

2020 Calendar

GOLF PATHWAYS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The disappearance of natural habitats and pollution are the primary causes leading to a diminution of pollinating insects, which are crucial for the general equilibrium of the environment as well as for the production of almost all food crops.

In collaboration with Esapolis, Padova's entomological museum, Golf della Montecchia has been working to create an ideal habitat for pollinating insects. The first step of the project was taking an entomological and floristic census; the second was planting and positioning plants and flowers that are rich sources of nectar and pollen to attract bees and other pollinators which in turn attract birds and insects. Border and protected areas as well as the roughs are the ideal places for these types of interventions.

An insect house and bee hives for honey production have also been positioned to attract the attention and interest of our golfers.

All of the photos presented here were taken at Golf della Montecchia by Enzo Moretto during the entomological census.



The Domestic Bee – *Apis mellifera*
(Linnaeus, 1758)

Humans have been using honey and other bee products for thousands of years; there are both domesticated and wild species. Salient studies have been carried out investigating the western (or European) honey bee and their distinctive characteristics including their cognitive capacities, social life and behavior, and defensive features. Climate changes causing habitat loss, the arrival of foreign parasites, and industrial and domestic pollution all pose a threat to the modern populations of honey bees and explains why they are considered indicators of the environment's health.

