



NATURE'S WILD POLLINATORS - CAN WE DO WITHOUT THEM?

*Sizes of images roughly proportional to number of pollinators in each featured group

FLIES

Wild insects pollinate our food for free, improving yields for crops such as apples, cherries, pears, plums, pumpkins, raspberries and strawberries

Our love of chocolate relies upon tropical flies to pollinate cocoa

- Roughly 275 kinds of hoverflies in Britain; put together they'll visit 80% of a garden's flowers

MOTHS

Moths are the pollinator night shift, visiting flowers such as evening primrose, honeysuckle and summer jasmine.

- Around 2,400 kinds in Britain, but more than 2/3 of larger moths have declined in the last 40 years

BUMBLEBEES

Great pollinators of fruit and veg such as runner beans, tomatoes and summer fruit

- 24 species in Britain, 6 are endangered and one species recently became extinct

BUTTERFLIES

Their long tongues can reach into flowers such as scabious, honesty and lavender

- About 60 species in Britain, nearly 3/4 of which are in decline

SOLITARY BEES

Are active in spring and early summer so they make good orchard pollinators

- About 220 species in Britain and they don't sting!

BEETLES

Beetles pollinated the first flowers at the time of the dinosaurs - more than 140 million years ago!

- Around 100 pollinating species in Britain, found on 'open' flowers such as magnolias, mallows and roses

To learn more about Buglife's work on pollinators visit www.buglife.org.uk

Registered charity no. 1092293 Scottish charity no. SC040004
 Photos: © Richard Smith | Solitary bees: © Nigel Jones

Supported by the Garfield Weston Foundation and the Tides Foundation