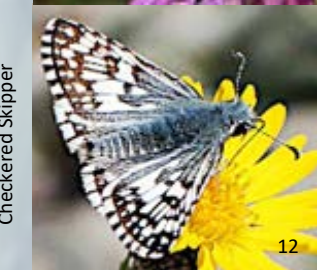
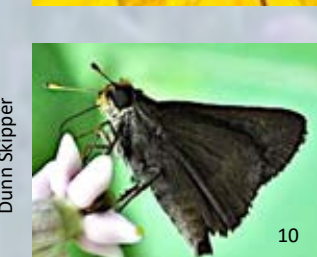
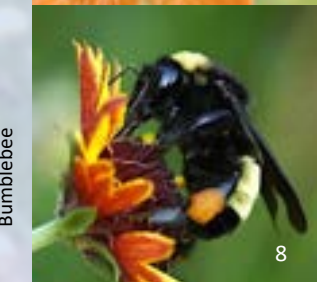


# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators Commerce Community Garden

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding



Dark sweat bee

Green sweat bee

Small carpenter

Longhorn bee

Bumblebee

Leafcutter bee

Dunn Skipper

Eufala Skipper

Checkered Skipper

- BEES**
- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Agapostemon texanus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (9 species)

- **Digger Bee**  
*Anthophora fedorica*

- **Mining Bee**  
*Perdita ignota crawfordi*

- **Chimney Bees**  
*Diadasia* (2 species)  
*Ptilothrix bombiformis*

- **Resin Mason Bee**  
*Dianthidium curvatum*

- **Sunflower Bee**  
*Svastra petulca*

- **Large Squash Bees**  
*Xenoglossa* (2 species)

- **American Bumblebee**  
*Bombus pensylvanicus*

- **Longhorn Bees**  
*Melissodes* (3 species)

- **Small Carpenter Bees**  
*Ceratina* (3 species)

- **Leafcutter Bees**  
*Hoplitis pilosifrons*  
*Megachile* (2 species)

- BUTTERFLIES**
- **Skippers**  
*Euphyes vestris* (Dunn)

*Lerodea eufala*  
(Southern/Eufala)

*Pyrgus albescens/communis*  
(White/Common Checkered)



Leave bare ground for ground-nester's 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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

