

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Deer Park at Maple Run

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Augochlorella aurata*
Augochloropsis metallica
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (8 species)
- **Digger Bee**
Anthophora californica
- **Chimney/Cactus Bees**
Diadasia enavata
Diadasia rinconis
- **Mining Bees**
Pterosarus albitarsis
Pterosarus ornatipes
- **Resin Mason Bees**
Dianthidium (3 species)
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra atripes
Svastra petulca
- **Longhorned Bee**
Melissodes tepaneca
- **Carpenter Bees**
Small: *Ceratina shinneri*
Large: *Xylocopa tabaniformis parkinsoniae*
- **Alkali Bee**
Nomia nortoni

BUTTERFLIES

- **Sulphurs**
Abaeis nicippe
(Dogface/Orange)
- **Brushfooted-milkweed butterfly**
Danaus gillippus
(Queen)
- **Skippers**
Atalopedes campestris
(Grass Skipper)
Lerema accius
(Southern dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (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

Green sweat bee



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Dark sweat bee



5

Chimney bee



6

Sunflower bee



7

Longhorn bee



8

Orange Sulphur



9

Queen



10

Clouded skipper



11

Checkered Skipper



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Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

