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1. **Whether you will be giving an in-person or virtual talk**

In-person if funded, virtual if not funded

1. **Talk title**

From red list assessment to action plan, the case of Teasel-plant specialised Bees in Europe

1. Presentation abstract

Wild bees are known to represent the most important pollinator group of wild plants and crops (Ollerton, 2017). Approximately 2,000 wild bee species occur in Europe, 9% of which are classified as threatened, but more than half of them are classified as Data Deficient as a consequence of lack of information (Nieto et al., 2014). Due to the importance of wild bees as pollinators, there is a strong need for conservation action. Conservation projects for wild bees are still scarce and focus either on large bumble bee species, or on untargeted action, such as the creation of bee hotels or flower strips. While these actions may benefit some bee species, they are usually not sufficiently specific to improve or restore populations of highly threatened bee species. Many wild bee species are strongly specialised on specific pollen sources and require appropriate nesting sites (Westrich, 2018). The lack of their food plants is a key constraint. Wild bees specialised on teasel plants (Dipsacoideae, such as *Scabiosa*, *Knautia*, *Cephalaria*, etc.) are at particular risk of extinction. Most teasel plants flower in summer and thus they provide nectar and pollen not only for specialised wild bees, but also for many other pollinators and flower visitors. Grassland rich in teasel plants is not only a habitat of high ecological importance, but also of high aesthetic value, providing a colourful scene and indicating species-rich landscapes. We will present in this talk how we developed in Europe the basis for a Conservation Action Plan for these wild bee species, including the Dark Pantaloon Bee (*Dasypoda braccata*), the Spiny Pantaloon Bee (*Dasypoda spinigera*), the Swollen Pantaloon Bee (*Dasypoda suripes*), the Silvery Pantaloon Bee (*Dasypoda argentata*), the Large Scabious Mining Bee (*Andrena hattorfiana*) and the Scabious Resin Bee (*Trachusa interrupta),* four of which are classified as Endangered on the European Red List and two as Near Threatened. These species are considered umbrella species for the conservation of teasel-plant rich grassland communities. For each of these species, a comprehensive review of the known information on taxonomy and systematics, biology and ecology, functions and values, historical and current distribution and demography, habitat and resource availability and threats was provided. We also identified the major knowledge gaps and necessary conservation action for these wild bee species.