



**Domaine :**  Actions publiques  Actions privées  Milieu agricole  
 Projets scientifiques  Elargir nos connaissances  Prise de conscience

**Ma contribution concerne ...**  un projet en cours  un projet en construction  une idée de projet

### Description

MONIPOL: Long-term Monitoring of Pollinators in Luxembourg

- Mainly wild bees and hoverflies
- Bumblebee walks
- Pan-trapping

### De quelle manière cette mesure aide-t-elle les insectes pollinisateurs ?

MONIPOL aims to systematically obtain abundance data for wild pollinators at the national level, which is needed to assess how pollinator populations change in Luxembourg in the long term. This crucial information will be essential to understand the impacts of environmental change on pollinator status and trends, its consequences and the effectiveness of conservation actions. It will also contribute to the EU conservation efforts.

→ Improve knowledge on pollinator status and population trends.

### Quel(s) acteur(s) pour la mise en place ?

MECDD, LIST (coordinating institution), National Parks and intercommunal syndicates, Natur Musée, citizens and other interested actors interested in participating.

All interested people are welcome to contribute!

### Je dispose déjà de ces moyens :

- MECDD funding
- Natur Musée support
- Preliminary work
- Pilot study

### Ce qui manque / ce dont j'ai besoin :

- We need volunteers!
- Collaboration with other partners (biological stations, citizens) is necessary to expand the number of sampling sites.
- The program focuses on wild bees and hoverflies, but other important pollinators such as moths are not yet included.
- Spatially explicit data related to drivers of pollinator change should also be systematically collected at the national extent and made available: pollutants (e.g., use of pesticides with direct or indirect effects; heavy metals; nitrogen); floral resource monitoring (e.g., a national plant monitoring is lacking); cropping patterns; pathogen scanning; location and density of honeybee hives; changes in artificial light pollution (which affects nocturnal pollination but may propagate to the diurnal pollinator community).