

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Concho Community Garden, UT Austin

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

Dark Sweat bee



Green Sweat bee



Chimney bee



Sunflower bee



Long-horned bee



Leafcutter bee



Carpenter bee



Eufala Skipper



Little Metalmark



BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (species)
- **Chimney Bees**
Ancylloscelis apiformis
Diadasia australis
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra atripes
Svastra obliqua
- **Long-horned Bees**
Melissodes communis
Melissodes coreopsis
Melissodes tepaneca
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile concinna
Megachile prosopidis
- **Small Carpenter Bees**
Ceratina shinersi
Ceratina strenua

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris (Grass/Sachem)
Hylephila phyleus (Grass/Fiery)
Lerema accius (Southern Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (Southern/Eufala)
- **Metalmarks**
Calephelis virginensis (Little Metalmark)



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



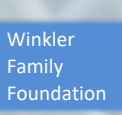
Bee balm

○ KEY

● Ground nesters

● Cavity or wood nesters

○ Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family



Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

