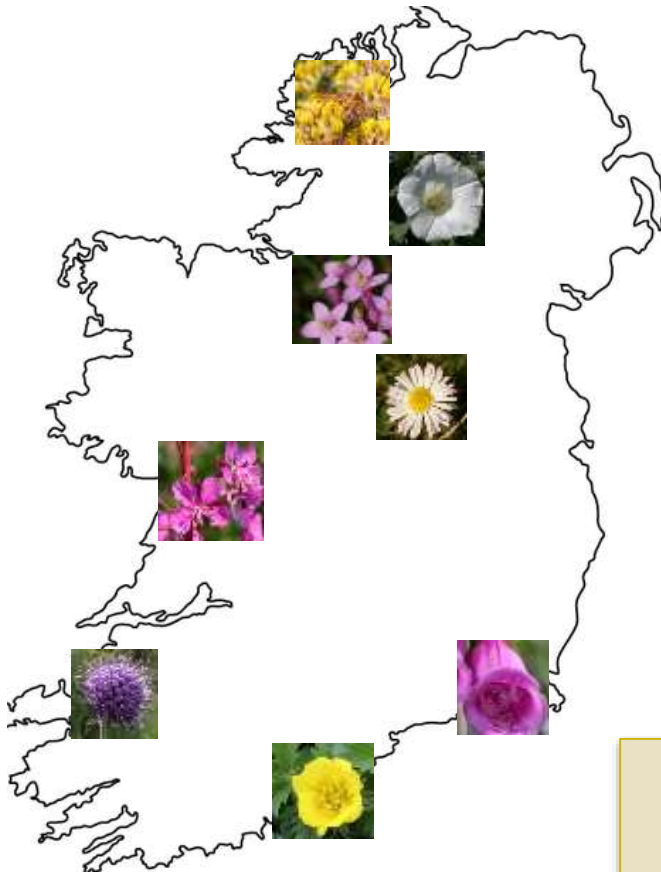


Economy  
& Wealth



Health &  
Wellbeing

Wildlife &  
Landscape



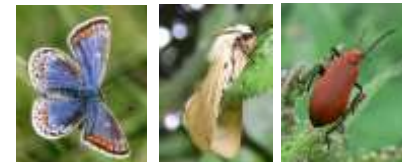
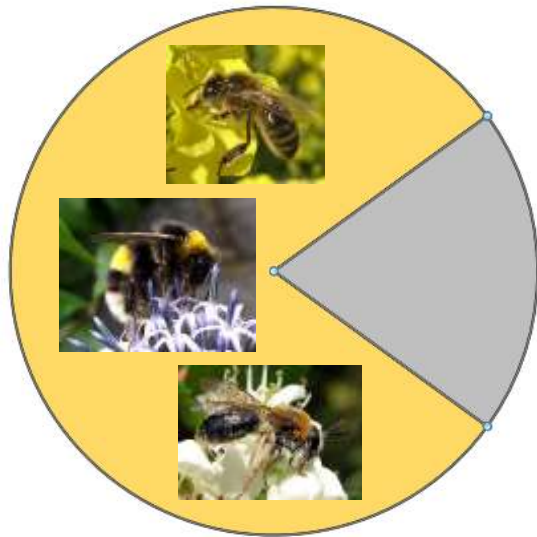
**Protecting pollinators protects the  
whole environment**

- ✓ Benefits tourism
- ✓ Helps create our 'green image' which is a point of differentiation across international markets for our exports

**Bees provide a simple vehicle that can be  
used to sell a wider biodiversity message**

***Without pollinators we'd have less diversity on our dinner plates and less colour in the countryside***

WHO ARE THE POLLINATORS IN IRELAND?



Most pollination of crops and wild plants is carried out by bees

The rest is provided by various other flower visiting insects, particularly flies

# BEES IN IRELAND

Ireland has **99** bee species:

Honeybee



Bumblebees



Solitary bees



**WILD POLLINATORS**

# POLLINATION SERVICE CANNOT BE PROVIDED BY HONEYBEES ALONE

**UK** - if all honeybee hives were used for crop pollination, they could only provide about **one third** of the service required by crops. The rest is provided free of charge by wild pollinators.

The economic contribution of pollination by wild bees was recently assessed as £1,800 or €2,400 per hectare.

**To maintain pollination you need healthy honeybees in combination with a diversity and abundance of wild bees and other insect pollinators**





# BUMBLEBEES – 21 DIFFERENT TYPES IN IRELAND



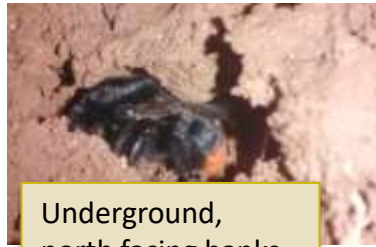
## Number 21!

Tree Bumblebee – first recorded in Ireland in Sept 2017



Unlike all our other bumblebees who make their nest at ground level this one nests above ground in tree holes and other suitable structures including empty bird boxes

# BUMBLEBEES - LIFECYCLE



Underground,  
north facing banks

Food  
source

Nest site



Long grass, hedgerows

Feeds &  
finds a nest

Queen emerges from  
hibernation in early spring

Prepares a pollen loaf and a nectar  
pot and starts laying eggs fertilised  
with sperm stored from previous year

Hibernation  
site



Mated new queen feeds to build  
up reserves before hibernation.  
Workers, males and old queen die

Female workers emerge  
and take over nest duties

Food  
source

New queens and males  
leave the nest to find mates

Queen remains in  
the nest laying eggs

In mid-late summer the  
queen lays unfertilised eggs  
which will become males.  
She also allows some new  
queens to develop

Food  
source

# BUMBLEBEES NEED FOOD SOURCES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

## EARLY SPRING: queens are establishing nests

In the early days of the nest it is estimated that a *Bombus terrestris* queen may have to visit as many as 6000 flowers/day to get enough nectar to maintain the heat needed to brood her eggs



## SPRING – SUMMER: nests are growing, workers are active



## AUTUMN: queens are fattening up ready for hibernation

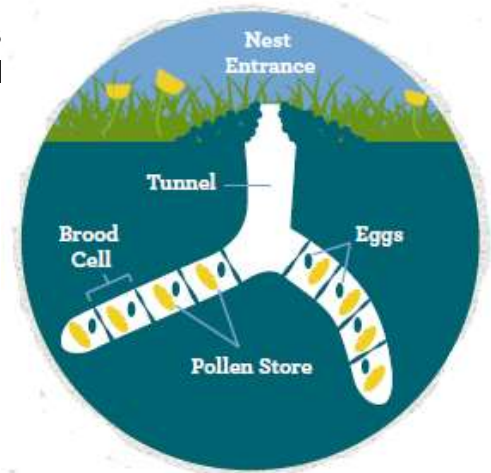
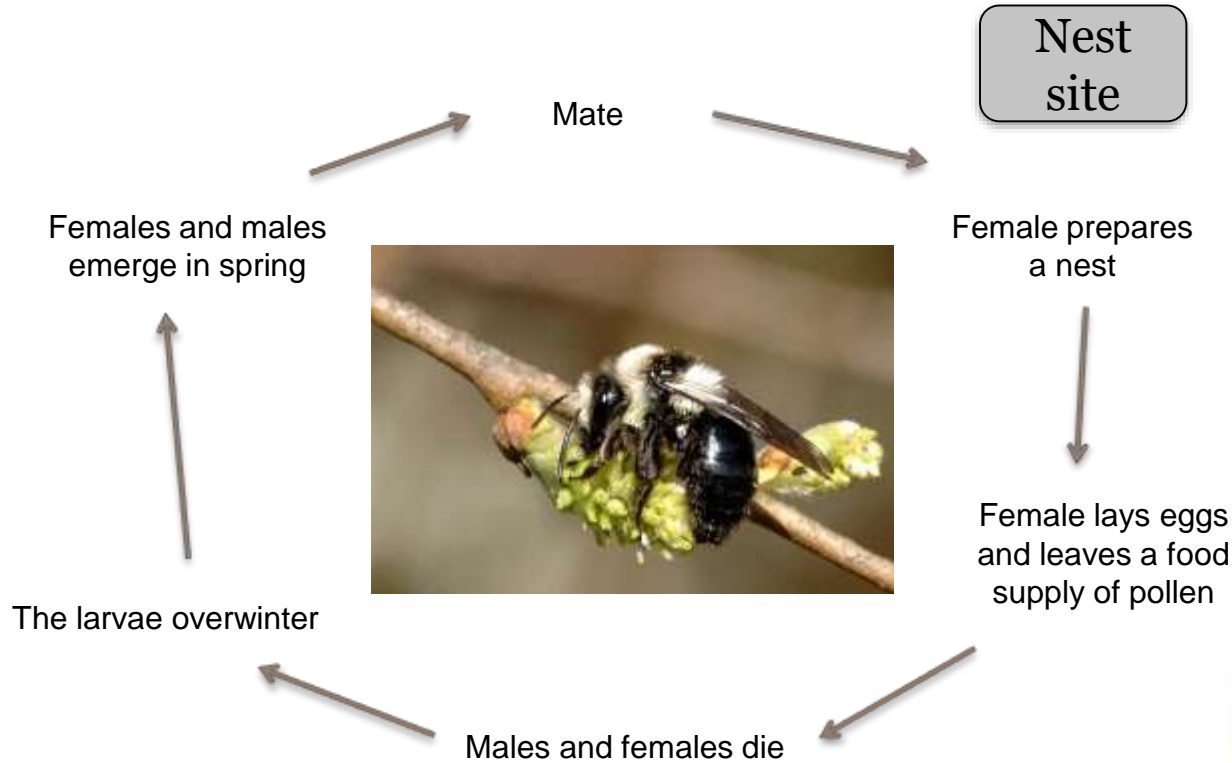
*Bombus terrestris* queens need to weigh at least 0.6 g to successfully hibernate and emerge next spring.



# SOLITARY BEES – 77 DIFFERENT TYPES IN IRELAND



# SOLITARY BEES - LIFECYCLE



## WHAT DO SOLITARY BEES NEED?

62 species (**80%**) are mining bees who nest in bare ground or south/east facing banks of bare earth (soil, sand, clay, peat)

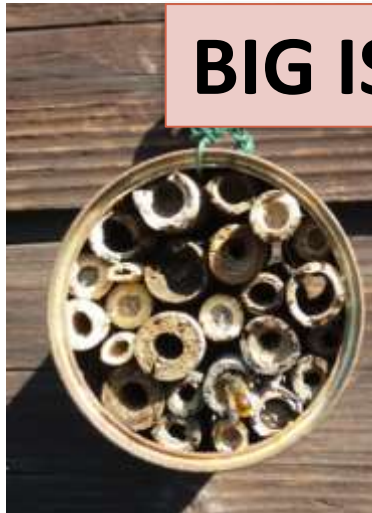


## WHERE DO SOLITARY BEES NEST?

15 species are cavity nesting bees who nest in south facing stone walls, masonry wooden structures or commercially available nest boxes



**BIG IS NOT BETTER!**

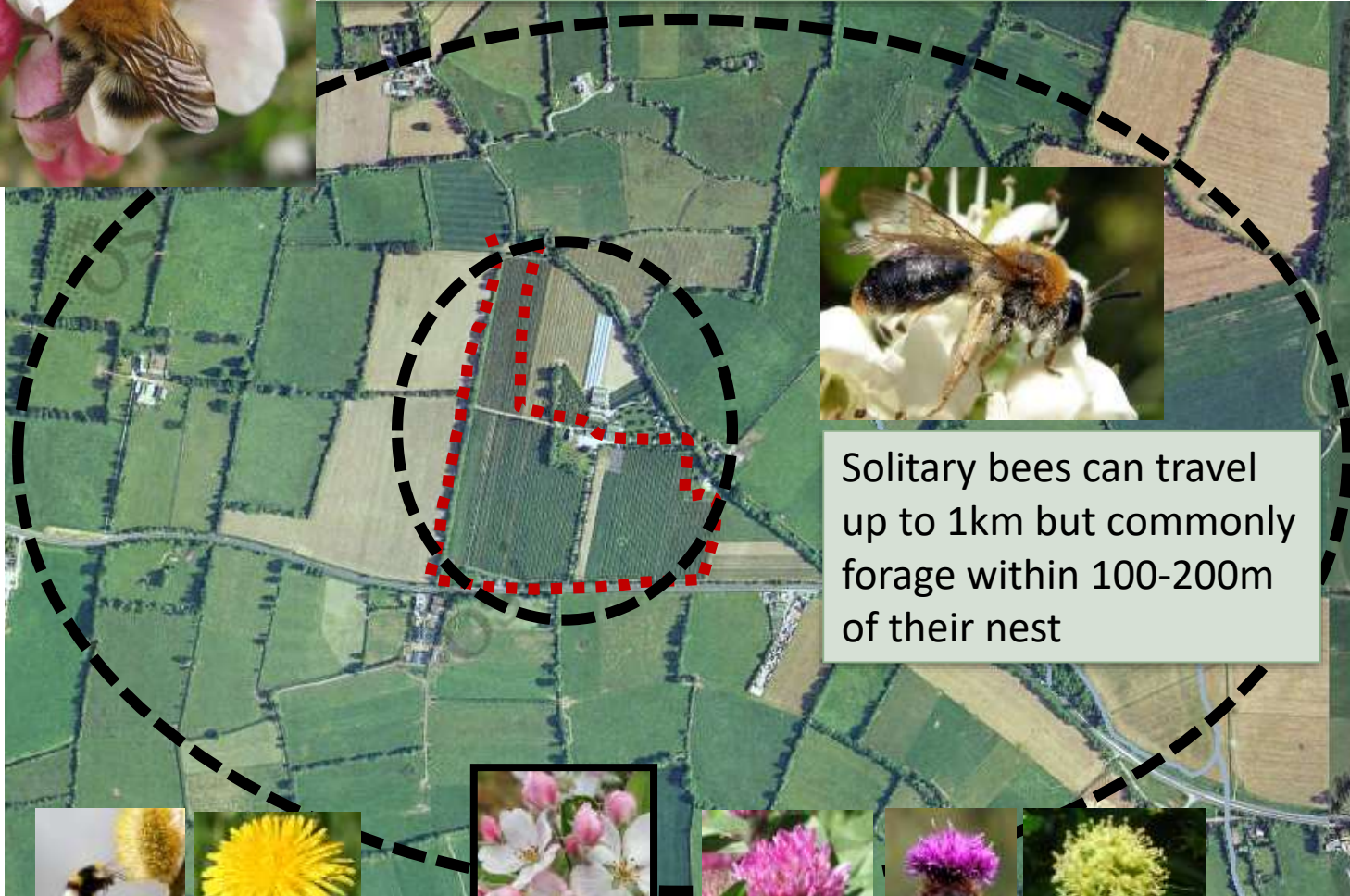




# HOW FAR DO WILD BEES FLY TO FORAGE?



Bumblebees can travel up to 5km but commonly forage within 1-2km of their nest



Solitary bees can travel up to 1km but commonly forage within 100-200m of their nest

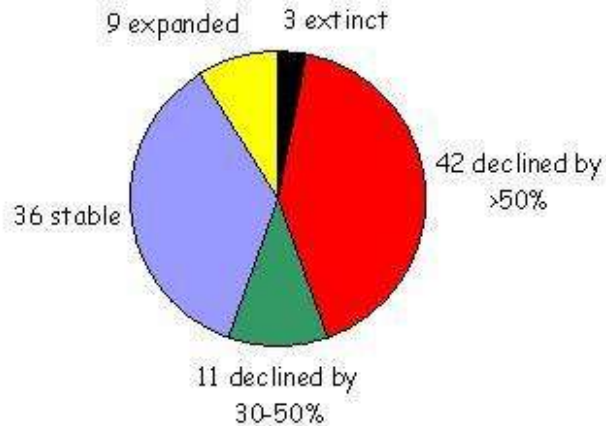


Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

To ensure pollination of Irish crops and wild plants we need:

***Healthy honeybee colonies in combination with high abundance and species richness in wild bee populations, as well as other wild pollinators***

# ARE POLLINATORS DECLINING IN IRELAND?



More than half of Ireland's bee species have undergone substantial declines in their numbers since 1980.

Two species have become extinct

**One third of our 98 wild bee species are threatened with extinction from Ireland**

**6** species are critically endangered,  
**10** endangered  
**14** vulnerable



**ENDANGERED**



The **Great Yellow Bumblebee** is our most threatened bumblebee – it has recently been 'adopted' by Mayo County Council

# WHY ARE POLLINATORS DECLINING?

Bees are declining because we've drastically reduced the areas where they can nest and the amount of food our landscape provides for them.

We've also inadvertently introduced pests and diseases that negatively impact their health, and we subject them to levels of pesticides that make it difficult for them to complete their life cycles.

HABITAT LOSS: **HOMELESSNESS**

GENERAL DECLINE IN WILDFLOWERS: **HUNGER**

PESTS AND DISEASE: **SICKNESS**

PESTICIDES: **POISONING**

CLIMATE CHANGE: **CHANGING ENVIRONMENT**



# WHAT CAN WE DO?

HABITAT LOSS: **HOMELESSNESS**

GENERAL DECLINE IN WILDFLOWERS: **HUNGER**

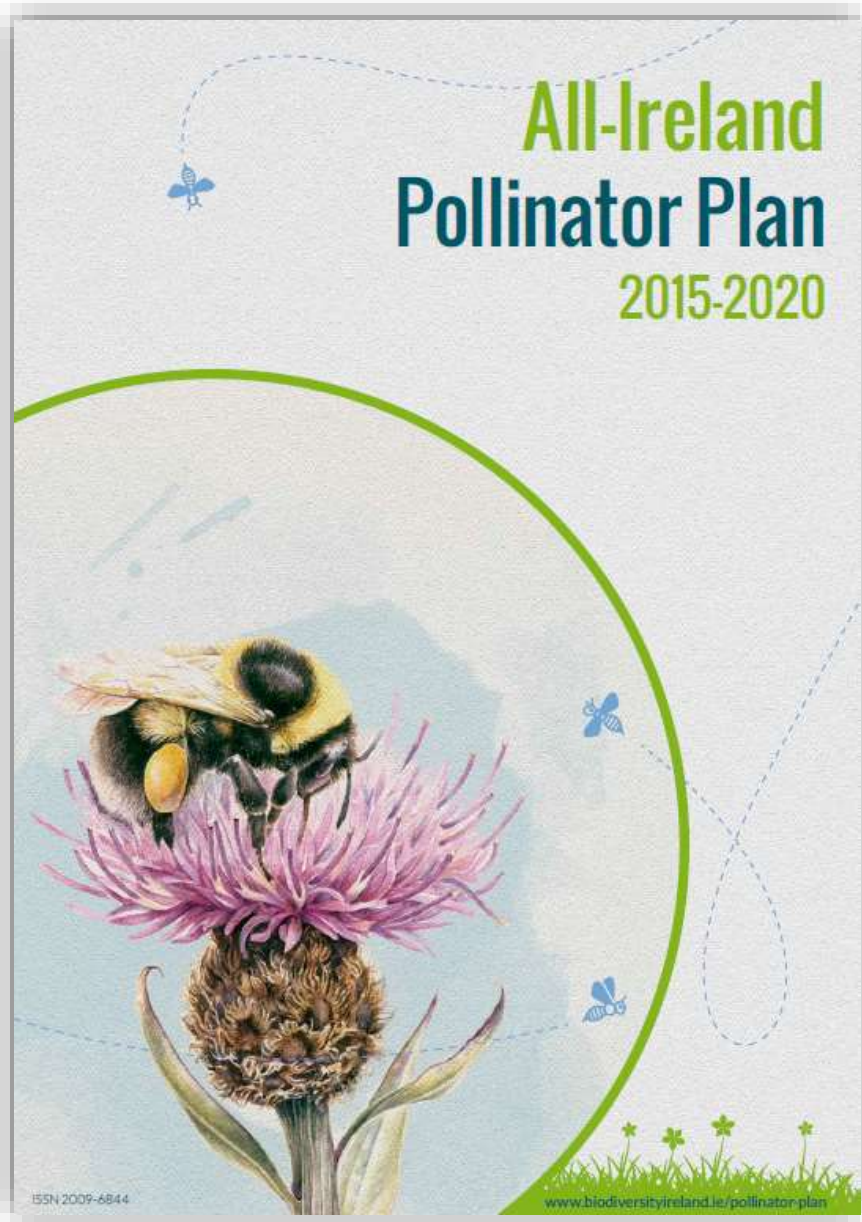
PESTS AND DISEASE: **SICKNESS**

AGROCHEMICALS: **POISONING**

CLIMATE CHANGE: **CHANGING ENVIRONMENT**



1. Accept that pollination is important
2. Recognise there is a problem
3. Start to build a framework for positive action



- Published September 2015
- Developed by a 15 member steering group
- Included a consultation phase which involved both public & stakeholder engagement
- **80+** governmental and non-governmental organisations have agreed the shared Plan
- Identifies **81** actions to make Ireland pollinator friendly
- Developed without funding

[www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)

# 80+ governmental and non-governmental organisations have agreed the shared Plan

## Government Departments

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (ROI)
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (ROI)
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (formerly DARD)

## Charities/NGOs

- Airfield Estate\*
- An Taisce
- ARENA Network, Business in the Community NI
- Belfast Hills Partnership
- BirdWatch Ireland
- Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland\*

## National level organisations/bodies

- National Biodiversity
- Heritage Council
- Bord Bia
- Agri Food and
- Centre for En
- Chartered Ins
- Council for Na
- Environmental
- Fáilte Ireland
- Gas Networks
- Irish Organic
- Irish Soft Fru
- Keep Norther
- National Bota
- National Park
- NI Environme
- Northern Irel
- OPW
- Organic Trust
- Teagasc
- Tidy Towns
- Ulster Farme
- Ulster in Bloc
- Waterways I

## Transport Authorities

- Iranród Éireann
- Translink
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland
- Transport NI

## Beekeeping Associations

- Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations
- Institute of Northern Ireland Beekeepers (INIB)
- Native Irish Honeybee Society
- Ulster Beekeepers Association

## Academic Institutions

- Athlone Institute of Technology\*
- College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise, NI (CAFRE)
- Maynooth University\*
- Open Air Laboratories (OPAL) UK
- Trinity College Dublin

## Semi-state companies

- Bord Na Mona

## Leader Companies

- Ballyhoura Development Ltd
- Mayo North East\*
- South and East Cork Area Development (SECAD)

## Councils

- Belfast City Council
- Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council
- Dublin City Council
- Fingal County Council
- Heritage Office of Kilkenny County Council
- Wexford County Council

# All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020

*Creating an Ireland where pollinators can survive and thrive*

Raising awareness of  
pollinators and how to  
protect them

11

## MAKING IRELAND POLLINATOR FRIENDLY

*Provide food and shelter across all types of land  
so that our pollinators can survive and thrive*

Farmland  
Public land  
Private land

42

Expanding our knowledge  
on pollinators and  
pollination service

11

Managed pollinators –  
supporting beekeepers  
& growers

7

Collecting evidence to  
track change and measure  
success

6

+ 4 general actions



# Steering group oversees the implementation which is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre

Both jurisdictions are working together to share knowledge, experience and resources to address the problem

## Steering Group 2018

1. Úna FitzPatrick (chair) – Data Centre
2. Jane Stout (deputy chair) – TCD
3. Tomás Murray – Data Centre
4. Jerome Walsh – DAFM
5. Catherine Keena – Teagasc
6. Archie Murchie – Agri Food & Biosciences Institute
7. Ken Bradley – DAERA, policy
8. Melina Quinn – DAERA, NIEA
9. Brian Nelson – NPWS
10. Sarah Jane Phelan - Transport Infrastructure Ireland
11. Gerry Clabby - Local Authorities
12. Susie Hill - Ulster Beekeepers Association
13. Mary Montaut – Federation Irish Beekeepers
14. Damian McFerran - CEDaR
15. Veronica Santorum – Limerick’s Buzzing
16. Catherine Bertrand - Butterfly Conservation



If you want to help implement the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan it is important to think about how your site can provide **food, shelter & safety** for pollinators

*Your site could be any piece of land you have responsibility for e.g., park, roadside verge, local area, farm, school, campus, allotment, business property, OPW historic property, National Trust property, golf course, church, garden....*

# How your site can provide **food, shelter & safety** for pollinators



## Bumblebees (20 species)



Long grass, base of hedgerow

## Mining solitary bees (62 species)



Bare ground, south/east facing banks

## Cavity nesting solitary bees (15 species)



Hollow stems, holes in wood, bee nest boxes



Eliminate or reduce the use of pesticides



Spring  Autumn



Willow



Dandelion



Clover



Knapweed



Bramble



Ivy

Hawthorn (5-6)  
 Ivy (9-11)  
 Bird's foot trefoil (6-9)  
 Knapweed (6-9)  
 Scabious (7-8)  
 Senecio (6-9)  
 Thistle (7-9)  
 Vetch (5-9)  
 Achillea (7-9)  
 Bluebell (4-6)  
 Brassica (4-8)  
 Butterbur (3-5)  
 Charlock (4-7)  
 Coltsfoot (3-4)  
 Daucus carota (6-8)  
 Dead-nettle (2-11)  
 Fleabane (7-8)  
 Forget-me-not (4-9)  
 Foxglove (6-9)  
 Geranium sp (5-9)  
 Goldenrod (7-10)  
 Hawksbeard (6-9)  
 Heathers (8-9)  
 Hogweed (6-9)  
 Melilotus (6-9)  
 Mignonette (5-9)  
 Mustard (5-9)  
 Radish (6-7)  
 Rape (4-6)  
 Red bartsia (6-9)  
 Rosebay willowherb (7-9)  
 Stachys (7-9)  
 Turnip (5-8)  
 Veronica (3-9)  
 Vetchling (5-8)  
 Wild marjoram (7-9)




- Food from spring through to autumn
- A range of plants – balanced diet

Horse chestnut (4-6)  
 Lime (6-7)  
 Sycamore (4-6)  
 Apple (4-5)  
 Plum (4-5)  
 Currant (4-5)  
 Cherry (4-5)  
 Raspberry (6-8)  
 Firethorn (5-6)  
 Berberis (4-5)  
 Borage (4-10)  
 Rosemary (4-6)  
 Thyme (5-8)  
 Lavender (6-8)  
 Sage (6-8)  
 Basil (7-9)  
 Oregano (6-8)  
 Aster (7-10)  
 Allium (6-8)  
 Comfrey (3-6)  
 Crocus (2-3)  
 Bellflower (6-9)  
 Calamint (5-9)  
 Catmint (5-9)  
 Coneflower (7-10)  
 Delphinium (6-7)  
 Gaillardia (6-9)  
 Globe thistle (7-8)  
 Heathers (8-9)  
 Phacelia (4-12)  
 Poppy (5-10)  
 Pulmonaria (3-5)  
 Rock rose (5-7)  
 Salvia (6-9)  
 Stonecrop (7-9)  
 Sunflower (8-10)  
 Verbena (7-10)  
 Viper's bugloss (6-7)

Brackets denote main flowering months

# Native plants are best



Native plants can be encouraged by making small changes to the management of a site to make it naturally more flower-rich

Flowering hedgerows

Hawthorn  
Willow  
Wild Cherry  
Crab Apple  
Bramble  
Ivy

Grassy verges/banks

Wild Carrot  
Goldenrod  
Hogweed  
Mignonette  
Rosebay willowherb  
Stachys

Meadows or areas of long grass

Bird's foot trefoil  
Knapweed  
Scabious  
Senecio  
Thistle  
Vetch  
Achillea  
Wild marjoram  
Vetchling

Edges of tracks that are not sprayed

Dead-nettle  
Forget-me-not  
Geranium sp  
Hawksbeard  
Veronica

Wilder corners that are not sprayed

Bluebell  
Brassica  
Butterbur  
Coltsfoot  
Foxglove  
Radish  
Turnip  
Fleabane  
Red bartsia

# Deliberate planting

## Trees/shrubs

Horse chestnut  
Lime  
Firethorn  
Berberis

## Fruit trees/bushes

Apple  
Plum  
Currant  
Cherry  
Raspberry

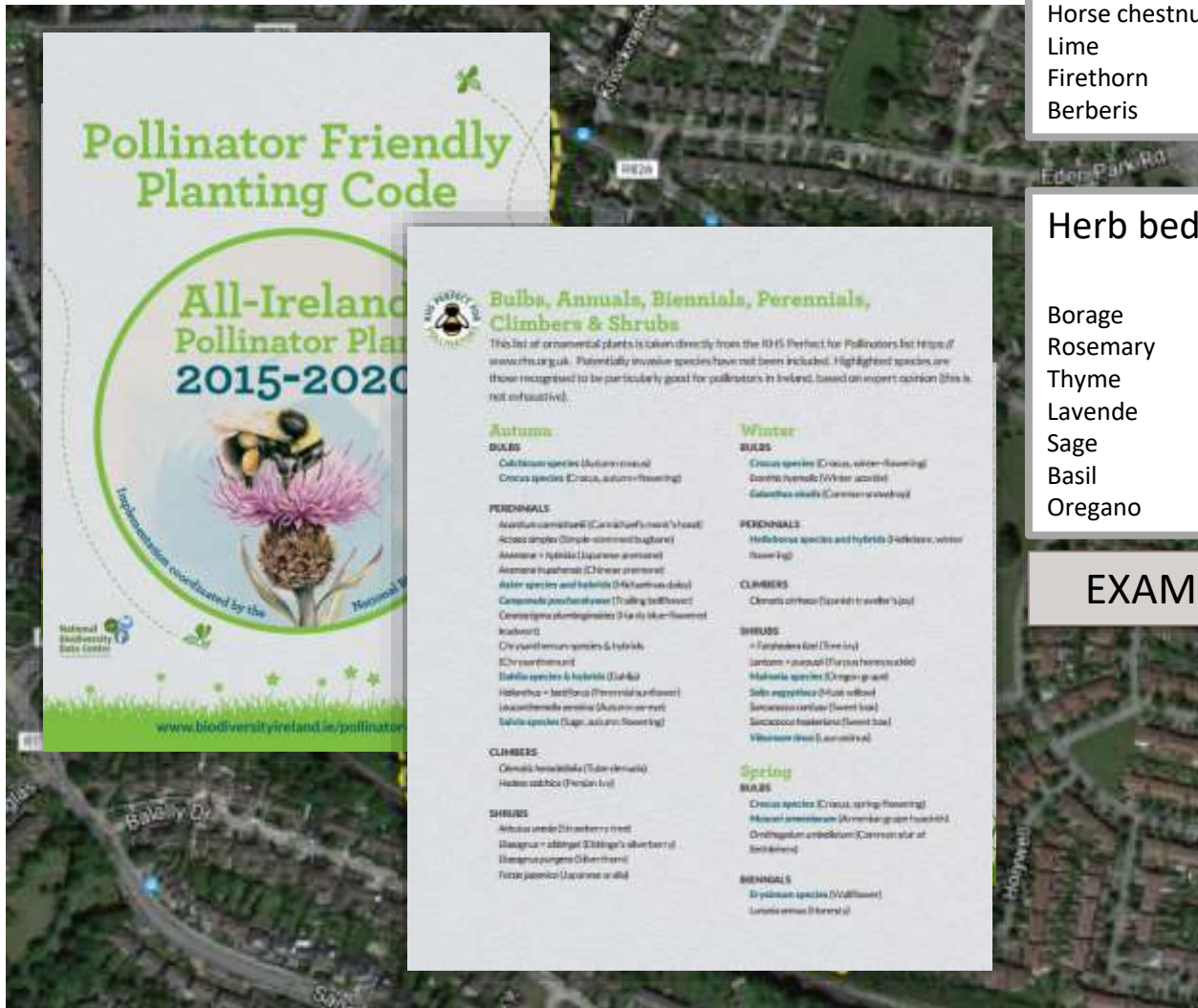
## Herb bed

Borage  
Rosemary  
Thyme  
Lavende  
Sage  
Basil  
Oregano

## Planted beds – perennial is best

Aster  
Allium  
Comfrey  
Crocus  
Bellflower  
Calamint  
Catmint  
Coneflower  
Delphinium  
Gaillardia  
Globe thistle  
Heathers  
Phacelia  
Poppy  
Pulmonaria  
Rock rose  
Salvia  
Stonecrop  
Sunflower  
Verbena  
Viper's bugloss

## EXAMPLES



# Coming together to create networks of pollinator friendly habitat

Tidy Towns  
Ulster in Bloom  
Local Community Groups

Businesses

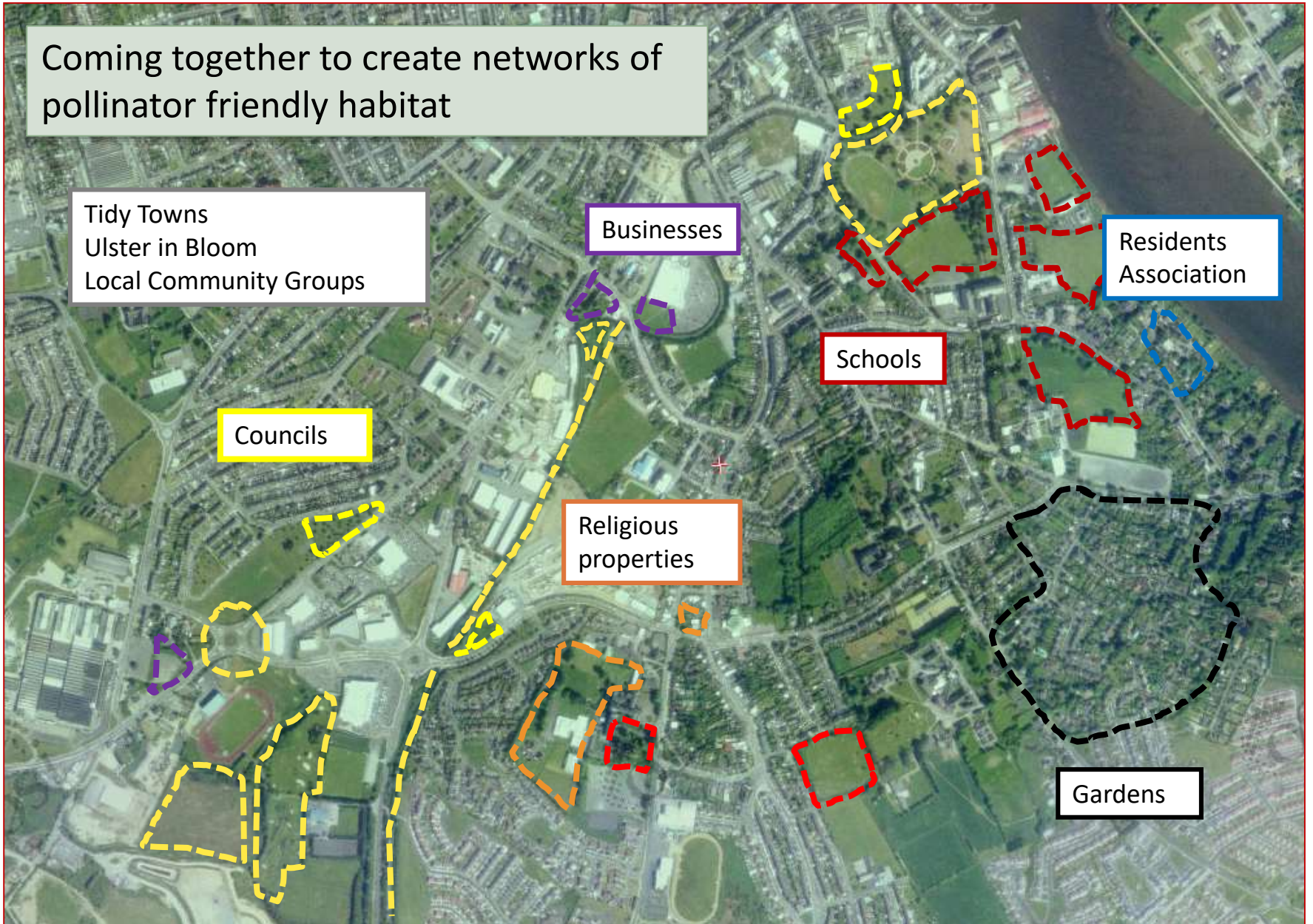
Residents Association

Schools

Councils

Religious properties

Gardens



By providing more food, shelter and safety in our towns and villages, along our transport routes and in farmland we can create an Ireland where pollinators can survive and thrive





# Publishing evidence based actions on how you can help

*How to provide food, shelter and safety for pollinators*



- ✓ Actions are all evidence based
- ✓ Relevant sectors feed into development
- ✓ Communication is tailored each time

## In preparation:

- ✓ Horticulture
- ✓ Transport Authorities
- ✓ Religious Properties

We have started work on a new short guideline series for pollinator-friendly management of: Pump Houses, Solar Farms, Wind Farms, Golf Courses, Country Hotels, Stud Farms, Quarries



**Action 3:**  
**Create a short flowering '6-week meadow'**  
 Identify areas of grass that could be cut on a 6-weekly rotation to allow Clovers and Bird's-foot-trefoil to flower. This will provide food for pollinators where shortly mown grass does not. Such areas could be beside areas of shortly mown grass, a path or a meadow.



**Action 4:**  
**Let the Dandelions bloom!**  
 Identify areas that will be mown under existing regimes, but aim to carry out the first grass cut of the year in April after the first flush of Dandelions, but before they set seed. Dandelions are a vital food source for bees in spring.



### Pollinator friendly planting

**C** Traditionally, a lot of deliberate planting in public spaces has been with annuals such as Begonia, Primula or Busy Lizzie. Unfortunately these are not good sources of pollen or nectar (as they have been bred to be very "showy") and do not provide food for bees and other insects. There are many other plants that can look similarly attractive but will also support our pollinators.

Areas where these actions might apply in a local community are: community gardens, roundabouts, road verges, parks or squares, housing estates, areas surrounding sports pitches, schools, car parks, shopping centres etc.

**Action 5:**  
**Clover lawn**  
 Identify small areas where grass could be entirely replaced with a permanent clover mix. Red and white clovers will provide colour, and are a very important food source for bees.

**Action 6:**  
**Flowering trees and shrubs**  
 Incorporate a mix of pollinator friendly trees and shrubs into the local community that will flower throughout the season (list in appendix). An orchard can be a wonderful addition for pollinators and the community.



**Action 7:**  
**Perennial flowers for pollinators**  
 Incorporate pollinator friendly perennial plants into the local community to provide food for pollinators from spring through to autumn (list in appendix).



**Action 8:**  
**Annual flowers for pollinators**  
 Work with local authorities to ensure a component of annual planting in parks is with pollinator friendly annual plants - single rather than double flowered varieties (list in appendix).



**Action 9:**  
**Pollinator friendly urban planters**  
 Identify some urban planters or hanging baskets where the standard annual bedding mix could be replaced by perennial pollinator friendly plants (list in appendix).

**Action 10:**  
**Pollinator friendly roundabouts**  
 Work with local authorities to identify some roundabouts that could be planted in a pollinator friendly way e.g., bulbs (Crocus, Alliums) or pollinator friendly perennial plants in centre.



**Action 11:**  
**Plant a native wildflower meadow**  
 Identify areas where it may be possible to create a native wildflower meadow using commercially purchased seed. This would be more flower-rich than the meadow in Action 2 but it is also more costly and requires careful planning and management. Please be aware that **most sites will be unsuited to the immediate wildflower meadow** due to high traffic volume and/or other reasons (list in appendix).

#### Info Box:

At the home of the Island Wildlife Association, the Island Waterways Association of Ireland, volunteers regenerated an area beside Moneymerry's Loch (Co. Antrim) for lots of very important plants for bees. They planted from seeds, cuttings and root divisions.



- ✓ Pollinator friendly actions, each very clearly explained
- ✓ Lots of **options**
- ✓ All actions are pragmatic & low cost

[www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)

A separate **How-to-guide series** provides additional information on more complex actions – developed in partnership with relevant organisations





Using **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector

- Efficient
- Cost effective
- Beds down the actions within existing structures

**2018 Funding:** Bord Bía and the Heritage Council have provided funding for a project officer. DAFM have provided a small budget to develop resources. There is no project budget.

We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.



We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.



We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.



Plans to engage specifically with certain types of business:  
Garden Centre, Golf Courses, Quarries, Country Hotels etc.

We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.





We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.



**Tidy Towns Local Authority  
Pollinator Award** 



70 entries in  
2017

Regional +  
overall  
winners



We use **existing networks/partnerships** to encourage implementation and roll out within the sector – efficient, cost effective, beds down the actions within existing structures.



Engagement through the Heritage & Biodiversity Officer network

Training workshops with Council staff

Special pollinator award in the ROI Green Flag for parks competition

All resources are freely available to download online

[www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)



## Pollinator Plan Resources

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 can be downloaded here:

[All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 \(1.8MB\)](#)

[All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 \(Black & White - 1.3MB\)](#)

To support the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 we have published two additional documents: Guidelines for different sectors and How-to-Guides for key pollinator groups.

### Sectoral Guidelines

### How-to-Guides



The documents published to date are linked to below, along with some additional documents that will be added to each series throughout 2017 to facilitate the implementation of the Pollinator Plan. You can see what is planned and provisional delivery dates here: [Sectoral Guidelines](#) developed in 2016/17

\*Note\* **Actions for Pollinators**, our publicly available online mapping system, is now available. Find instructions in the menu below for logging your pollinator friendly actions, and visit the site here: <https://pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie/>

[All-Ireland Pollinator Plan](#)

[Junior All-Ireland Pollinator Plan \(English\)](#)

[Junior All-Ireland Pollinator Plan \(Irish\)](#)

+ [Guideline documents](#)

+ [How-to-guides](#)

+ [Actions for Pollinators Resources](#)

+ [Signage templates](#)

+ [Presentations for use](#)

+ [Tracking progress](#)

+ [Other](#)

+ [Events/Conferences](#)



# TRACKING CHANGE & MEASURING SUCCESS

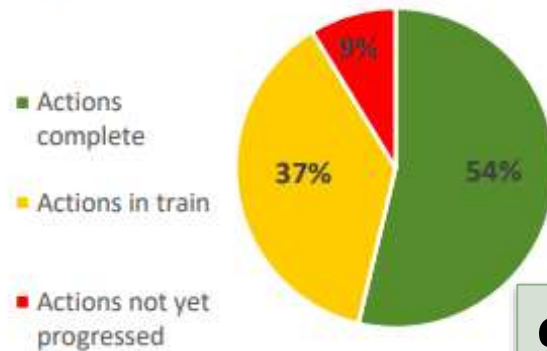
The publication of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan isn't a box-ticking exercise – measuring success is a crucial part of the Plan

**1.** Track implementation of the 81 actions in the Plan

**2.** Track creation of pollinator habitat/resources

**3.** Track changes in pollinators within the landscape

## Status and progress of the Pollinator Plan's original 81 actions at the end of year 2



**91%**

\* Some actions not yet progressed are funding

Create a system to track progress in the creation of pollinator resources

**Small garden:**

All tasks	
Beef friendly flowers: spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beef friendly flowers: summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beef friendly flowers: autumn/winter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Areas of high interest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of bee hives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of solitary bee nests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**School:**

All tasks	
Beef friendly flowers: spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beef friendly flowers: summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beef friendly flowers: autumn/winter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Areas of high interest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of bee hives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of solitary bee nests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Farm:**

All tasks	
Flowering legumes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of pollinator-friendly products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of bee hives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of solitary bee nests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of wildflower meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of wildflower meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of wildflower meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

able online mapping system



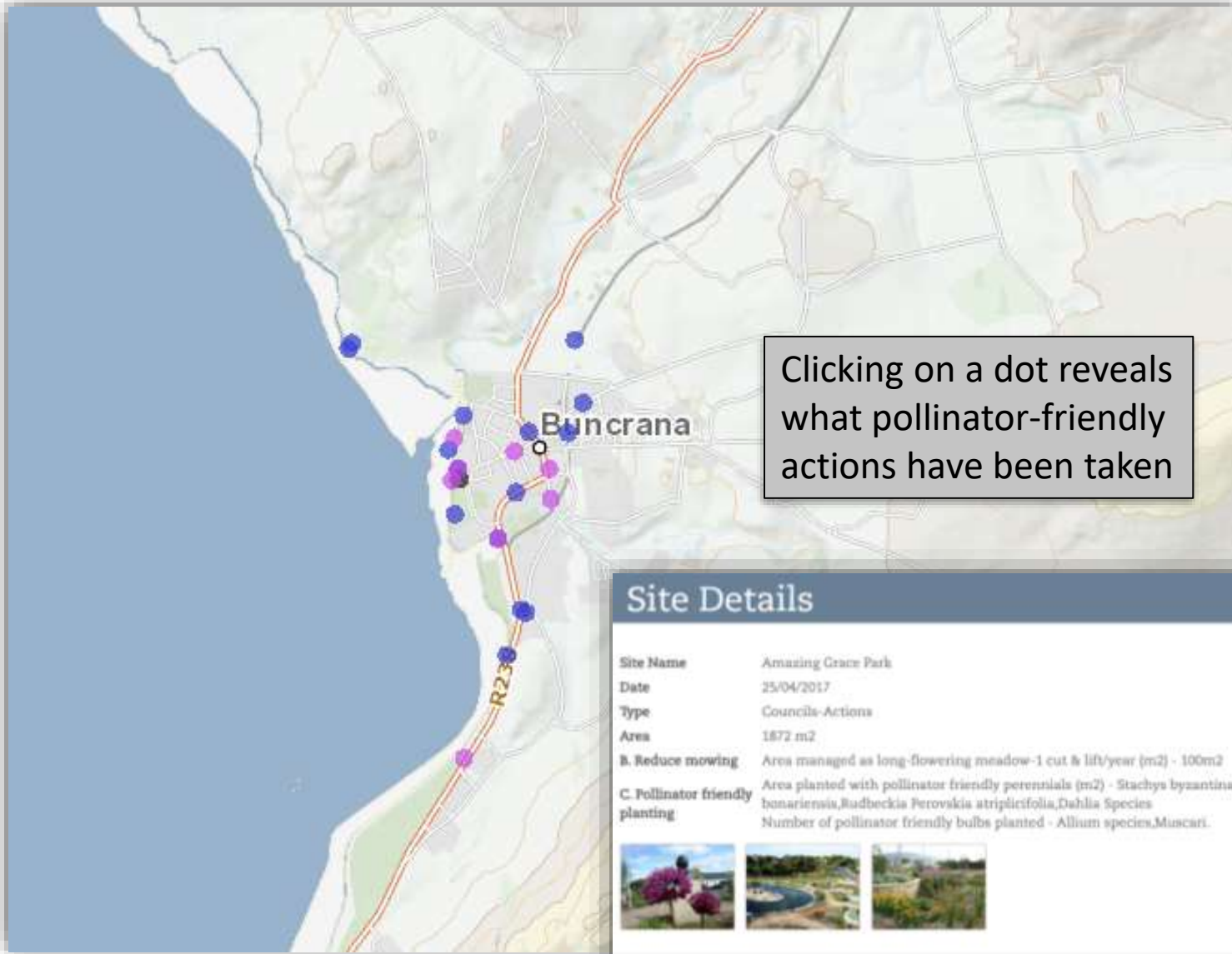
## 2. Track resources going into the landscape - publicly available online mapping system

# 'Actions for Pollinators'

Provides recognition and also facilitates local coordination

[pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie](http://pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie)

The screenshot displays the 'Actions for Pollinators' web application. The top left features the 'All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020' logo, which includes an illustration of a bee on a flower. The page title 'Actions for Pollinators' is centered at the top. Below the title, a navigation bar contains a 'Home' button. The main content area shows a map of Ireland with numerous colored dots representing pollinator actions across various regions. A sidebar on the left contains a search and filter interface with a 'Total polygon area: 3.81 km<sup>2</sup>' indicator. The sidebar includes a 'Polygon type' dropdown menu with options: 'Businesses', 'Councils-Actions', 'Councils-Policy changes', 'Gardens', 'Headquarters/Campuses', 'Local Communities (including Tidy Towns)', and 'Schools'. There is also an 'Attribute name' dropdown and a 'Show All' button. A larger, zoomed-in map of the Dublin region is overlaid on the right side, showing specific locations like Trim, Dunshaughlin, Ashbourne, Donabate, Malahide, Kilcock, Maynooth, Celbridge, Newcastle, Sallins, Blessington, and Bray, with various roads (M1, M2, M3, M4, M50, N3, N4, N7, N82, N31) and an airport icon. The interface includes 'Sign up' and 'Sign in' buttons at the top right of the zoomed-in map.



Clicking on a dot reveals what pollinator-friendly actions have been taken

### Site Details

Site Name	Amazing Grace Park
Date	25/04/2017
Type	Councils-Actions
Area	1872 m2
B. Reduce mowing	Area managed as long-flowering meadow-1 cut & lift/year (m2) - 100m2
C. Pollinator friendly planting	Area planted with pollinator friendly perennials (m2) - Stachys byzantina, Verbena bonariensis, Rudbeckia, Perovskia atriplicifolia, Dahlia Species Number of pollinator friendly bulbs planted - Allium species, Muscari.

Three small photographs showing pollinator-friendly plants and a meadow. The first shows purple flowers, the second shows a meadow with a stream, and the third shows a field of green plants.

Close

# Manage my sites

+ Add Site

## Edit site

### Site Information

Site Name

Type

Date

**A. Protect existing pollinator habitats**

Length of existing flowering hedgerow protected (m)

Area of existing earth banks or bare soil protected (m2)

Length of existing dry stone walls protected (m)

Other pollinator friendly habitats protected

**B. Reduce mowing**

Area where Dandelions are allowed to bloom- first grass cut delayed till mid-April (m2)  30

Area mown every 6 weeks to allow Clover to bloom (m2)  30

Area managed as long-flowering meadow-1 grass cut & lift/year (m2)  5

**C. Pollinator friendly planting**

SPRING-flowering pollinator friendly plants/trees/shrubs  main species

SUMMER-flowering pollinator friendly plants/trees/shrubs  main species

AUTUMN-flowering pollinator friendly plants/trees/shrubs  main species

**D. Provide nesting habitats**

Area of earth bank or bare soil created for mining bees (m2)

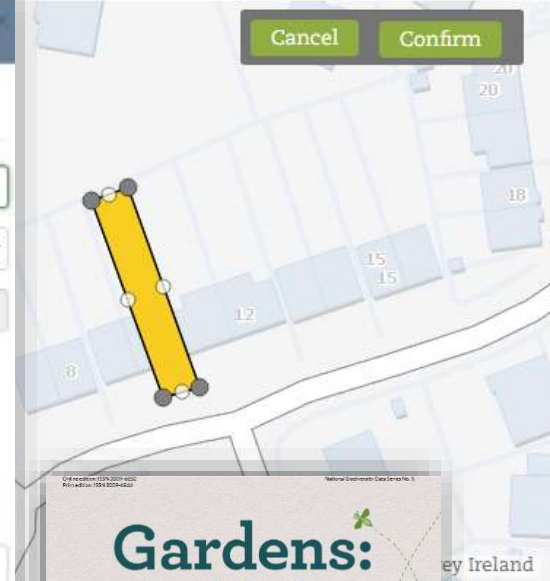
Plant stems left standing (type)

Number of holes drilled in wood

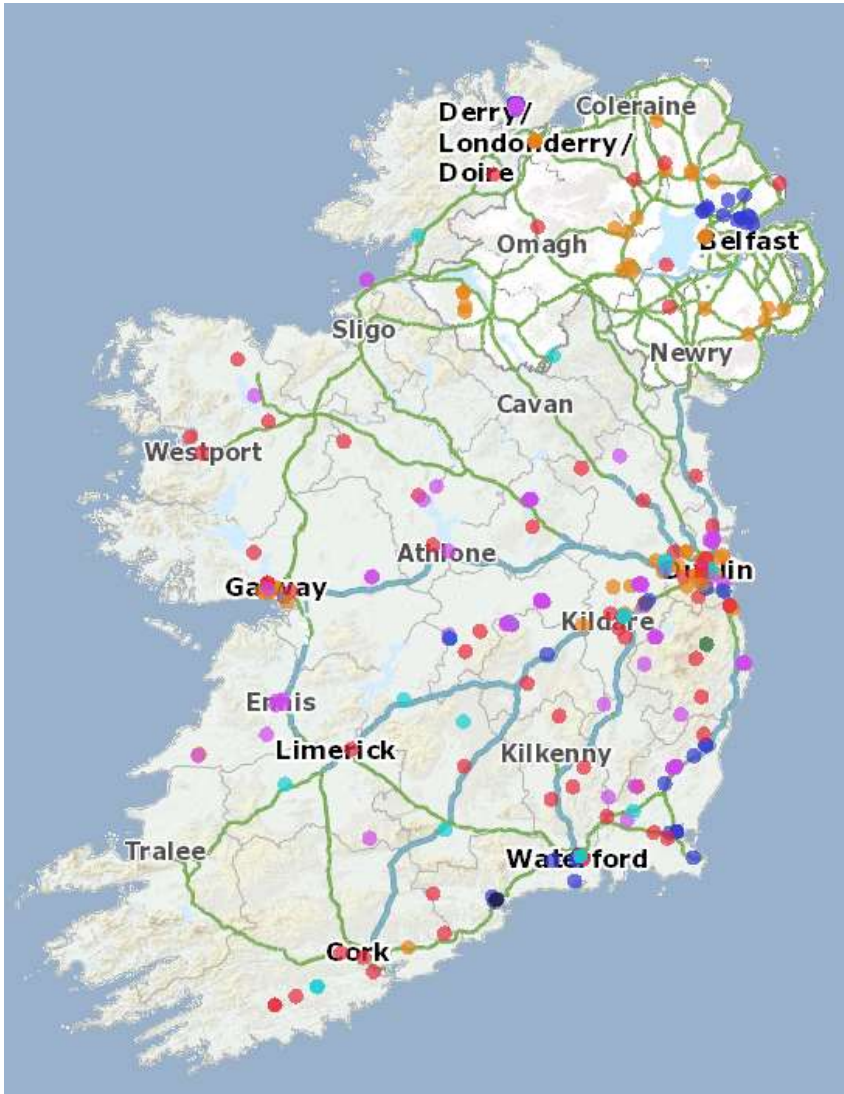
Number of bee hotels installed

When you select 'type' options will appear in line with the relevant guideline document

To add a site you simply draw a polygon around it – it can be large or small



[pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie](http://pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie)



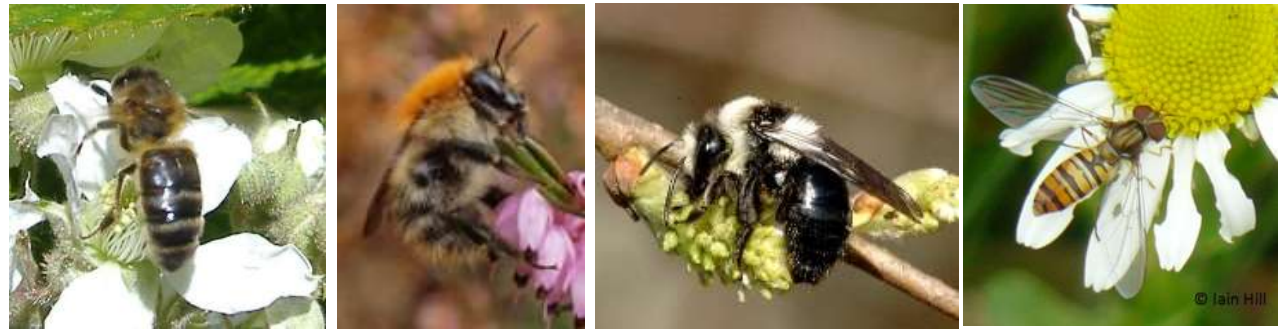
✓ If used it can clearly capture progress

**We do need people to use it**

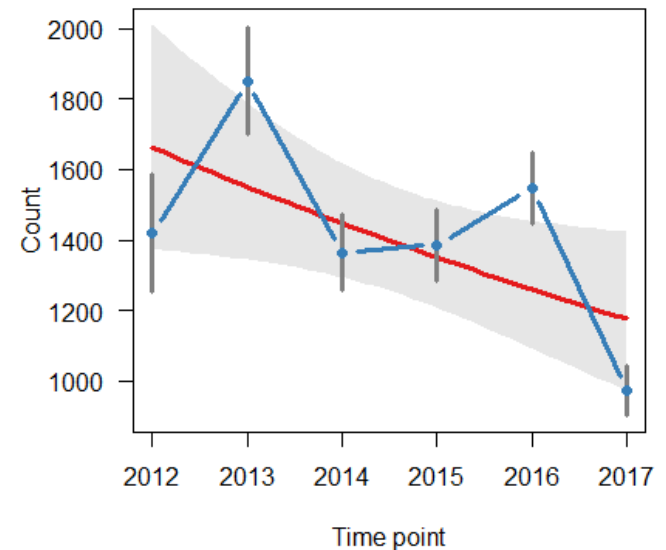
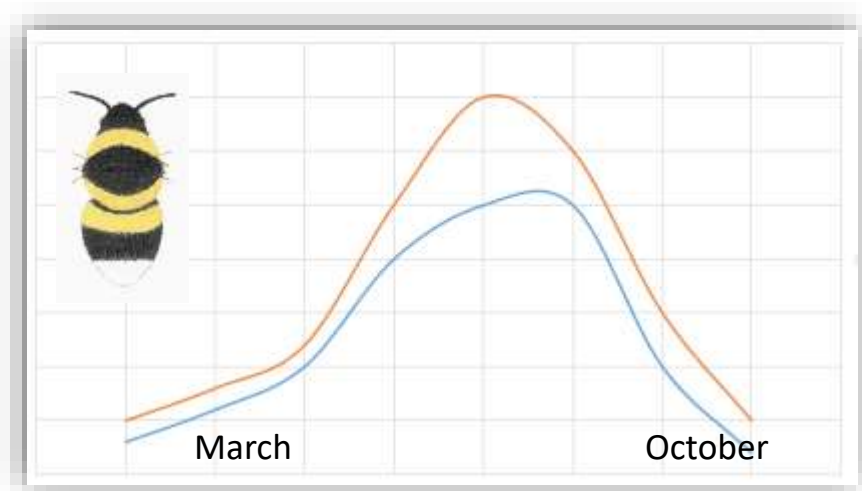
These are the only gardens logged so far, yet we know many, many more people are taking action to help



### 3. Tracking changes in the pollinators themselves



### All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme



**More volunteers required!**

Contact project coordinator: Dr Tomas Murray [tmurray@biodiversityireland.ie](mailto:tmurray@biodiversityireland.ie)

# How can you help?



CITY OR COUNTY  
COUNCIL



BUSINESS  
IN THE  
COMMUNITY  
IRELAND



## MAKING IRELAND POLLINATOR FRIENDLY

*Provide food and shelter across all types of land so that our pollinators can survive and thrive*

Farmland

Public land

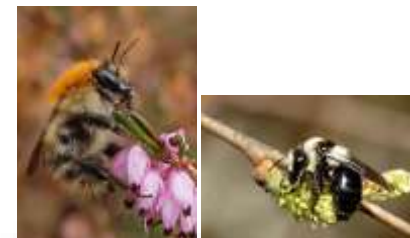
Private land

Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them

Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers

Expanding our knowledge on pollinators

Collecting evidence to track change and measure success

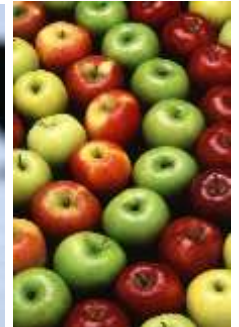




We want to express our enormous thanks to the many people across all sectors who have been championing the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan

# CALL TO ACTION

[www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)



[pollinators@biodiversityireland.ie](mailto:pollinators@biodiversityireland.ie)

## Thank You

