

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Green Gate Farms

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding

BEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon texanus*
Agapostemon angelicus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (8 species)
- **Mining Bee**
Calliopsis hondurasica
- **Chimney Bees**
Ancylscelis apiformis
Diadasia (3 species)
- **Plasterer Cellophane Bees**
Colletes texanus
Colletes willistoni
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Resin Mason Bees**
Dianthidium curvatum
Dianthidium subrufulum
- **Squash Bees**
Small: *Eucera pruinosa*
Large: *Eucera strenua*
- **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (3 species)
- **Small Carpenter Bee**
Ceratina shinneri
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Megachile (4 species)
- **Mason Bee**
Osmia subfasciata
- **Cuckoo Bee**
Nomia nortoni

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Amblyscirtes eos (SW Roadside)
Lerema accius
(Southern Dark/Clouded)
Lerodea eufala (South./Eufala)
Pyrgus communis/albescens
(Common/White Checkered)
- **Whites & Sulphurs**
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)



Leave bare ground for ground-nesters' 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

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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

