

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Bastrop Gardens

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

Dark sweat bee



4

Green sweat bee



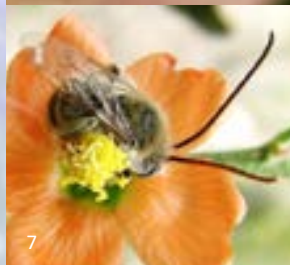
5

Digger bee



6

Longhorn bee



7

Small carpenter bee



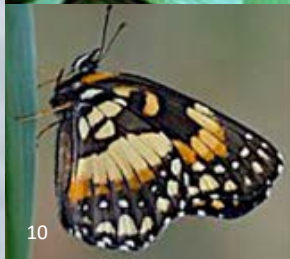
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Sachem/Grass Skipper



9

Bordered Patch



10

Yellow Sulphur



11

Black Swallowtail



12

BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (7 species)
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Augochloropsis metallica
- **Digger Bees**
Anthophora californica
Anthophora capistrata
- **Chimney Bee**
Diadasia rinconis
- **Longhorn Bees**
Melissodes tepaneca
Melissodes tristis
- **Small Carpenter Bees**
Ceratina (3 species)
- **Leafcutter Bee**
Heriades variolosa

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Amblyscirtes eos (Roadside)
Atalopedes campestris (Sachem)
Lerema accius (Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (Southern/Eufala)
- **Brushfoots**
Chlosyne lacinia (Bordered Patch)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Eurema mexicana (Yellow Tropical Sulphur)
- **Swallowtails**
Papilio glaucus (Eastern Tiger)
Papilio polyxenes (Black Swallowtail)



1

Leave bare ground for ground-nester's young to survive until spring



2

Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



3

Leave woody areas for wood-nesting bees

Maintain diverse native flower meadows blooming from April to August to provide bees with nectar & pollen



Blue sage



Sunflower



Bee balm

○ KEY

● Ground nesters

● Cavity or wood nesters

● Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

