APPENDICES:

Examining the pollen consumed by *Melanostoma spp*., *Sphaerophoria spp., Episyrphus balteatus* and *Chrysoperla spp.* allowed discerning some attractive plants which could be of interest for conservation biological control. The appendix 1 showed the plants which pollen was consumed by the three hoverflies species, while the appendix 2 showed the plants consumed by the Chrysoperla genus. Notice that the colors indicated the plant strata: herbaceous or arboreal. And the column indicated as **%** represented the percentage of insects (Syrphidae or Chrysopidae) which had consumed the plant. In that part, the results were valid in general, considering all the Syrphidae species chosen, or the Chrysopidae. Even if the hoverflies species did not forage exactly the same plants, it was interesting to underline several generalities.

Remark that any Chrysopidae collection had been done in May (Appendix 2). This was due to the biological cycle of those natural enemies, which were in larval stage at that time. The diapausing generation was dead but the spring one did not present emergences yet. It was also difficult to take into account that Poaceae were consumed by more than 5% of the individuals collected (Appendix 2). In fact, a lot of genus could have been consumed, and the fact that the Poaceae recognition was carried out only up to the family taxon avoided comparisons with the other flower genus. It was also worth noticing that in autumn 98% of the Chrysoperla sp. consumed mainly honeydew and aphid faeces presented on “tardy” trees or shrubs’ leaves still present in autumn (example of Coryllus avellana or Juglans regia). Excepting Pinus sp. pollen, those insects had eaten grains from arboreal vegetation before May and then in August. About Syrphidae, they had only eaten arboreal pollen April to June.

The blooming season had been indicated ⟷ and permitted comparisons between the consumption season and the pollen availability. However, the blooming indications should be nuanced as the flowers appeared at different moment depending on the site, its climate and its environment. Those general data given here did not obviously indicate the blooming season on the studied sites. It appeared that insects did not forage plants during all the blooming season. This could be due to the food availability on the site, if they had enough to eat they did not obviously visit always the same plants. Moreover, notice that on one given area, the blooming season was often more condensed as the conditions were about the same in the whole site. This permits understanding why the consumption often lasted during a shorter time than the indications of the plant blooming period (general indications not based on field data).

	Pollen name	april	may	june	july	augu	sept	octo	%
Aceraceae	Acer sp.								0,4
Apiaceae	Anthriscus sylvestris								2,2
	Daucus carota								1,3
	Foeniculum vulgare								2,2
Araliaceae	Hedera helix								2,2
Asparagaceae	Asparagus officinalis								3,9
Asteraceae	Achillea millefolium								1,7
	Centaurea sp.								3,0
	Cirsium arvense								0,9
	Crepis sp.								1,7
	Leucanthemum vulgare								5,2
	Matricaria sp.								0,4
	Picris hieracioides								1,3
	Senecio jacobaea								1,3
	Sonchus sp.								2,6
	Taraxacum sp.								0,4
Boraginaceae	Borago officinalis								0,4
Brassicaceae	Brassica sp.								1,7
	Raphanus sp.								0,9
Caryophyllaceae	Agrostemma githago								0,4
	Arenaria sp.								0,4
	Stellaria holostea								0,4
Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodium sp								0,4
Fabaceae	Castanea sativa								0,4
	Lotus corniculatus								5,6
	Medicago sp.								4,3
	Trifolium sp.								17,3
Fagaceae	Castanea sativa								0,4
Geraniaceae	Geranium sp.								1,3
Hemerocallidaceae	Hemerocallis sp.								0,4
Hypericeae	Hypericum sp.								4,3
Lamiaceae	Ajuga reptans								0,4
	Origanum sp.								0,4
Oleaceae	Ligustrum sp.								0,4
	Syringa sp.								0,9
Papaveraceae	Fumaria sp.								0,4
	Papaver rhoeas								1,7
Plantaginaceae	Plantago sp.								12,6
Poaceae									3,5
Polygonaceae	Polygonum sp.								0,4
	Rumex sp								0,4
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus acris								3,5
Rosaceae	Agrimonia sp.								0,4
	Malus sp.								0,9
	Rubus sp.								1,7
Scrophulariaceae	Linaria vulgaris								0,9
	Veronica sp.								0,9
Valerianaceae	Valeriana sp.								0,4
Violaceae	Viola tricolor								0,4

Appendix 1 : Pollen consumed by *Melanostoma spp., Shaerophoria spp.* and *Episyrphus balteatus* studied from april 2004 to October 2008.

	Pollen name	march	april	may	june	july	augu	sept	octo	%
Alliaceae	Allium sp.									3,91
Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus sp									0,39
Apiaceae	Apium sp									1,17
	Cuminum sp.									0,78
	Daucus carota									5,47
	Heracleum sp									0,39
Aquifoliaceae	Ilex aquifolium									0,39
Araliaceae	Hedera helix									1,17
Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia sp.									0,78
Asparagaceae	Asparagus officinalis									0,39
Asteraceae	Arctium sp.									0,39
	Centaurea sp.									0,39
	Cichorium sp.									0,39
	Cirsium arvense									0,78
	Crepis sp.									0,78
	Helianthus annuus									1,56
	Matricaria sp.									0,39
	Non identifié									1,17
	Senecio sp									1,56
Betulaceae	Betula sp.									0,39
	Corylus avelana									0,39
Boraginaceae	Myosotis sp.									0,39
Brassicaceae	Brassica sp.									6,25
	Capsella bursa-pastoris									4,30
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus sp									0,39
Caryophyllaceae	Agrostemma githago									1,17
	Arenaria sp.									0,78
	Cerastium sp									2,34
	Stellaria sp									1,95
Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodium sp.									15,63
Ericaceae	Vaccinum sp									0,39
Euphorbiaceae	Mercurialis sp.									1,17
Fabaceae	Cornilla sp									0,39
	Lotus corniculatus									0,78
	Medicago sp.									2,34
	Non identifié									0,78
	Trifolium repens									1,56
Lamiaceae	Lamium purpurea									0,39
Liliaceae	Allium porum									3,91
Papaveraceae	Papaver rhoeas									0,78
Pinaceae	Pinus sp									3,52
Plantaginaceae	Plantago lanceolata									0,39
Poaceae										12,89
Polygonaceae	Rumex sp									0,39
Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus sp.									1,95
Rosaceae	Amelanchier sp									0,78
	Fragaria vesca									0,39
	Malus sp.									1,56
	Prunus sp.									1,95
	Pyrus pyraster									0,39
	Rosa canina									0,39
	Rubus sp.									0,78
	Spiraea sp									0,78
Solanaceae	Lycopersicum esculentum									1,17
Taxaceae	Taxus baccata									0,39
Tiliaceae	Tilia sp									0,39
Urticaceae	Urtica dioica									3,13

Appendix 2 : Pollen consumed by the *Chrysoperla spp.* studied from March 2004 to October 2008.