

Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

Harry Moss Park

BEEES

- **Sweat Bees**
Green: *Agapostemon angelicus*
Agapostemon texanus
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (4 species)
- **Resin Mason Bee**
Dianthidium curvatum
- **Sunflower Bees**
Svastra obliqua
Svastra petulca
- **American Bumblebee**
Bombus pensylvanicus
- **Mining/Digger Bees**
Anthophora capistrata
- **Chimney Bee**
Diadasia rinconis
- **Longhorned Bees**
Melissodes (5 species)
- **Carpenter Bees**
Small: *Ceratina cockerelli*
Ceratina strenua
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Leafcutter Bees**
Hoplitis pilosifrons
Lithurgus gibbosus
Megachile brevis
Megachile comata
- **Mason Bees**
Osmia subfasciata
Osmia texana

BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**
Anatrytone logan (Orange)
Atalopedes campestris (Grass)
- **Gossamer-wing/Blues**
● *Cupido comyntas* (Eastern-tailed)
● *Strymon melinus* (Gray Hairstreak)
- **Brushfoots**
● *Euptoietia claudia* (Fritillary)
- **Swallowtails**
● *Battus philenor* (Pipevine)
● *Papilio sp.* (Swallowtail)

How to Improve Bee Habitat

Nesting

Feeding



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



Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

