

# Native Bee & Butterfly Pollinators

## Heard Natural Science Museum

# How to Improve Bee Habitat

## Nesting

## Feeding

Green sweat bee



4

Dark sweat bee



5

Stunflower bee



6

Longhorn bee



7

Small carpenter bee



8

Leafcutter bee



9

Bumblebee



10

Orange Skipper



11

Pearl Crescent



12

### BEES

- **Sweat Bees**  
Green: *Augochlorella aurata*  
Striped: *Halictus ligatus*  
*Halictus tripartitus*  
Dark: *Lasioglossum* (6 species)
- **Mining Bee**  
*Calliopsis andreniformis*
- **Chimney Bee**  
*Diadasia enavata*
- **Resin Mason Bee**  
*Dianthidium curvatum*
- **Small Squash Bee**  
*Peponapis pruinosa*
- **Sunflower Bee**  
*Svastra petulca*
- **American Bumblebee**  
*Bombus pensylvanicus*
- **Longhorn Bees**  
*Melissodes* (3 species)
- **Carpenter Bees**  
Small: *Ceratina cockerelli*  
*Ceratina strenua*  
Large: *Xylocopa virginica*
- **Leafcutter Bees**  
*Hoplitis pilosifrons*  
*Megachile* (5 species)
- **Mason Bees**  
*Osmia* (4 species)
- **Cuckoo bee**  
*Sphecodes* sp.

### BUTTERFLIES

- **Skippers**  
*Anatrytone logan*  
(Orange skipper)
- **Brushfoots**  
*Phyciodes tharos*  
(Pearl crescent)



1

Leave bare ground for ground-nester's 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



Winkler Family Foundation

Laurel Treviño, Kim Ballare, Shalene Jha, 2016

