ΓΕΩΠΟΝΙΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

Ento25

Assessing the Recovery of Insect Pollinators After Megafire Disturbance: A Two-Year Study in Mediterranean Landscape, Greece

E. Kapsi, G. Gastouniotis, A.E. Tsagkarakis

Agricultural University of Athens, Laboratory of Sericulture and Agriculture, Iera Odos 75, 11855, Athens, Greece. ekapsi@aua.gr

Introduction

- Climate change is intensifying wildfires, reshaping ecosystems.
- Pollinators are highly sensitive to post-fire changes.
- Aim: Assess pollinator diversity and recovery after the 2021 megafire in N. Evia, Greece

Methods

- Study period: **Two years** (2022–2023, 2023–2024).
- Sampling method: **Standardized pan traps** (blue, yellow, white).

- Monthly (March-October)
- pan traps for 48h
- On-site monitoring (1h)

Picture 1. Pan traps (blue, yellow, white).

Results

- Trap efficiency:

Yellow traps captured significantly more pollinators ($p < 0.05$).

- Dominant taxa:

Apidae (**Hymenoptera**)
Syrphidae (**Diptera**)

- Temporal variation:

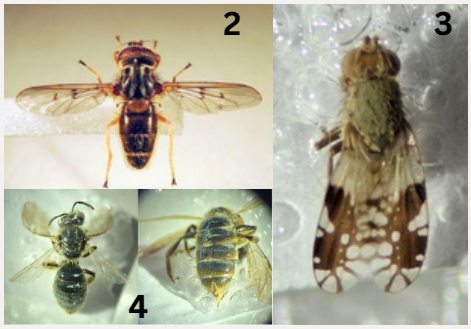
Pollinator community composition varied across sampling years.

- Habitat role:

Early-successional habitats were essential for sustaining pollinator diversity.

Conclusions

- Post-fire landscapes reshape pollinator communities.
- Early-successional habitats sustain key insect **diversity**.
- Long-term **monitoring** is essential for climate-resilient restoration.



Picture 2. Ferdinandea sp., Diptera
Picture 3. Tephritis sp., Diptera
Picture 4. Lasioglossum marginatum, Hymenoptera.

Scan for References

Scan for LinkedIn