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Endangered by laws: potential consequences of regulations against thistles on bumblebee conservation

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Summary. Many bumblebee (*Bombus*) species are undergoing a strong decline in Europe due to, amongst other things, a decrease of food resources. While leguminous plants (Fabaceae) are considered to be one of the main pollen sources of bumblebees, thistles (Asteraceae tribe Cardueae) have been suggested to be important for male diet. Yet, several European countries apply strict regulations against thistles since they are considered to be one of the principal weeds in agricultural landscapes. Such regulations could impact bumblebee conservation through disruption of male diet and ecology. Here, we assess the male-dependence importance of thistles for bumblebee species based on field observations across countries where a legal regulation against thistles is in effect. We ultimately aim to evaluate the potential consequences of these regulations on bumblebee conservation. Our results confirm that most floral visit observations of males occur on thistles (mainly *Cirsium* spp. and *Carduus* spp.) and some species are almost exclusively observed on them. Thistle removal is thus most likely a threat for bumblebees. Therefore, we advocate repealing the thistle removal acts to make way for alternative thistle regulations which reconcile biodiversity conservation and agricultural requirements.

Résumé. Menacés par des lois : les conséquences potentielles des législations d'échardonnage sur la conservation des bourdons. Les bourdons sont en régression en Europe, en partie à cause d'une diminution de leurs ressources alimentaires. Alors que les légumineuses sont considérées comme étant une des principales sources de pollen pour les bourdons, les chardons (Asteraceae, tribu des Cardueae) ont été suggérés comme étant importants pour l'alimentation des mâles. Pourtant, plusieurs pays européens appliquent des règles législatives strictes contre les chardons car ils sont considérés comme étant des « mauvaises herbes » majeures dans le paysage agricole. De telles réglementations pourraient avoir un impact sur la conservation des bourdons à travers la perturbation de l'alimentation et de l'écologie des mâles. Ici, nous estimons l'importance des chardons pour les mâles d'espèces de bourdons en se basant sur des observations sur le terrain dans les différents pays où un règlement d'échardonnage est en vigueur. Notre objectif est d'évaluer les conséquences potentielles de ces règlements sur la conservation des bourdons. Nos résultats confirment que la plupart des visites florales des mâles sont observées sur les chardons (principalement *Cirsium* spp. et *Carduus* spp.) et que certaines espèces sont presque exclusivement observées sur ces plantes. La suppression des chardons constitue donc très probablement une menace pour les bourdons. Par conséquent, nous préconisons d'abroger les lois d'échardonnage pour faire place à des réglementations alternatives qui concilient la conservation de la biodiversité et les besoins agricoles.

Keywords: *Bombus*; Cardueae; *Carduus*; *Cirsium*; floral resources; pollinator conservation; weed control legislation

Almost 90% of all flowering plant species are pollinated by animals (Ollerton et al. 2011). In cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, the social species group of bumblebees (*Bombus* spp.) is the main pollinating agent (Heinrich 1979). However, many species are experiencing a strong population decline and range contraction fostered by landscape modifications and fragmentation, intensive use of agrochemicals, pathogen infections, competition with alien species, climate change, reduction in floral resources, and interactions between all these factors (Goulson et al. 2005). Conservation actions have been developed to ensure bumblebee survival and to

avoid a major disruption of pollination service. One strategy aims to mitigate the current qualitative and quantitative reduction in floral resources (e.g. Carvell et al. 2007; Kleijn & Raemakers 2008; Scheper et al. 2014) because bumblebees require a long-term flowering and a large diversity in plant species (Persson & Smith 2013; Rundlöf et al. 2014). Determining the most important plants for bumblebee diet and ecology is therefore essential to plan efficient conservation management.

Several studies based on field observations have pointed out that leguminous plants (Fabaceae) are among the main pollen sources for bumblebees, especially for scarcer

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Table 1. National regulations requiring the control of thistles in the European Union.

Countries	Period	Species concerned	Regulation's name /source
Belgium	1987 to present	<i>Carduus crispus</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Cirsium palustre</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	“Arrêté royal du 19 novembre 1987 relatif à la lutte contre les organismes nuisibles aux végétaux et aux produits végétaux.” (Crémer et al. 2008)
France	1994 to present	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	“Article L383 du Code Civil”; and subsequent local legislations (i.e. “arrêtés préfectoraux/municipaux”)
Netherlands (only provinces Friesland, Utrecht, Noord-Holland, Zeeland, Zuid-Holland, and Noord-Brabant)	1950 to present	Varies per province, usually: <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Cirsium palustre</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Local legislations (i.e. “Distelverordening (bestrijdingsplicht)” and “Algemene Plaatselijke Verordening (APV)”)
United Kingdom	1959 to present	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	“Weeds Act 1959”

species (Rasmont & Mersch 1988; Goulson et al. 2005 2008). However, most of these assessments consider only the worker caste. Since workers are often the most abundant caste during field studies, floral preferences of other castes could be blurred. Yet, other caste requirements are thought to be different (Goulson 2010). For instance, some studies have suggested the importance of thistles (Asteraceae tribe Cardueae; Tree of Life Web Project 2009) for male diet at regional scales (e.g. Croxton et al. 2002; Pywell et al. 2005; Carvell et al. 2006). Yet, several European countries apply strict legal regulations against thistles, aimed at curbing flowering, development and seed dispersal since they are considered to be noxious weeds in the agricultural landscape (Table 1). Under the assumption of the importance of thistles for bumblebees, such regulations could impact bumblebee conservation through disruption of male diet and ecology.

Here, we assess the importance of thistles for bumblebee males across countries with regulations against thistles by using field observations. We ultimately aim to evaluate the potential consequences of regulations against thistles on bumblebee conservation.

Methods

Plant systematics and definition of “thistles”

We defined thistles as all species included in Cardueae (synonym: Cynareae); a monophyletic worldwide tribe in the Asteraceae family. It contains 2400 species in 73 genera (Barres et al. 2013). For historic reasons, we followed the broad interpretation of Scrophulariaceae s.l. as used in *Flora Europaea* Vol. 3 (Tutin et al. 1972).

Database and description of the dataset

We used opportunistic data consisting of 88,974 field observations of bumblebee (only observations of individuals

feeding on flowers) which are recorded in the database *Banque de Données Fauniques de Gembloux et Mons* (Rasmont & Iserbyt 2013; Rasmont et al. 2015). For each observation, we looked at: (i) the plant species visited; (ii) the location; (iii) the date; and (iv) the visiting bumblebee species. All observations were performed in countries with a regulation against thistles (Table 1), with a proportion of 61% in France, 28% in Belgium, 11% in UK and 0.05% in the Netherlands. Observations were not fully distributed evenly across countries but were gathered in several regions (see the spatial distribution map in Figure 1, created using ArcGIS 10 software, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA, www.esri.com). Observations were carried out from 1878 to 2015 and more than three-quarters (78%) were in summer (11% in June, 49% in July, and 18% in August).

Assessing the importance of thistles for bumblebees

We assessed the importance of thistles at *Bombus* generic and specific levels.

At the generic level, we compared for each caste the number of observations on flower at three plant taxonomic levels: between (i) plant families ($n = 88,974$ observations); (ii) Asteraceae tribes ($n = 15,746$ observations); and (iii) Cardueae genera ($n = 14,110$ observations). Visit preferences between castes to different plant families were characterized using correspondence analysis (CA; ‘FactoMineR’ package) on the contingency table [34 plant families \times 3 castes], only considering the plant families for which we had at least 50 observations (all castes combined). Moreover, since our data did not follow a normal distribution (Shapiro–Wilk test), differences in floral preferences between plant taxonomic groups were examined with nonparametric tests (two-sample Wilcoxon sign-rank tests) for each caste. All statistical analyses were done using R version 3.3.1 (R Development Core Team 2016).

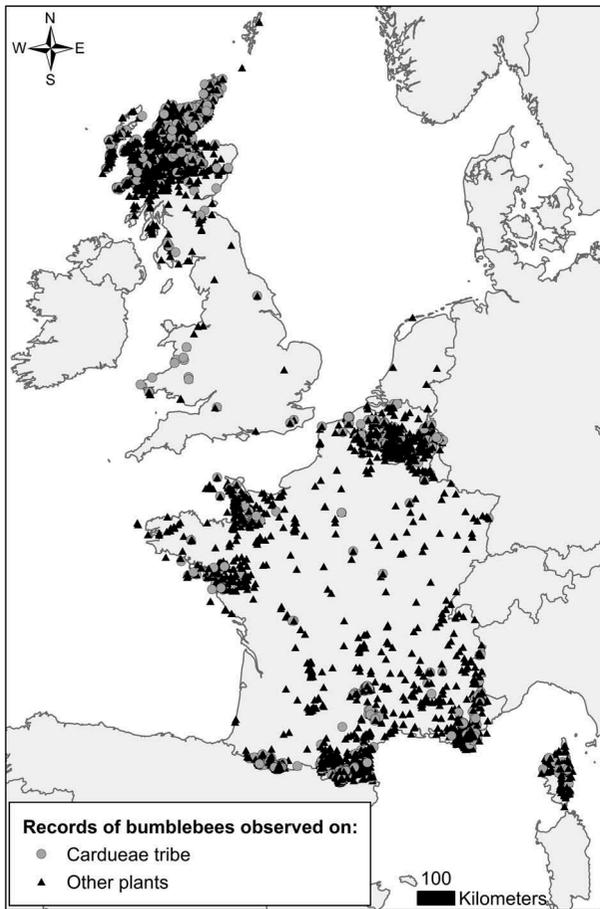


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the bumblebee observations feeding on flower in the four countries affected by thistle regulations (Belgium, France, the Netherlands and UK).

At the *Bombus* species level (20,567 queen observations, 15,007 male observations and 38,892 worker observations), we compared for each caste the relative number of observations on the Cardueae tribe.

Thereafter, we assessed more specifically the consequences of national regulations against thistles by comparing the number of individuals from each *Bombus* species feeding on the four thistle species affected by national regulations ($n = 3016$ observations): *Carduus crispus* L., *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Figure 2(a)), *Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop. (Figure 2 (b)), and *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. (Table 1).

Results

Bumblebees' floral preferences and importance of thistles

Our CA showed differences in floral visit preferences between castes (Figure 3). The total inertia contained in the contingency table [34 plant families \times 3 castes] was fully retained in two dimensions (respectively 79.93% for Axis 1 and 20.07% for Axis 2). The first dimension (Axis 1) was mainly defined by three plant families: Solanaceae (39.79%), Asteraceae (16.89%), and Brassicaceae (15.48%), and by two castes: queens (68.45%) and males (21.98%). The second dimension (Axis 2) was mainly explained by Fabaceae (28.59%), Asteraceae (26.81%) and Scrophulariaceae (11.36%), and for the castes by males (57.86%) and workers (38.14%). The global pattern presented by the CA showed that, among the five most visited plant families, Asteraceae was highly associated with male observations (Figure 3). Focus on percentages of observations (Figure 4(a)) and Wilcoxon sign-rank tests confirmed that males were significantly more observed on Asteraceae than on other families



Figure 2. (a) *Bombus rupestris* male on *Cirsium arvense*, and (b) *Bombus sylvestris* male on *Cirsium palustre* (Photos: J.-M. Michalowski).

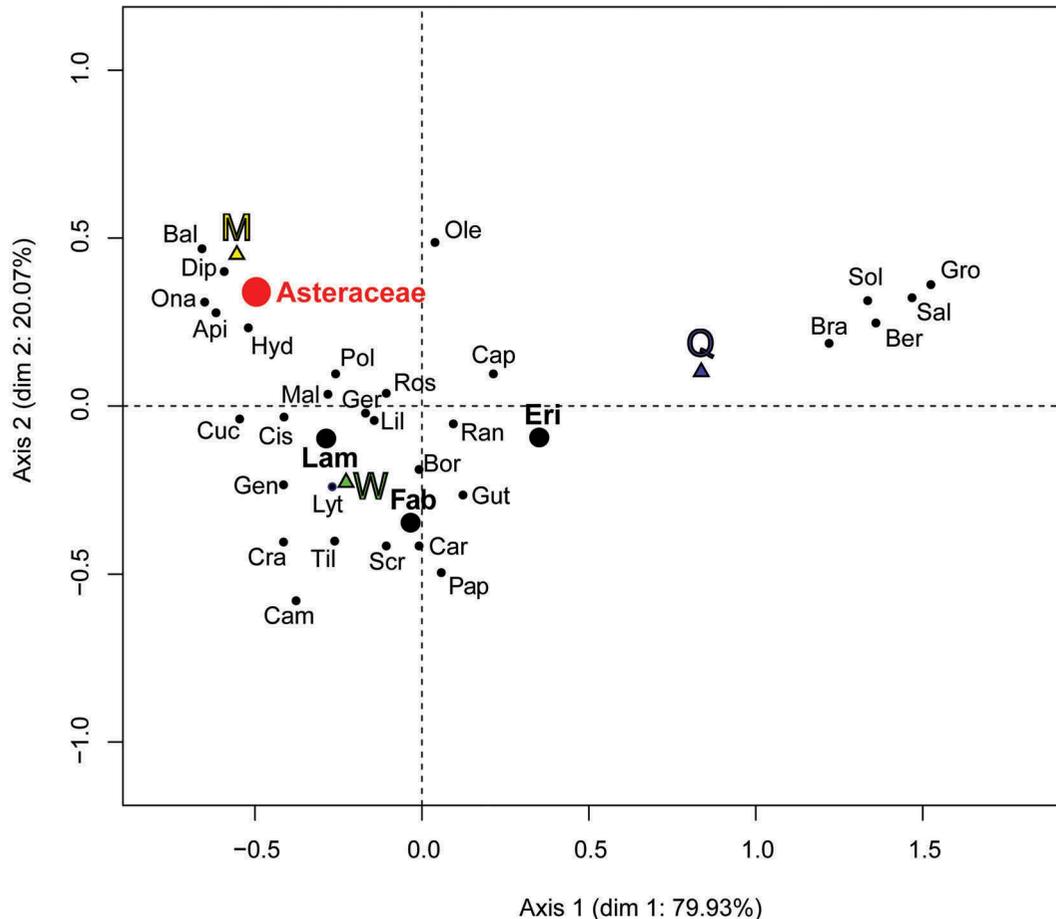


Figure 3. Correspondence analysis factor map obtained from the contingency table of the three castes (triangles) and the 34 plant families for which we had more than 50 observations (points). Bigger points are the four plant families with more than 9000 observations, Asteraceae being the most visited family with 15,015 observations. M = males (14,874 obs.); Q = queens (20,326 obs.); W = workers (38,579 obs.); Api = Apiaceae (1493 obs.); Bal = Balsaminaceae (52 obs.); Ber = Berberidaceae (74 obs.); Bor = Boraginaceae (2642 obs.); Bra = Brassicaceae (2163 obs.); Cam = Campanulaceae (747 obs.); Cap = Caprifoliaceae (74 obs.); Car = Caryophyllaceae (114 obs.); Cis = Cistaceae (184 obs.); Cra = Crassulaceae (113 obs.); Cuc = Cucurbitaceae (320 obs.); Dip = Dipsacaceae (1223 obs.); Eri = Ericaceae (9570 obs.); Fab = Fabaceae (12,556 obs.); Gen = Gentianaceae (436 obs.); Ger = Geraniaceae (227 obs.); Gro = Grossulariaceae (485 obs.); Gut = Guttiferae (176 obs.); Hyd = Hydrophyllaceae (443 obs.); Lam = Lamiaceae (9624 obs.); Lil = Liliaceae (618 obs.); Lyt = Lythraceae (142 obs.); Mal = Malvaceae (121 obs.); Ole = Oleaceae (64 obs.); Ona = Onagraceae (1533 obs.); Pap = Papaveraceae (149 obs.); Pol = Polygonaceae (52 obs.); Ran = Ranunculaceae (2430 obs.); Ros = Rosaceae (2386 obs.); Sal = Salicaceae (359 obs.); Scr = Scrophulariaceae (3434 obs.); Sol = Solanaceae (4643 obs.); Til = Tiliaceae (117 obs.).

(41% of the 15,007 male observations; Wilcoxon sign-rank test, $W = 1,324,400$, p -value < 0.01). Queens were mainly observed on Solanaceae, Ericaceae, and Fabaceae (respectively 20, 19 and 14% of the 20,567 queen observations; only 7% on Asteraceae) and workers on Fabaceae, Asteraceae and Lamiaceae families (respectively 22, 19 and 14% of the 38,892 worker observations). The surprisingly high percentage of queens recorded on Solanaceae is explained by observations of *Bombus terrestris* queens on *Salpichroa origanifolia* (Lam.) Baill. during September and October (4082 of the 4123 queens' observations on Solanaceae). Among observations on Asteraceae, the Cardueae tribe was significantly more

visited than other tribes by males (90% of the 5947 males' observations, Wilcoxon sign-rank test, $W = 84,052$, p -value < 0.001) and by workers (92% of the 7413 workers' observations, Wilcoxon sign-rank test, $W = 70,105$, p -value < 0.001), and recorded 79% of the 1446 queens (Figure 4(b)). Among observations on Cardueae, 61% of the 1112 queens were observed on *Cirsium* spp., 22% on *Centaurea* spp. and 13% on *Carduus* spp. The 4722 males' observations and the 6738 workers' observations were quite equitably distributed among the three genera (respectively 36 and 35% for *Carduus*, 30 and 32% for *Centaurea*, and 29% both for *Cirsium*; Figure 4(c)).

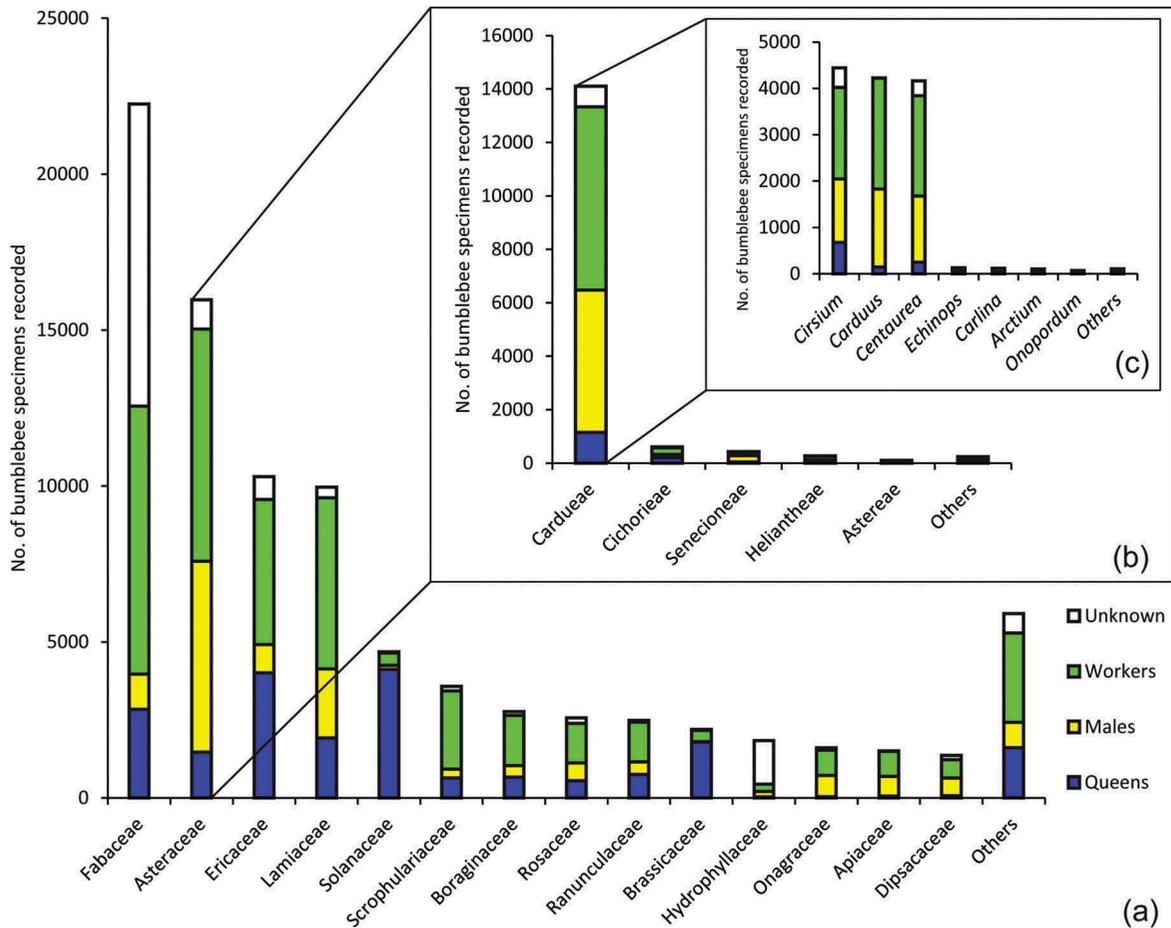


Figure 4. Number of bumblebee specimens recorded on different (a) plant families (all bumblebee species combined; $n = 88,974$ specimens), (b) tribes of the Asteraceae family (all bumblebee species combined; $n = 15,746$ specimens), and (c) genera of the Cardueae tribe (all bumblebee species combined; $n = 13,353$ specimens). “Others” are (a) 79 plant families with less than 800 observations each totalling 5912 observations, (b) 10 tribes of Asteraceae with less than 70 observations each totalling 240 observations, and (c) eight genera of Cardueae with less than 40 observations each, totalling 100 observations.

Bumblebee species most observed on thistles

Regarding the bumblebee specific richness, a total of 43 species was recorded on Cardueae (of the 45 species, all plant species included). For several species, more than half of recorded visits were to this tribe. (Table 2, Figure 5(a)). The largest numbers, in descending order were: *Bombus veteranus* (95% of the observations), *B. quadricolor* (61%), *B. mucidus* (59%), *B. mesomelas* (56%) and *B. norvegicus* (52%; Figure 5(a)).

Moreover, comparative analyses between castes show that many species have one or two castes which are very often observed on Cardueae. *Bombus veteranus* males and workers were almost exclusively recorded on this tribe (respectively 98% and 96% of the observations). Males of *B. mucidus* (87%), *B. mesomelas* (86%), *B. confusus* (85%), *B. mendax* (81%), *B. lapidarius* (73%), *B. quadricolor* (70%) and *B. sylvarum*

(70%) were also commonly seen on Cardueae (Figure 5(a)).

Importance of the four thistle species included in the regulations

Thirty-six bumblebee species were observed on the four Cardueae species included in the regulations (see Table S1 in Supporting Information), with the two most visited being *Cirsium palustre* and *C. vulgare*. The most frequently observed bumblebee species on these four plants were *B. norvegicus*, *B. distinguendus*, *B. campestris*, *B. quadricolor*, *B. soroensis*, *B. bohemicus* and *B. sylvestris* (respectively 19, 17, 16, 15, 12, 11 and 10% of the observations; Figure 5(b)). 16% of all the *B. norvegicus* specimens, 13% of all the *B. quadricolor* specimens and 11% of all the *B. soroensis* specimens were observed on the single species *Cirsium palustre*, while

Table 2. Total number of specimens recorded on all plant species and number of specimens recorded on a plant species of the Cardueae tribe. Q = queen; M = male; W = worker; U = unknown. *Bombus* sp. are *Bombus* unspecified specimens in the database.

<i>Bombus</i> species	Total number of specimens					Number of specimens observed on a Cardueae				
	Q	M	W	U	Total	Q	M	W	U	Total
All <i>Bombus</i> species	20,567	15,007	38,892	14,509	88,974	1145	5334	6851	783	14,113
<i>Bombus</i> sp.	38	53	185	152	428	2	9	72	9	92
<i>B. alpinus</i> (L.)	4	3	11	3	21	–	–	–	–	–
<i>B. argillaceus</i> (Scopoli)	12	23	89	1	125	–	2	25	–	27
<i>B. barbutellus</i> (Kirby)	26	118	–	2	146	4	25	–	–	29
<i>B. bohemicus</i> Seild	249	1164	–	25	1438	20	546	–	8	574
<i>B. brodmannicus</i> Vogt	36	–	29	2	67	–	–	1	–	1
<i>B. campestris</i> (Panzer)	31	164	–	2	197	7	74	–	–	81
<i>B. confusus</i> Schenk	21	81	92	–	194	3	69	18	–	90
<i>B. cryptarum</i> (Fabricius)	528	98	235	1	862	2	56	16	–	74
<i>B. cullumanus</i> (Kirby)	14	7	34	–	55	3	1	15	–	19
<i>B. distinguendus</i> Morawitz	226	77	265	1564	2132	30	34	70	556	690
<i>B. flavidus</i> Eversmann	5	122	–	1	128	4	45	–	1	50
<i>B. gerstaeckeri</i> Morawitz	239	55	112	3	409	–	–	–	–	–
<i>B. hortorum</i> (L.)	1051	661	1573	1357	4642	31	103	144	30	308
<i>B. humilis</i> Illiger	306	148	1300	1	1755	10	77	263	–	350
<i>B. hypnorum</i> (L.)	90	88	274	100	552	4	21	18	4	47
<i>B. jonellus</i> (Kirby)	766	104	319	334	1523	16	16	13	2	47
<i>B. lapidarius</i> (L.)	1056	1237	3204	477	5974	115	907	905	24	1951
<i>B. lucorum</i> (L.)	1939	1722	3270	284	7215	31	219	215	17	482
<i>B. magnus</i> Vogt	431	72	263	76	842	19	–	20	13	52
<i>B. mendax</i> Gerstaecker	44	42	359	1	446	4	34	22	–	60
<i>B. mesomelas</i> Gerstaecker	121	121	1058	17	1317	30	104	608	2	744
<i>B. mocsaryi</i> Kriechbaumer	4	–	13	–	17	2	–	13	–	15
<i>B. monticola</i> Smith	179	566	2357	213	3315	2	72	58	–	132
<i>B. mucidus</i> Gerstaecker	33	47	182	2	264	3	41	113	–	157
<i>B. muscorum</i> (L.)	204	81	239	70	594	27	44	101	20	192
<i>B. norvegicus</i> (Sparre Schneider)	2	73	–	–	75	1	38	–	–	39
<i>B. pascuorum</i> (Scopoli)	2695	984	4611	2343	10,633	320	266	468	33	1087
<i>B. perezi</i> (Schulthess-Rechberg)	3	114	–	–	117	–	30	–	–	30
<i>B. pereziellus</i> (Skorikov)	19	6	32	–	57	–	–	1	–	1
<i>B. pomorum</i> (Panzer)	41	16	119	–	176	12	8	56	–	76
<i>B. pratorum</i> (L.)	886	718	1432	216	3252	7	105	131	17	260
<i>B. pyrenaicus</i> Pérez	33	162	833	12	1040	4	82	114	1	201
<i>B. quadricolor</i> (Lepelletier)	31	90	–	1	122	11	63	–	–	74
<i>B. ruderarius</i> (Müller)	450	628	1608	24	2710	22	297	303	7	629
<i>B. ruderatus</i> (Fabricius)	309	513	981	2	1805	4	36	33	–	73
<i>B. rupestris</i> (Fabricius)	79	166	–	6	251	16	92	–	1	109
<i>B. sichelii</i> Radoszkowski	40	75	940	14	1069	7	14	196	2	219
<i>B. soroensis</i> (Fabricius)	729	445	3671	65	4910	93	157	1321	4	1575
<i>B. subterraneus</i> (L.)	94	155	385	1	635	4	60	50	–	114
<i>B. sylvanum</i> (L.)	220	146	2400	20	2786	25	102	522	8	657
<i>B. sylvestris</i> (Lepelletier)	118	306	–	27	451	15	140	–	4	159
<i>B. terrestris</i> (L.)	6876	2447	4628	7052	21,003	212	448	235	18	913
<i>B. vestalis</i> (Fourcroy)	45	109	–	20	174	1	44	–	2	47
<i>B. veteranus</i> (Fabricius)	69	848	705	–	1622	22	833	678	–	1533
<i>B. wurflenii</i> Radoszkowski	175	151	1074	28	1428	–	20	32	1	53

14% of all the *B. distinguendus* specimens and 10% of all the *B. campestris* were observed on *Cirsium vulgare*.

Discussion

Importance of thistles for bumblebee males

We confirm at a larger geographic scale previous results (e.g. Carvell 2002; Carvell et al. 2006; Goulson et al. 2008)

highlighting the large number of bumblebee male floral visits on Cardueae (mainly *Carduus* spp., *Centaurea* spp. and *Cirsium* spp.). This strongly suggests an important role of Cardueae as a nectar resource during late summer when males perform their energy-consuming courtship behaviour (e.g. Croxton et al. 2002; Pywell et al. 2005; Goulson 2010). The lower number of workers and queens foraging on Cardueae could be explained by their need to collect pollen

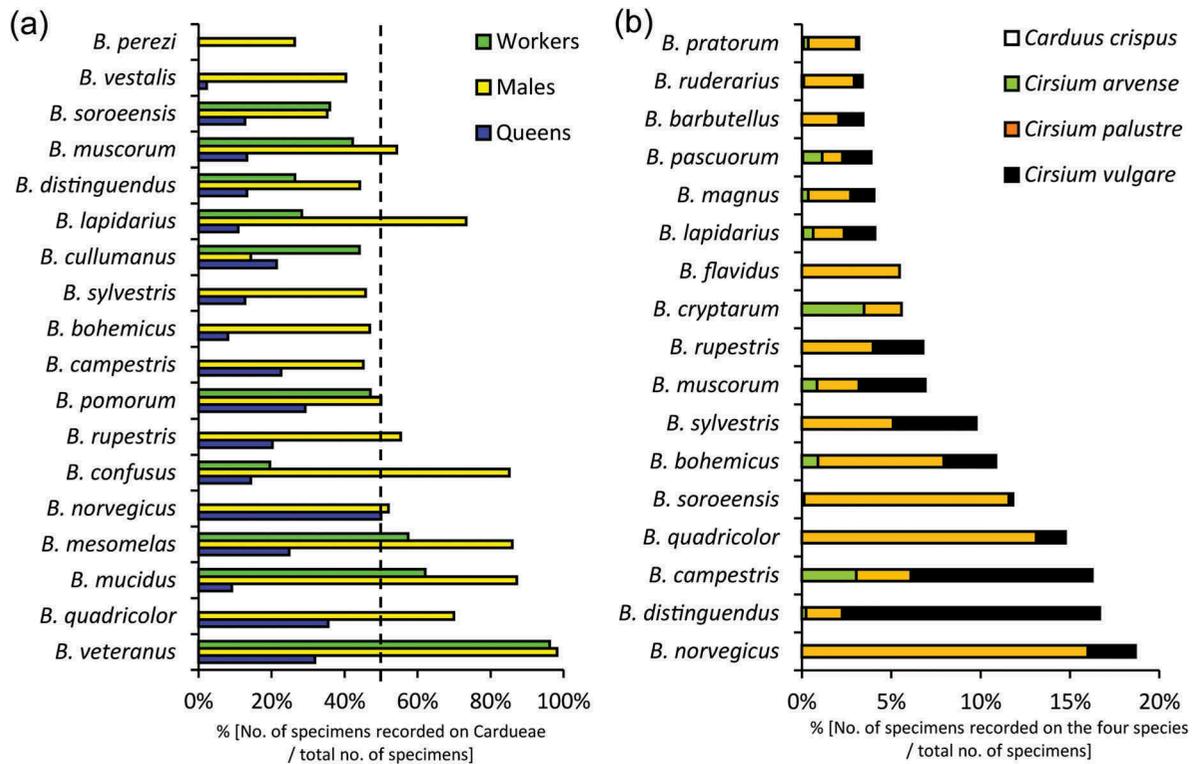


Figure 5. Proportion of bumblebee specimens observed on (a) Cardueae and (b) the four thistle species concerned by the regulations (number on Cardueae = 14,113 specimens; number on the four species = 3016 specimens; total number = 88,974 specimens). Only species with a percentage higher than (a) 25% and (b) 3% (for all castes combined) are presented.

in addition to nectar for the colony development, unlike males which only feed on nectar. Asteraceae pollen is rarely found in queens' and workers' pollen loads (Goulson 2010), probably because it may represent a non-optimal diet for bumblebee colonies. This has recently been shown with the relative unsuitability of *Cirsium* pollen for the colony development of *B. terrestris* (Vanderplanck et al. 2016). It would have been of great interest to perform a comparison between time-periods of the importance of thistles in the foraging choice of bumblebees. However, our dataset does not allow us to perform such a detailed study, because of the very different sampling efforts along time.

Importance of Cardueae has also been pointed out for other insect pollinators (Ricou et al. 2014; Vanbergen et al. 2014). For instance, in the greenways and sown wildflower strips of southern Sweden, *Cirsium* spp. and *Centaurea* spp. were the most visited plant species by eight bumblebee species, but also by 18 butterfly species (Haaland & Gyllin 2010). Cardueae are especially important in areas with intensive agriculture, where pollinators in general have a narrower spectrum and abundance of flowering plants (e.g. *Cirsium* species are a major foraging source where other wildflower species are absent; Haaland & Gyllin 2010). Beside flower visiting insects, many phytophagous species are associated with Cardueae (Freese 1994), while

thistle seeds provide food resource for some beetles, birds and rodents (McCallum & Kelly 1990).

Potential consequences of regulations against thistles on bumblebee conservation

The four thistle species affected by regulations against thistles in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and UK (i.e. *Carduus crispus*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Cirsium palustre* and *Cirsium vulgare*, Table 1) are commonly visited by male bumblebees (Figure 5(b) and Table S1 in Supplementary Information). The regulations could thus (i) greatly reduce the availability of food resources for, especially, bumblebee males during mating period; and (ii) consequently decrease offspring production, reinforcing the bumblebee decline through the population size decrease and the “extinction vortex” (Gilpin & Soulé 1986; Zayed & Packer 2005). Such a phenomenon is most likely in “Threatened” or “Near Threatened” (Cederberg et al. 2013) species commonly visiting thistle flowers (e.g. *B. confusus*, *B. distinguendus*, *B. mucidus*, *B. veteranus*; Rasmont et al. 2015). Moreover, thistle removal acts may affect several other plant species. Indeed, the correct identification of the species that are legislated against is not always easy for farmers and landowners. For the general public, “thistle” refers to all

flowering plants characterized by leaves with sharp prickles on the margins. This usually implies that all thistles and thistle-like plants are wiped out leading to the decline of other Cardueae species (e.g. in Belgium, *Cirsium dissectum*, *Cirsium tuberosum*, *Carduus nutans* and *Cirsium eriophorum*; Crémer et al. 2008). Furthermore, many measures taken to eradicate thistles (e.g. repeated mowing, fertilization and lime to ensure the maintenance of an herbaceous cover, or herbicides) also affect non-Cardueae plants (e.g. Turner et al. 2007; Crémer et al. 2008; Andreasen & Andresen 2011), including Fabaceae, the main food resources for bumblebee females (Figure 4(a)).

Guidelines for policy-makers and conservation organizations

Because of the importance of thistles for bumblebee males (and also for other species ensuring the pollination ecosystem service) there is a premium on repealing the thistle removal acts but also on limiting Cardueae suppression in regions where thistle removal is not mandatory but is still carried out by most farmers (Bond & Grundy 2001; Turner et al. 2007; Melander et al. 2012). Moreover, bumblebees can act as umbrella species for the other organisms associated with thistle and thistle-like plants (butterflies, other bees and hoverflies).

Despite the obvious benefit of minimizing the removal of Cardueae for many pollinators, agricultural policy requires the control of thistles in order to maintain farmland productivity. Indeed, some thistles may weaken pasture and crops due to their allelopathy (i.e. releasing soluble inhibitors that discourage the growth of pasture grasses and legumes; Wardle et al. 1993), their highly effective seed dispersal and their clonal spreading ability (leading to large area monopolization; Kelemen et al. 2014). In grasslands, thistle control can be achieved by prevention techniques that maintain a large floral diversity (e.g. avoiding over-fertilizing, over- or under-grazing, and bare soils) coupled with more specific methods (e.g. alternating mowing and grazing). In crops, thistle control without the use of pesticides is possible by using crop rotation and stubble techniques (Andreasen & Andresen 2011; Nicholls & Altieri 2013). When such actions in croplands and grasslands are not possible, maintaining tolerable densities of thistles in fields could help to support pollinator populations (Nicholls & Altieri 2013). Moreover, thistle removal in other areas should not be promoted because they are very rarely a problem outside farmlands. Therefore, gardens can act as refuges for bees and bumblebees in urban environments and intensively managed farmlands, as already suggested by previous studies (e.g. Ahn e et al. 2009; Samneg ard et al. 2011).

In summary, thistle removal regulations are obsolete because they are based on an old agricultural context, and methods of weed control have evolved since their establishment (Andreasen & Andresen 2011). These regulations should therefore be re-evaluated, taking into account the

increasing consideration of biodiversity in agricultural landscapes (Nicholls & Altieri 2013) and particularly the high priority given to the wild pollinator conservation (IPBES 2016).

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Supplemental data

Supplemental data for this article can be accessed [here](#).

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