



Summary of the 2024 – 2025 results

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*To start with, you made this study possible, and therefore, you deserve a big **thank you** and the gratitude from my colleagues and me.*

I summarised the observations and data analyses over the period April 2024 to 17 August 2025. The full report is available [and can be downloaded from the Better-B website](#).

A short refresher on the objective of [beeplants.eu](#). [Beeplants.eu](#) is a citizen science baseline study aiming to address the current status of the pollinating insects, honey bees, solitary bees, bumblebees, hoverflies, and other insects. The data on flowering period and pollinating insects are input to pollinator modelling, and the BetterB study into the carrying capacity of locations/regions.

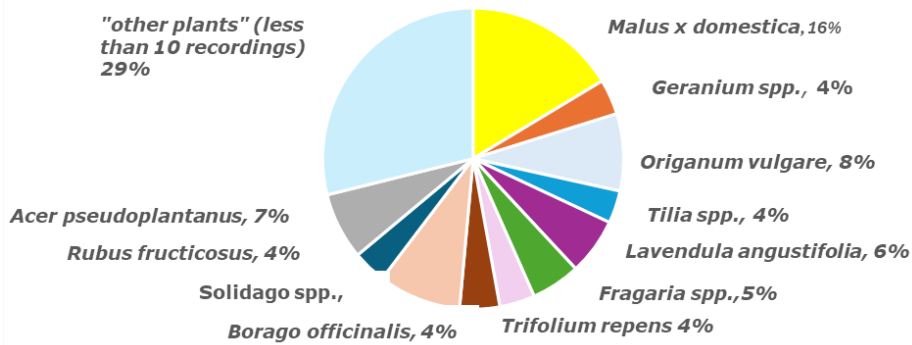
The 2024-2025 report is made with the data of [beeplants.eu](#) obtained from 451 citizen scientists from 18 countries. You submitted 17842 observations, covering 104 plant species. The criterion of > 10 observations for data analysis was met by 74 plants. All plants observed are visited by multiple pollinating insect species, both simultaneously and solely per observation. Of the one-insect-species-observations, the insects are in descending order respectively honeybee, bumblebee, hoverfly, and solitary bee. This reflects the abundance; most common are the colony insects, then the hoverflies, abundant and no nest and last the solitary bees. The latter is mostly observed in combination with other insects.

Temperature ranges showed a distinct shift in groups of pollinating insects, which makes sense as temperatures change across the season. Pollinating insects are observed in the temperature -4 to +4 °C, indicating the impact of microclimates with higher temperatures than the ambient one.

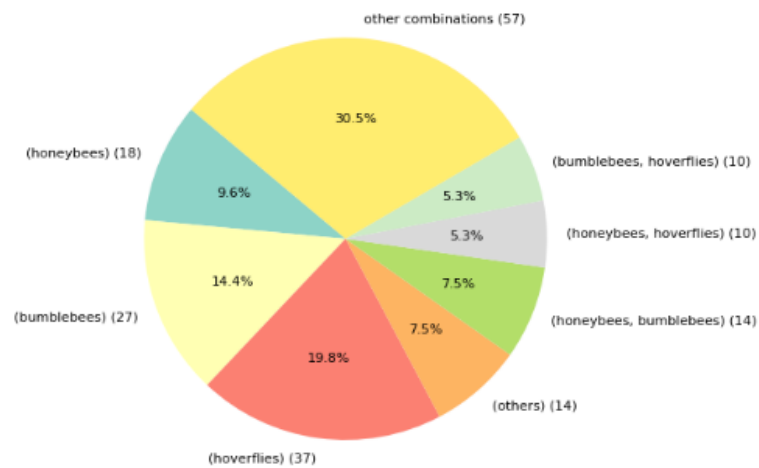
Dissimilarity between locations, both for the entire study period and by week, was calculated with the Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity index (BC). This BC is a number that shows whether observations at separate locations have a certain degree of similarity in ratios of the pollinating insects on the same flowers; 0 is complete similarity, and 1 is complete dissimilarity. The BC is applied for statistical confirmation of what the data show. The BC's in this study show clearly that the ratios of pollinating insects differ per observation. You will have seen this while making your observations. This BC shows the value of the ongoing observations and locations in this study.

Below are some Figures from the report that illustrate the diversity of pollinating insects.

Plant preference for honey bees in temperature range 20 - 28 °C.



Frequency of pollinator combinations observed on Rosa spp



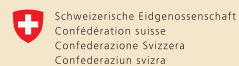
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Better-B Project

This work was supported by the Better-B project, which has received funding from the European Union, the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI) and UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) under the UK government's Horizon Europe funding guarantee (grant number 10068544).



Swiss Confederation