Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators Green Gate Farms

Nesting

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Feeding



Long-horned bee

Southern/Eufala

BEES

Sweat Bees

Green: Agapostemon texanus Agapostemon angelicus

Striped: Halictus ligatus

Dark: Lasioglossum (8 species)

Mining Bee Calliopsis hondurasica

Chimney Bees Ancyloscelis 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 shinnersi

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)

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

O KEY

Maintain diverse native flower meadows blooming from **April to August** to provide bees with nectar & pollen



Blue sage

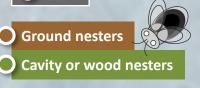




Bee balm



Pyrgus communis/albescens (Common/White Checkered)



Specialist larvae feed on few species in 1 plant family

Generalist larvae feed on several species in > 2 plant families







