

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators Gnismar Farms

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Dark sweat bee



4

Striped sweat bee



5

Chimney bee



6

Small Squash bee



7

Sunflower bee



8

Longhorned bee



9

Southern/Eufala



10

Checkered White



11

Painted Lady



12

### BEES

- Sweat Bees
  - Green: *Agapostemon texanus*
  - Agapostemon angelicus*
  - Striped: *Halictus illinoisensis*
  - Halictus ligatus*
  - Dark: *Lasioglossum* (9 species)
- Plasterer Cellophane Bee  
*Colletes mandibularis*
- Resin Mason Bee  
*Dianthidium curvatum*
- Chimney Bees  
*Diadasia enavata*
- Ptilothrix bombiformis*
- Mining Bee  
*Melitoma taurea*
- Squash Bees
  - Small: *Eucera pruinosa*
  - Large: *Eucera kansensis*
- Sunflower Bees  
*Svastra* (3 species)
- Longhorned Bees  
*Melissodes* (5 species)
- Small Carpenter Bee  
*Ceratina shinneri*
- Leafcutter Bee  
*Lithurgus gibbosus*
- Mason Bee  
*Osmia texana*
- Cuckoo Bee  
*Triepeolus lunatus*

### BUTTERFLIES

- Skippers
  - Hylephila phyleus* (Grass/Fiery)
  - Lerema accius* (Southern Dark/Clouded)
  - Lerodea eufala* (Southern/Eufala)
- Whites & Sulphurs  
*Pontia protodice* (Checkered White)
- Brush-footed  
*Vanessa cardui* (Painted Lady)



1

Leave bare ground for ground-nesters' 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

● Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family

● Generalist larvae feed on several species in > 2 plant families



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

