

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Clear Creek Natural Heritage

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

Dark sweat bee



Chimney bee



Tiny Mining bee



Longhorned bee



American Bumblebee



Eufala Skipper



Variegated Fritillary



Orange Sulphur



Checkered White



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (7 species)
Striped: *Halictus tripartitus*
Green: *Agapostemon texanus*
Augochlorella aurata
- **Resin Mason Bee**
Dianthidium curvatum
- **Bumblebees**
Bombus fraternus
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Chimney Bee**
Diadasia (2 species)
- **Sunflower Bee**
Svastra (2 species)
- **Mason Bee**
Osmia subfasciata
- **Mining Bees**
Andrena melliventris
Tiny: *Perdita* (6 species)
- **Longhorned Bee**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Carpenter Bees**
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile (4 species)
Lithurgus gibbosus
- **Cuckoo Bees**
Nomada texana
Ptilothirx bombiformis
Triepeolus rhododontus

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Lerodea eufala (South./Eufala)
- **Brushfoots**
Euptoieta claudia (Fritillary)
Phycoides tharos (Crescent)
- **Sulphurs & Whites**
Colias eurytheme (Orange Sulphur)
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)
Pontia protodice (Checkered White)



Leave bare ground for ground-nesters' young to survive until spring



Leave stems and leafy growth for cavity-nesting bees



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

● Generalist larvae feed on several species in > 2 plant families



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

