

# Native Bee Pollinators

## Creek Water Ranch

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

Mining bee



4

Green sweat bee



5

Dark sweat bee



6

Striped sweat bee



7

Sunflower bee



8

Longhorned bee



9

Small carpenter



10

Leafcutter bee



11

Plasterer bee



12

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Augochloropsis metallica*  
*Agapostemon texanus*  
Striped: *Halictus* (2 species)  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (18 species)
- **Mining Bees**  
*Andrena sitiliae*  
Tiny: *Perdita* (4 species)
- **Chimney Bees**  
*Diadasia* (3 species)
- **Digger Bee**  
*Anthophora fedorica*
- **Sunflower Bees**  
*Svastra* (3 species)
- **Resin Mason Bee**  
*Dianthidium curvatum*
- **Bumble Bee**  
*Bombus pensylvanicus*
- **Large Squash Bees**  
*Xenoglossa kansensis*  
*Xenoglossa strenua*
- **Longhorned Bees**  
*Melissodes* (4 species)
- **Alkali Bee**  
*Nomia nortoni*
- **Carpenter Bees**  
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*  
*Ceratina strenua*  
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Leafcutter Bees**  
*Lithurgus gibbosus*  
*Megachile* (3 species)
- **Plasterer Cellophane Bees**  
*Colletes birkmanni*  
*Colletes willistoni*
- **Mason Bee**  
*Osmia texana*
- **Cuckoo Bees**  
*Coelioxys edita*  
*Epeolus interruptus*  
*Nomada texana*

## Nesting

## Feeding



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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

