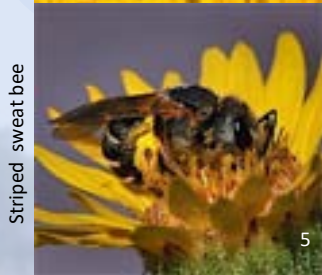


# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Common Ground Community Garden



Dark sweat bee



Striped sweat bee



Cactus bee



Sunflower bee



Longhorn bee



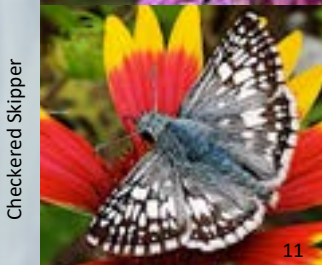
Large carpenter bee



Grass Skipper



Southern/Eufala



Checkered Skipper

### BEEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
*Halictus tripartitus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (7 species)
- **Digger Bee**  
*Anthophora occidentalis*
- **Cactus Bees**  
*Diadasia rinconis*  
*Dianthidium curvatum*  
*Ptilothirx bombiformis*
- **Squash Bee**  
*Peponapis pruinosa*
- **Sunflower Bees**  
*Svastra atripes*  
*Svastra obliqua*
- **Longhorned Bees**  
*Melissodes* (4 species)
- **Cuckoo Bee**  
*Triepeolus subnitens*
- **Carpenter Bees**  
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*  
Large: *Xylocopa varipuncta*  
*Xylocopa virginica*

### BUTTERFLIES

#### Skippers

- *Atalopedes campestris* (Grass/Sachem)
- *Lerema accius* (Southern Dark/Clouded)
- *Lerodea eufala* (Southern/Eufala)
- *Pyrgus albescens/communis* (Common Checkered)

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding



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



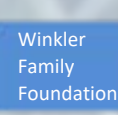
Bee balm

○ KEY

● Ground nesters

● Cavity or wood nesters

○ Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family



Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

